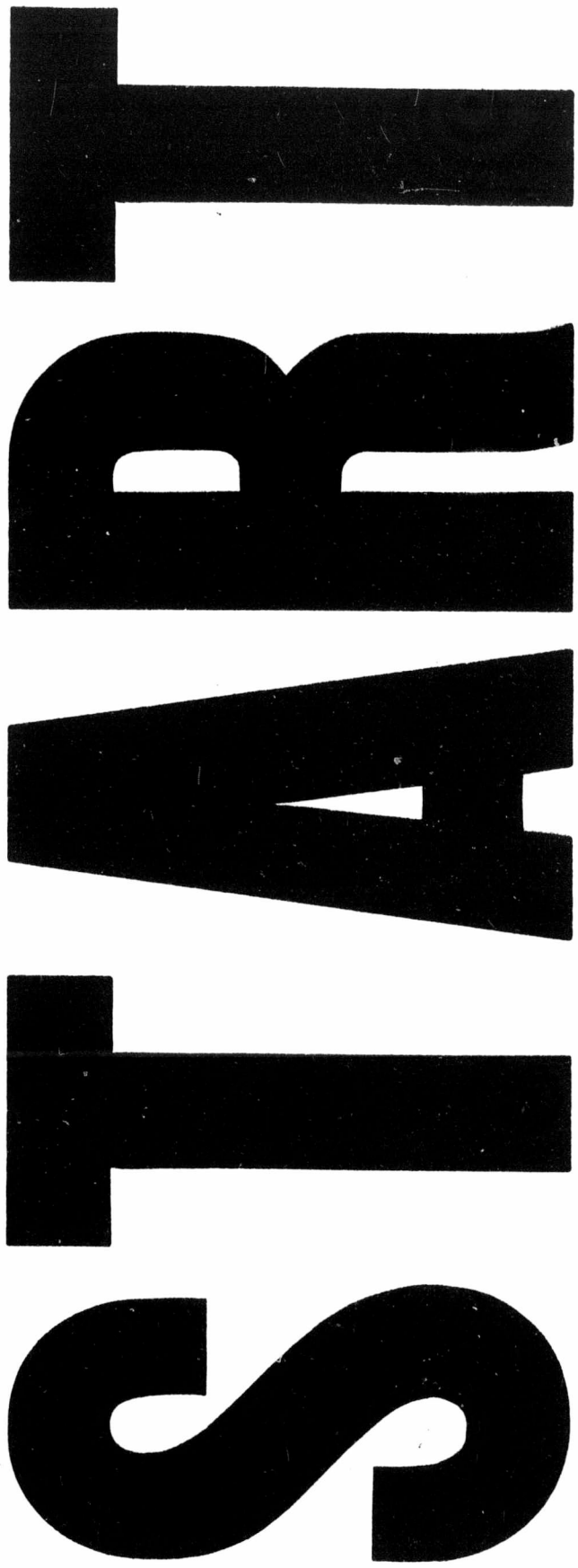

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16561

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Evening Telegram April 21/30

L. Macauley and J. E. Lawson Decry King's "5-Cent Speech"

Federal Member Tells West York Conservatives Party Will Not Stand For Pandering to Any Class or Group

Leo Macauley, M.P.P. for South York, and J. Earl Lawson, M.P. for West York, at the annual convention of West York Conservatives in Rawlinson School Saturday afternoon took occasion to decry Premier King's attitude toward Tory provinces as manifested in his recent "five-cent speech."

"Any government should be big enough to give relief to a distressed people regardless of party," declared Mr. Lawson. "Premier King's refusal to give a five-cent piece to any Conservative Government indicates that the bread line and the wives and families behind it could not be seen."

Mr. Macauley said: "It did not hesitate to saddle the province with a substantial number of old age pensions, but would not grant a nickel to any Tory provincial government for unemployment.

WILL OPPOSE IMPORTATION.

Speaking of the Conservative platform in the next Federal elections, Mr. Lawson stated that one of its main planks would be a policy combatting the importation of "two dollars worth of goods from any country to which Canada is exporting only a dollar's worth."

Continuing he said: "Furthermore, the Conservative party will not permit any foreign power to obtain economic control of this country. There will be no pandering to any class or group which would sever ties between component parts of the Empire."

SHOULD GET BENEFIT OF DOUBT..

Touching on the proposed amendments to the Pension Act, the Federal member expressed the opinion that disabled returned men who had been regarded as physically fit upon enlistment should be given the benefit of any doubt to the extent that their ailments be conceded as caused by service.

Intimation of a broadening of the Provincial Government's program of social legislation were made by Mr. Macauley.

He also mentioned the increased consciousness of responsibility to the citizens of Ontario on the part of members of Parliament because of the large majority in the House. "We feel that it is necessary to keep in close touch with the people who are the life and root of the political tree."

J. R. MacNicol spoke on the force and power held by politicians in the Dominion, adding that the politicians and the citizens should be "one" and rule in unison.

WILL SUPPORT LAWSON.

Capt. W. W. Parry said he would lend his enthusiastic support to Mr. Lawson at next Saturday's convention of West York Federals at Weston. For this he was duly thanked by Mr. Lawson.

The annual election of officers resulted in returns by acclamation for W. K. Shannon, president; Ralph Russell, 1st vice-president; Mrs. William Jarvis, 2nd vice-president; Joseph Turner, 3rd vice-president; Kenneth V. Stratton, secretary; J. Bachelor, treasurer; A. H. Keith Russell and W. T. Roberts, auditors.

Mrs. F. Roberts and Mrs. W. Ball were selected as representatives on the executive until such time as a constitutional amendment can be made admitting more women.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16562

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Mail & Empire April 23/30

THE "NICKEL" POLICY ADOPTED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Dr. Kaiser, the member of the House of Commons for Ontario County, notes in his humorous way the fact that John D. Rockefeller changed from dimes to nickels the gauge of his Easter giving to the multitude. The patriarch's bounty lost nothing of its lustre, though it graded but fifty per cent. of its former exchange value. The glittering nickels were fresh from the mint. It struck Dr. Kaiser that Mr. Rockefeller may have read the "five-cent" speech delivered in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister of Canada who, in the war-time, was employed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Not unnaturally the billionaire might be inclined to scale his giving more nearly in accordance with the ideas of the former economist of the Foundation which bears the Rockefeller name. In fairness to John D., however, it must be said that he did give five-cent pieces in his Easter largess, whereas Mr. King declared that he would not give so much as one of these coins to help any Tory provincial Government to relieve unemployment within its jurisdiction.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16563

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Journal, April 24, 1930.

Scotch On Nickels Limit On Millions

Premier King's Words Had No Idle Meaning Declares Member.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

TORONTO, April 23.—"Premier King is not using many idle words. Those seemingly idle words shot out the other day have a lot of meaning in them," said T. M. Cayley, M.P., South Oxford, addressing the final session of the annual meeting of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association here today. "Although he may be Scotch when it comes to nickels, when it comes to millions he stops at nothing," he added.

The speaker paid great tribute to Premier King for his treatment of the Maritimes and the many millions granted that part of the Dominion to help re-establish prosperity and the welfare of the people on the eastern seaboard.

Harry Sifton, prominent Ontario Liberal, spoke on the St. Lawrence Waterway. He deplored the stand of cities which opposed the development of that waterway from selfish motives. He charged Premier G. Howard Ferguson had changed his mind on the scheme from favoring it at the start to opposing it and hampering Premier King in the latter's efforts to get the scheme underway.

In the speaker's opinion, Premier Taschereau of Quebec, is making a great mistake opposing the plan. With the development of the waterway, power would be available at $13.24 per horsepower and free navigation as against the present price of $15 and no navigation, Mr. Sifton declared.

If Mr. King is returned with a mandate for the making of a treaty, Mr. Sifton predicted that there would be $650,000,000 spent in the next 10 years and the 4,000,000 horsepower made available would provide 1,500,000 new jobs—10 times the number of unemployed in Canada today.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 16564

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The North Battleford News April 24/30

THAT "FIVE CENT PIECE" STATEMENT

Tory propagandists are busily engaged manufacturing election material out of a statement of Premier King in the House of Commons recently to the effect that he would not give a five cent piece to any Conservative provincial administration for spending purposes. The Prime Minister made the statement, made it deliberately, and he was right. For making it he has been congratulated by leading Liberals all over Canada and for days was deluged with telegrams commending him for his frank and courageous pronouncement. Placed in their context—the Tories are quoting the bald statement out of its context to give a false impression—the three penetrating words bothering our High Protectionist friends so much possess a real significance. The more the matter is discussed the more will the people be convinced that the time had arrived when it was the bounden duty of Premier King to tell local Conservative Governments where they were at with regard to the Dominion exchequer. One interesting admission by the Tory press since the discussion commenced is that in their estimation the Co-operative Government at Regina is a Conservative administration. After arguing the opposite for months they now, to make Prime Minister King's remarks applicable to this province, tell us Saskatchewan is governed by a group of Tories—not Co-operators. The truth has at last come out and again the people are being told that they have been treated to one more dose of "gold-bricking" pottage.

Premier King's words make plain the financial policy of the Liberal Government. They indicate that there is a provincial area within which Provincial Governments must finance that is mind their own business and look after their affairs resolutely and economically. The Dominion Government according to Premier King has likewise its own financial and business domain. Within each of these domains the particular Government in power provincially and Federally is supreme and constitutionally should know enough to embark on policies financially sound and aggressive. The Dominion Liberal party has followed this course for eight years and saved millions and cut taxation more millions. Moreover, the Federal Government is shouldering almost one hundred per cent of the cost of the war—the average provincial government getting off practically scott free. Every dollar handed over by Premier King to a Tory Provincial Government—and this is Prime Minister King's clear conception of the case—means a dollar lost towards paying pensions and allowances to the disabled and unemployable veterans of Canada.

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BY COMMISSION

E COMMISSION—MR. A. A. STEWART BELIVES SMALL CAPITAL AB-
SUCCESSFUL SETTLER—REEVE EDWARDS ADVOCATES STIPULATED
BROKEN YEARLY ON SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT LAND

exploitation of the natural resources should result in the development of pulpwood, ceramic, and hydro-electric possibilities of the north. Emphasis should now be placed on Saskatchewan's growth industrially, stated Mr. Sheldrake.

Commissioner Neff concurred in the witness' suggestion that industrial development would enlarge the scope and might even create the need for skilled artizans from the Old Country.

R. Bloomfield, supervisor of the local labor exchange, declared that this spring had seen the heaviest labor surplus he had experienced since 1919. This he attributed to an unusually early spring which enabled the farmer to put the crop in without extra help, and also the general financial condition of the country, and to the extensive use of modern ma-

chinery. Healthy fire interest of the

Empress Theatre is On Famous Players Canadian Circuit

MANY IMPROVEMENTS

Still operating under the old name of Empress Theatre, North Battleford's only playhouse will in the next few weeks undergo many alterations, bringing it up to the standard of the city theatres operated by the famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited, under whose direction the theatre is now being conducted. Mr. H. M. Thomas, western district

Again, every dollar mulcted from the Federal treasury for Technical Education, Unemployment, a trans-Canada Highway, etc.—all purely provincial questions constitutionally speaking in their essence—can only leave one dollar less at the disposal of the Federal Government with which to meet obligations totalling millions upon millions for War Principal, War Interest, Pensions and Allowances to widows, dependents and children, and scores of other legitimate developments intimately concerned with the upbuilding of the Dominion. It is time enough for the Dominion Government to contribute to entirely provincial undertakings when a financial survey of the financial resources of any province proves beyond a doubt constructive action ought to be taken. And when this fact is proved any help should be given by way increased subsidies—not free-for-all grants to every Tom, Dick and Harry proposition imaginable.

If Tory Governments provincially are to be allowed to resolute and propagandize continually for the purpose of drawing upon the Liberal financial reserves at Ottawa, instead of financing for their own needs, where would such a policy ultimately lead to? It would disorganize the finances of the nation and bankrupt the Federal Parliament. The thing is preposterous and one wonders how apparently people of gumption can be misled by any such moonshine. If any provincial Government is incompetent enough to not know how to finance its own purely provincial projects it ought to be kicked out of office without ceremony. And that is about the position any advocate of constantly digging into the Federal funds for provincial measures takes when he argues for a continuation of any such policy—simply interceding financially for a few partisan buccaneers who are in the last analysis spendthrifts governmentally with regard to their own monies and anxious to do the same thing with the money saved by wise administration and a policy of moderation and common sense federally. When the people of Canada understand the pith and truth back of Premier King's words, political opponents who have been and are trying to manufacture election material out of them will find they have been indulging in a boomerang—every explosion of sound and fury but sufficing to blow up their hastily constructed fortifications and to hurl all kinds of badly digested protectionist debris against their election citadel already shaking mid the storm.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 16565

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Mail and Empire April 28/30

ITS HEART HARDENED AGAINST THE VICTIMS OF ITS TARIFF POLICY.

The MacDonald Government refuses to help the British unemployed by protecting British industry against foreign competition in the home market. But it willingly raises money on the national credit to keep up the disbursements on the dole account. The Mackenzie King Government does nothing for the Canadian unemployed. It has given our workers' home market to strangers, and when direct financial assistance to the unemployed is asked, the premier's non-pertinent and impertinent answer is: "Not a "five-cent piece to any Tory Government." The problem presented by our unemployed is a national one. It is largely the creation of the national Government, which has exclusive jurisdiction over legislation that pertains to trade and commerce. Many a Canadian family has been brought to want by the King Government's tariff-tinkering in favor of the United States. And now that Government has not a five-cent piece for the unemployed who live in provinces under Conservative Government.

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120 26 July - 9 September 1930 - D17410

121 16 March 1931 D 17664

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11 Mar. 1922	Ottawa Women's Liberal Club: Liberalism D10334A
28 April 1922	Montreal Bd. of Trade: Trade; National Unity D10337
6 May 1922	Ottawa: Press Gallery Dinner D10366
18 May 1922	Ottawa Women's Club: Reception in honour of Lady Astor. D10381
20 June 1922	H. of C: Presentation to W. S. Fielding D10388
21 June 1922	Ottawa Gloucester Street Convent: Tribute to graduates. D10394
4 July 1922	Ottawa, Annual Conf. of Zionist Organizations: Palestine D10400
5 Aug. 1922	Chelsea, Ont: Bell, A. G. D10416
8 Aug. 1922	Leamington, Ont: Liberal Party Policy; Reciprocity. D10417
29 Aug. 1922	Toronto Exhibition Directors' Luncheon: National Unity. D10457
30 Aug. 1922	Toronto, Ontario Liberal Assoc.: Liberal Party Policy; National Unity. D10474
13 Sept. 1922	Kitchener: Industrial Relations; National Unity. D10530
15 Sept. 1922	Stouffville: Trade Policy; Railways - CNR; Emmigration D10563
18 Sept. 1922	Sharon, Ont.: Tribute to York Pioneers. D10577
27 Sept. 1922	Ottawa: Dinner to Sir Henry Burstall. D10588
31 Oct. 1922	Ottawa, Luncheon in honour of Emperor of Japan: Anglo-Japanese Alliance. D10591
10 Nov. 1922	Toronto, York Club: Liberal Party Policy. D10594
4 Dec. 1922	Ottawa, International Postal Conf.: Address of Welcome D10608
7 Dec. 1922	Ottawa: Dinner to Lord and Lady Byng; WW I. D10613
20 Dec. 1922	Montreal: Official opening of Mount Royal Hotel. D10615
31 Jan. 1923	Lanark: By-elections; Stewart, J.A. D10665
19 Feb. 1923	Montreal Women's Liberal Club: Chanak Incident; Canada - Economic Conditions. D10679
21 Apr. 1923	Ottawa: Press Gallery Dinner D10702
2 May 1923	Ottawa: Complimentary Dinner to Mr. King; Liberal Party; Meighen, Arthur D10719
21 May 1923	Ottawa: Presentation of Sevres Vase; Franco-Can. Rels. D10751

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7 July 1923	University of Toronto: Convocation Address: D10774
25 July 1923	Ottawa: Opening of Empire Forestry Conf. D10779
4 Sept. 1923	Montreal: Dinner to Hon. Charles E. Hughes; Adress of Welcome. D10801
21 Sept. 1923	Quebec: Dinner Reception to P.M. on eve of his departure for the Imperial Conferences; Canada - Economic Conditions; Railways - CNR; Immigration. D10807
6 Oct. 1923	Wembley: Br. Empire Exhibition. D10932
18 Oct. 1923	London, England, Canada Club: Imperial Rels.; Treaties - Halibut Fisheries D10967
25 Oct. 1923	London, England, Assoc. of British Chambers of Commerce: Capital Imports from U.K. D11004
5 Nov. 1923	London, England, Overseas League: Imperial Rels. D11008
7 Nov. 1923	London, England, Can. Historical Assoc: Canada - History D11010
12 Nov. 1923	Edinburgh, Scotland: Suggested material for use in Speech D11023
13 Nov. 1923	Sheffield, Eng: Freedom of city. D11028
14 Nov. 1923	London, England. Parliamentary Dinner: Imperial Rels. D11030
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6 Dec. 1923	Montreal Liberal Demonstration: King Admin. 1921-25; Imperial Conf. 1923 D11042
11 Dec. 1923	Ottawa, Eastern Ont. Liberal Assoc.: King Admin. 1921-25; Imperial Conf. 1923. D11146
19 Dec. 1923	Newmarket Bd. of Trade: King Political Career; Imperial Conf. 1923 D11268
28 Dec. 1923	Ottawa Country Club: Dinner to Rt. Hon. W. F. Massey. D11361
16 Jan. 1924	Toronto Can. Club: Imperial Rels. Canada - History; Imperial Conf. 1923 D11385
29 Feb. 1924	Ottawa: Unveiling of memorial to Lt. Col. Geo. Baker. D11572
3 Mar. 1924	H. of C.: Speech on Address. D11586
24 Apr. 1924	Ottawa: Unveiling of memorial to Bowman Law. D11595
3 May 1924	Ottawa: Press Gallery Dinner. D11598
15 May 1924	H. of C.: Budget Speech D11634
16 May 1924	Ottawa: Inauguration of the Protective Soc. of the Daughters of Italy and Italian Women in Can. D11677
5 June 1924	Ottawa: Nat. Fed. of Women's Liberal Clubs: Liberal Party Policy D11682
18 June 1924	Yale University: Alumni Luncheon; "The University & Public Service" D11691

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8 Aug. 1924	Sutton Horse Show; Agriculture D11741
16 Aug. 1924	Markham: King Admin. 1921-25. D11752
19 Aug. 1924	Rondeau, Ont.: King Admin. 1921-25; Senate Reform. D11803
20 Aug. 1924	Woodstock: Progressive Party; Liberal Party Policy. D11821
21 Aug. 1924	Ottawa Country Club: Dinner in honour of Vice-Admiral Sir Frederick L. Field. D11838
25 Aug. 1924	Montreal: Liberal Party Policy D11868
28 Aug. 1924	Peterborough: Emigration to U.S., Liberalism. D11892
29 Aug. 1924	Wiarton, Ont.: Canada - Economic Conditions D11896
30 Aug. 1924	St. Catharines: Answer to Mr. Meighen's criticism of Liberal Tariff Policy; King Admin. 1921-25. D11899
23 Sept. 1924	Newcastle, N.B.: National Unity; Maritime Provinces. D11906
23 Sept. 1924	Chatham, N.B.; Canada Economic Conditions. D11907
1 Oct. 1924	Murillo, Ont.: Exhibitions D11912
1 Oct. 1924	Fort William: Liberal Party Policy. D11914
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3 Oct. 1924	Winnipeg, Women's Can. Club: Western Provinces: Natural Resources; Imperial Rels. - Treaty making Powers. D11952
4 Oct. 1924	Winnipeg: King Admin. 1921-25; Progressive Party; Railways - Hudson Bay. D11965
6 Oct. 1924	Brandon: Progressive Party; King Admin. 1921-25. D11993
7 Oct. 1924	Saskatoon: Crows Nest Pass; Railways - CNR Directorate; Canada - History D12014
8 Oct. 1924	Prince Albert, Sask.: Western Provinces; Railways; Cabinet Formation; Canada Economic Conditions. D12017
10 Oct. 1924	Vegreville, Alta.: Liberal Party - Alta.; Progressive Party. D12028
10 Oct. 1924	Edmonton, Can. Club and Bd. of Trade: Imperial Conference, 1923; Imperial Rels.; Natural Resources - Alta.; King Admin.1921-25. D12029
10 Oct. 1924	Edmonton: W. Provs. - Economic Conditions; Liberal Party - Alta.; Railways; Peace River Development. D12034
13 Oct. 1924	Prince Rupert, B.C.: Waterways: Natural Resources - B.C. Exports; Grain Elevators; King Admin. 1921-25. D12054
17 Oct. 1924	Victoria: National Unity; Liberal Party Policy. D12068
17 Oct. 1924	Victoria: Freight Rates; Canada Economic Conditions D12069

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18 Oct. 1924	North Vancouver: Liberalism D12073
18 Oct. 1924	Vancouver: National Unity, Laurier Sir W. D12074
20 Oct. 1924	Vancouver: King Admin. 1921-25; Exports; B.C. D12075
21 Oct. 1924	New Westminster, B.C.: Trade Policy D12081
21 Oct. 1924	Vancouver: Peace River Development; King Admin. 1921-25; Can. Economic Conditions D12082
27 Oct. 1924	Cranbrooke, B. C.: Grain Exports D12086
28 Oct. 1924	Fernie, B.C.: Imperial Conf. 1923; Cabinet Formation; Banks - Home Bank D12087
29 Oct. 1924	Lethbridge Bd. of Trade: Imperial Conf. 1923; Imperial Rels. - Treaty Making Powers D12090
29 Oct. 1924	Lethbridge: Liberal Party Policy; Progressive Party; Senate Reform; Imperial Rels. D12092
30 Oct. 1924	Calgary Mathesis Club: Can. History D12096
30 Oct. 1924	Calgary: Can. Economic Cond.; Conservative Party; King Admin. 1921-25 By-elections - St. Antoine D12097
31 Oct. 1924	Medicine Hat: Transportation; Livestock Ind. D12112
1 Nov. 1924	Moose Jaw: Cabinet Formation; Progressive Party; Senate D12113
1 Nov. 1924	Weyburn: Senate Reform; Cabinet Formation; Liberal Party Caucus; Progressive Party D12117
3 Nov. 1924	Regina: Railways - Hudson Bay; Imperial Rels. D12120
3 Nov. 1924	Regina: Railways - Hudson Bay; National Unity; Progressive Party; Liberal Party Policy D12123
21 Nov. 1924	Belleville: Speaks on behalf of Charles Hanna in West Hastings by-election.. D12126
22 Nov. 1924	Montreal Women's Liberal Club: National Unity; Imperial Rels.; Outlines highlights of recent western tour. D12127
3 Dec. 1924	Montreal Reform Club: Banquet to P.J.A. Cardin. D12132
17 Dec. 1924	Ottawa: Liberal Party Leadership; King Admin. 1921-25 D12146
22 Dec. 1924	Montreal, Dom. Commercial Travellers: Trade Policy; Immigration Policy. D12156
12 Jan. 1925	Toronto, Hart House: Thanks Vincent Massey for gift of Hart House to the University of Toronto; National Gallery D12157
12 Jan. 1925	Toronto, Massey Hall: Liberal Party Policy D12167
13 Jan. 1925	Toronto Ont. Liberal Assoc.: Election 1925; Progressive Party D12300

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15 Jan. 1925	Quebec: National Unity D12314
15 Jan. 1925	Quebec Liberal Clubs: King Admin. 1921-25; Can. Economic Cond.; Natural Resources; Tariff Policy; Transportation; Immigration D12315
16 Jan. 1925	Quebec Canada Club: Liberal Party Policy; National Unity; Imperial Rels. D12342
16 Jan. 1925	Quebec: Leather Ind.; Harbours D12348
28 Jan. 1925	Newmarket, N. York Reform Assoc: King Admin. 1921-25; Elections - Redistribution; Can. Economic Cond. D12366
18 Feb. 1925	Hull: Banquet to Dr. J. E. Fontaine D12369
17 Mar. 1925	H. of C.: Control of Ocean Shipping Rates "Peterson's Report". D12376
13 Apr. 1925	Ottawa: D'Arcy McGee Centenary. D12392
20 Apr. 1925	Ottawa: CNRO Radio - "Save the Forest Week". D12458
25 Apr. 1925	Ottawa: Press Gallery Dinner. D12492
27 Apr. 1925	Ottawa, International Council of Women: Address of Welcome. D12541
30 Apr. 1925	Ottawa, CNRO Radio: "League of Nations Society". D12554
27 May 1925	Ottawa: Complimentary Dinner to Mr. King. D12563
3 June 1925	Ottawa: Unveiling of Memorial from George Washington-Sulgrave Institute. D12578
3 June 1925	Ottawa. IODE: Toast to "The Empire". D12599
19 June 1925	Ottawa, Conference of West Indies Delegates: Address of Welcome. D12604
29 June 1925	Ottawa: Toast to Earl Haig. D12625
30 June 1925	Radio: Concert by National Societies & Service Clubs of Montreal D12649
4 Aug. 1925	Kitchener: Reply to Address of Welcome. D12651
4 Aug. 1925	Kitchener, Old Boys Reunion: Citizenship; Annexation to U.S. D12671
5 Sept. 1925	Richmond Hill, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D12750
7 Sept. 1925	Exeter, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D12896
8 Sept. 1925	Toronto, CNE Luncheon: Campaign Speech. D12906
8 Sept. 1925	Erindale, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D12912

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9 Sept. 1925	Guelph: Campaign Speech. D12916
10 Sept. 1925	Cayuga: Campaign Speech. D12931
12 Sept. 1925	Belleville: Campaign Speech. D12949
14 Sept. 1925	Alexandria, Ont.: Campaign Speech D12952
15 Sept. 1925	Amherst, N.S.: Campaign Speech. D12964
16 Sept. 1925	St. Peters, N.S.: Campaign Speech. D12969
17 Sept. 1925	Halifax, Commercial Club: Citizenship; Annexation to U.S.; League of Nations. D12980
17 Sept. 1925	Halifax: Campaign Speech D12984
18 Sept. 1925	Kentville, N.S.: Campaign Speech. D12996
21 Sept. 1925	Charlottetown: Campaign Speech. D13002
21 Sept. 1925	St. John, N.B.: Campaign Speech. D13015
22 Sept. 1925	Moncton, N.B.: Campaign Speech. D13029
23 Sept. 1925	Quebec: Campaign Speech. D13037
29 Sept. 1925	Neepawa, Man.: Campaign Speech. D13043
30 Sept. 1925	Regina: Campaign Speech. D13053
30 Sept. 1925	Moose Jaw: Campaign Speech D13080
1 Oct. 1925	Calgary: Campaign Speech. D13093
2 Oct. 1925	Revelstoke: Campaign Speech. D13110
3 Oct. 1925	New Westminster: Campaign Speech D13112
3 Oct. 1925	Vancouver: Campaign Speech. D13114
5 Oct. 1925	Edmonton: Campaign Speech D13132
6 Oct. 1925	North Battleford, Sask.: Campaign Speech D13135
8 Oct. 1925	Melville, Sask: Campaign Speech D13143
9 Oct. 1925	Winnipeg: Campaign Speech. D13145
12 Oct. 1925	Fort William: Campaign Speech. D13149
13 Oct. 1925	North Bay: Campaign Speech D13156
14 Oct. 1925	Parry Sound: Campaign Speech. D13160
15 Oct. 1925	Orillia: Campaign Speech D13164
16 Oct. 1925	Strathroy: Campaign Speech. D13174
16 Oct. 1925	London: Campaign Speech. D13176
17 Oct. 1925	Bowmanville: Campaign Speech. D13185
17 Oct. 1925	Oshawa: Campaign Speech. D13188

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19 Oct. 1925	Montreal: Campaign Speech. D13192
20 Oct. 1925	Kingston: Campaign Speech. D13217
21 Oct. 1925	Brantford: Campaign Speech. D13223
22 Oct. 1925	Newmarket: Campaign Speech. D13232
23 Oct. 1925	Toronto: Campaign Speech. D13239
24 Oct. 1925	Ottawa: Campaign Speech. D13254
27 Oct. 1925	Sutton: Campaign Speech. D13286
27 Oct. 1925	Queensville: Campaign Speech; Denies rumours re payments to the Massey-Harris Co. D13289
27 Oct. 1925	Mount Albert, Newmarket, Maple: Campaign Speeches. D13291
1 Feb. 1926	Prince Albert: By-election campaign. D13295
2 Feb. 1926	Rosthern, Sask: By-election campaign. D13323
2 Feb. 1926	Shellbrook, Sask: By-election campaign. D13330
6 Mar. 1926	Ottawa, Patricia Club: Reply to Toast to "The Empire". D13333
10 Apr. 1926	Ottawa: Press Gallery Dinner. D13337
21 June 1926	H. of C.: International agreements and treaties. D13342
24 June 1926	H. of C.: Customs. D13356
28 June 1926	H. of C.: Speech re meeting with Lord Byng; his resignation and moving adjournment. Draft and notations only. D13363
23 July 1926	Ottawa, Auditorium: Constitutional Issue of 1926. D13366
3 Oct. 1926	Quebec: Address of welcome to Lord Willingdon. D13411
20 Oct. 1926	London, Empire Press Union: States that his motives re attendance at Imperial Conf. 1926 were misconstrued by the opposition press. D13418
5 Nov. 1926	Manchester, Eng.: Freedom of City. D13430
19 Nov. 1926	Radio: "The problems of Canada". D13452
24 Nov. 1926	Edinburgh: Freedom of City. D13498
26 Nov. 1926	London, Empire Parliamentary Assoc.: Farewell speech to members attending the Imperial Conf. D13538
3 Feb. 1927	Toronto, York Club: Political Career. D13545
3 Feb. 1927	Toronto: Lapointe, Ernest; Imperial Conf. 1926; Can. Economic Cond.; Emigration to U.S. D13548
4 Feb. 1927	Toronto, Young Men's Liberal Club: Can. Political Situation; Liberal Party - Ont. D13633
4 Feb. 1927	Toronto, St. Joseph's Alumni: Social Engagement. D13638

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4 Feb. 1927	Toronto, Hart House: Imperial Conference 1926; Imperial Rels. - Defence D13640
30 April 1927	Ottawa Rotarians: Can. - Amer. Rels. D13678
4 May 1927	Montreal: Address of wlecome to members and crew of White Star Liner "Albertic". D13679
7 June 1927	Ottawa: Speech at dinner in honour of retiring Consul-General of U.S.A., J. G. Foster D13681
1 July 1927	Ottawa, Parliament Bldgs: Diamond Jubilee of Confederation D13703
2 July 1927	Ottawa: Address of welcome to Hon. Wm. Phillips, U.S. Ambassador to Canada. D13748
4 July 1927	Quebec: Arival of Empress of Australia D13771
2 Aug. 1927	Ottawa: Address of Welcome to H.R.H. Prince of Wales. D13817
2 Aug. 1927	Ottawa: Address of Welcome to the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin. D13872
3 Aug. 1927	Ottawa, Parliament Bldgs: Dedication of the Memorial Chambers. Speech of King in the presence of the Prince of Wales and the British Prime Minister. D13878
3 Aug. 1927	Ottawa: The Unveiling of the Statue of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. D13879
18 Aug. 1927	North Sydney, N.S.: Stanley Baldwin; Cape Breton Island; Diamond Jubilee 1927. D13912
25 Aug. 1927	Wingham, Ont.: North Huron By-election D13919
25 Aug. 1927	Goderich: North Huron By-election D13923
27 Aug. 1927	Toronto, C.N.E. Directors: Confederation - Diamond Jubilee Celebration; Canada - Status D13925
7 Sept. 1927	Fort Erie, Ont.: Dedication of Peace Bridge. D13949
4 Nov. 1927	Ottawa: Opening Address Dom.-Prov. Conference, 1927. D13965
16 Nov. 1927	Quebec, Women's Can. Club: Canada - History D13997
16 Nov. 1927	Quebec, Young Liberal Assoc.: Tribute to Lucien Caunou D14001
17 Nov. 1927	Montreal, Women's Can. Club: Canada - History; Confederation; Maritime Provs. D14032
18 Nov. 1927	Montreal, Can. Club: Confederation, Diamond Jubilee, 1927. D14041
8 Dec. 1927	Ottawa: Thomas Ahearn D14049
26 Jan. 1928	H. of C.: Congratulates R. B. Bennett on his election as Leader of Opposition. D14051
30 Jan. 1928	Ottawa: Toast to W. T. Cosgrave, Pres. of the Executive Council of the Irish Free State. D14059
31 Jan. 1928	H. of C.: Speech of Mr. King in reply to the address from the Throne. (Excerpt re exchange of Ministers Plenipotentiary with France and Japan). D14075
8 Feb. 1928	Ottawa: Welcome to Hon. Frank P. Kellogg. D14081

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13 Mar. 1928	H. of C.: Budget Speech D14106
26 Mar. 1928	H. of C.: Speech on Foreign Policy. D14215
18 Apr. 1928	Ottawa: National Federation of Women's Liberal Clubs, "Liberalism the Principle of the Future". D14234
25 Apr. 1928	H. of C.: Ottawa Federal District. D12487
28 May 1928	H. of C.: Can. Foreign Policy D14357
6 Aug. 1928	Brandon, Man: Union, Prosperity and Annuity D14382
7 Aug. 1928	Davidson, Sask: Suggested outline of Speech D14467
9 Aug. 1928	Prince Albert National Park: Opening Ceremonies. D14469
7 Sept. 1928	League of Nations: "Canada and World Peace". D14557
3 Oct. 1928	Paris, Comité France - Amerique: France-Can. Rels. D14597
10 Oct. 1928	London, Eng., Canadian Club: Imperial Rels.; Immigration Policy D14696
3 Nov. 1928	Ottawa: Official Welcome to Sir Wm. Clark. D14845
9 Nov. 1928	Ottawa, League of Nations Society: Treaties - Kellogg-Briand Pact 1928; League of Nations Assembly; Imperial Rels. D14880
10 Nov. 1928	Ottawa: Welcome to Sir Austen Chamberlain. D14914
21 Nov. 1928	Toronto: Reply to civic welcome. D14924
21 Nov. 1928	Toronto: Opening Royal Agricultural Winter Fair. D14939
21 Nov. 1928	Toronto: Royal Agricultural Winter Fair: Reply to Toast to "Canada". D14953
22 Nov. 1928	Toronto Board of Trade: "Some recent developments in Canada's external relations". D14987
23 Nov. 1928	Toronto Women's Can. Club: Treaties - Kellogg-Briand Pact, 1928; League of Nations Assembly. D15181
21 Jan. 1929	Ottawa: St. Andrew's Church Centenary. D15184
27 Jan. 1929	H. of C.: Speech of King on tabling white paper on defence. D15200
7 Feb. 1929	H. of C.: Address in reply to Speech from the Throne. D15203
25 Feb. 1929	H. of C.: St. Lawrence Waterways. D15215
21 Mar. 1929	H. of C.: Tribute on the death of Marshall Foch. D15233
9 Apr. 1929	H. of C.: Tariff Policy. D15235
25 Apr. 1929	CNRO Radio: "The Nations Business". D15250
4 May 1929	Ottawa: Press Gallery Dinner. D15354
15 May 1929	Ottawa: Red Cross Society. D15365
29 May 1929	McGill University: "The University and Leadership". D15379

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12 June 1929	Ottawa: General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church D15573
13 June 1929	Ottawa, British Nonconforming Clergymen: Address of welcome. D15601
21 June 1929	Ottawa: Unveiling of portrait of Robert Stothers. D15613
3 July 1929	Ottawa, International Council of Nurses: Address of Welcome. D15623
16 July 1929	Ottawa: Message to Canadian Contingent of Boy Scouts. D15635
15 Aug. 1929	Ottawa Can. Club: Presentation to Col. R. M. Blair. D15653
17 Aug. 1929	Ottawa: Welcome to Rt. Hon. J. Ramsay MacDonald. D15668
21 Oct. 1929	Ottawa: Welcome to Iyemasa Tokugawa, first Japanese Minister to Canada. D15719
1 Nov. 1929	Winnipeg: "Canada and the tariff - the present position". D15741
2 Nov. 1929	Saskatoon: "Mr. Bennett and the tariff." D15912
4 Nov. 1929	Pleasantville, Sask.: National Unity; Can. Foreign Pol.; Canada - Economic Conditions. D16110
4 Nov. 1929	Prince Albert: Immigration Pol.; Canada - Economic Contitions; Railways - CNR D16115
5 Nov. 1929	Prince Albert Can. Club: International Rels.; Imperial Rels; D16124
7 Nov. 1929	Edmonton Liberal Exec. Representatives; King Admin. 1926-30. D16125
7 Nov. 1929	Edmonton: Nat. Resources - Alberta; Liberal Party Pol.; Peace R. Development; Canada - Economic Conditions. D16126
8 Nov. 1929	Prince George: Canada - Economic Conditions; Peace R. Development; Conservative Party Strategy. D16150
9 Nov. 1929	Prince Rupert: Peace R. Development; Canada - Economic Conditions; Liberal Party Pol.; Annexation to U.S. D16156
14 Nov. 1929	Vancouver Bd. of Trade: Can. Foreign Pol.; Imperial Relations; Governor-General; Japanese Can. Relations. D16162
15 Nov. 1929	Vancouver: Peace R. Development; Treaties - Sockeye Salmon; Canada - Economic Conditions; Liberal Party - B.C.; Conservative Party; Tariff Policy. D16168
18 Nov. 1929	Calgary: Tariff Policy; Cabinet Formation; Can-Amer. Relations; Liberal Party Policy. D16181
20 Nov. 1929	Regina: Liberal Party Policy; Tariff - U.S.; Bennett, R.B.; Canada - Status; Cabinet Formation; Canada - Economic Conditions D16189
21 Nov. 1929	Winnipeg Can. Club: Can. Foreign Policy; Can. Reps. Abroad; Liberal Party Policy; Tariff - U.S. D16215
4 Dec. 1929	Regina: W.W.I Veterans; Tariff - U.S.; Trade Policy; International Relations. D16231
2 Jan. 1930	Ottawa: Tribute to J. C. Smuts. D16275

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

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15 July 1930	Winnipeg: Campaign Speech. D17300
16 July 1930	Kenora, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D17319
17 July 1930	Sault St. Marie: Campaign Speech. D17327
18 July 1930	Espanola, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D17332
18 July 1930	North Bay: Campaign Speech. D17334
19 July 1930	Barrie: Campaign Speech. D17339
19 July 1930	Newmarket: Campaign Speech. D17341
21 July 1930	Ottawa: Campaign Speech. D17357
22 July 1930	Montreal: Campaign Speech. D17379
23 July 1930	Palmerston, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D17397
23 July 1930	Hanover, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D17398
23 July 1930	Chesley, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D17399
24 July 1930	Tilbury, Ont.: Campaign Speech. D17402
24 July 1930	Stratford: Campaign Speech. D17404
25 July 1930	Alexandria: Campaign Speech D17408
25 July 1930	Cornwall: Campaign Speech. D17409
26 July 1930	Ottawa: Campaign Speech. D17410
26 July 1930	Ottawa, Radio: Campaign Speech. D17411
9 Sept. 1930	H. of C.: Speech on the Address. D17553
16 Mar. 1931	H. of C.: Speech on the Address. D17664
16 June 1931	H. of C.: Budget Speech. D18057
23 July 1931	H. of C.: Notes for Mr. King's Speech, made during time Vocational Education Act was before the house - second reading. D18452
20 Oct. 1931	London, Ont.: Political Organization; Beauharnois, etc. D18479
18 Nov. 1931	Halifax: Bennett Admin.; Tariff Policy; Imperial Conference, 1930; Unemployment Relief. D19132.
19 Nov. 1931.	St. John, N.B.: Unemployment Relief; Liberal Party Organization. D19171
21 Nov. 1931	Montreal Reform Club: Bennett Admin.; Canada - Economic Conditions; G. H. Ferguson. D19218
12 Jan. 1932	Winnipeg: Conservative Party Policy; Tariff Policy; Railways CNR; Imperial Economic Conference 1932; Canada - Economic Conditions. D19236
13 Jan. 1932	Winnipeg Bd. of Trade: Indi[illegible] Relations; Social Security. D19455

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

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16561

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Evening Telegram April 21/30

L. Macauley and J. E. Lawson Decry King's "5-Cent Speech"

Federal Member Tells West York Conservatives Party Will Not Stand For Pandering to Any Class or Group

Leo Macauley, M.P.P. for South York, and J. Earl Lawson, M.P. for West York, at the annual convention of West York Conservatives in Rawlinson School Saturday afternoon took occasion to decry Premier King's attitude toward Tory provinces as manifested in his recent "five-cent speech."

"Any government should be big enough to give relief to a distressed people regardless of party," declared Mr. Lawson. "Premier King's refusal to give a five-cent piece to any Conservative Government indicates that the bread line and the wives and families behind it could not be seen."

Mr. Macauley said: "It did not hesitate to saddle the province with a substantial number of old age pensions, but would not grant a nickel to any Tory provincial government for unemployment.

WILL OPPOSE IMPORTATION.

Speaking of the Conservative platform in the next Federal elections, Mr. Lawson stated that one of its main planks would be a policy combatting the importation of "two dollars worth of goods from any country to which Canada is exporting only a dollar's worth."

Continuing he said: "Furthermore, the Conservative party will not permit any foreign power to obtain economic control of this country. There will be no pandering to any class or group which would sever ties between component parts of the Empire."

.SHOULD GET BENEFIT OF DOUBT..

Touching on the proposed amendments to the Pension Act, the Federal member expressed the opinion that disabled returned men who had been regarded as physically fit upon enlistment should be given the benefit of any doubt to the extent that their ailments be conceded as caused by service.

Intimation of a broadening of the Provincial Government's program of social legislation were made by Mr. Macauley.

He also mentioned the increased consciousness of responsibility to the citizens of Ontario on the part of members of Parliament because of the large majority in the House. "We feel that it is necessary to keep in close touch with the people who are the life and root of the political tree."

J. R. MacNicol spoke on the force and power held by politicians in the Dominion, adding that the politicians and the citizens should be "one" and rule in unison.

WILL SUPPORT LAWSON.

Capt. W. W. Parry said he would lend his enthusiastic support to Mr. Lawson at next Saturday's convention of West York Federals at Weston. For this he was duly thanked by Mr. Lawson.

The annual election of officers resulted in returns by acclamation for W. K. Shannon, president; Ralph Russell, 1st vice-president; Mrs. William Jarvis, 2nd vice-president; Joseph Turner, 3rd vice-president; Kenneth V. Stratton, secretary; J. Bachelor, treasurer; A. H. Keith Russell and W. T. Roberts, auditors.

Mrs. F. Roberts and Mrs. W. Ball were selected as representatives on the executive until such time as a constitutional amendment can be made admitting more women.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16562

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Mail & Empire April 23/30

THE "NICKEL" POLICY ADOPTED BY JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER.

Dr. Kaiser, the member of the House of Commons for Ontario County, notes in his humorous way the fact that John D. Rockefeller changed from dimes to nickels the gauge of his Easter giving to the multitude. The patriarch's bounty lost nothing of its lustre, though it graded but fifty per cent. of its former exchange value. The glittering nickels were fresh from the mint. It struck Dr. Kaiser that Mr. Rockefeller may have read the "five-cent" speech delivered in the House of Commons by the Prime Minister of Canada who, in the war-time, was employed by the Rockefeller Foundation. Not unnaturally the billionaire might be inclined to scale his giving more nearly in accordance with the ideas of the former economist of the Foundation which bears the Rockefeller name. In fairness to John D., however, it must be said that he did give five-cent pieces in his Easter largess, whereas Mr. King declared that he would not give so much as one of these coins to help any Tory provincial Government to relieve unemployment within its jurisdiction.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16563

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Journal, April 24, 1930.

Scotch On Nickels Limit On Millions

Premier King's Words Had No Idle Meaning Declares Member.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

TORONTO, April 23.—"Premier King is not using many idle words. Those seemingly idle words shot out the other day have a lot of meaning in them," said T. M. Cayley, M.P., South Oxford, addressing the final session of the annual meeting of the Ontario Women's Liberal Association here today. "Although he may be Scotch when it comes to nickels, when it comes to millions he stops at nothing," he added.

The speaker paid great tribute to Premier King for his treatment of the Maritimes and the many millions granted that part of the Dominion to help re-establish prosperity and the welfare of the people on the eastern seaboard.

Harry Sifton, prominent Ontario Liberal, spoke on the St. Lawrence Waterway. He deplored the stand of cities which opposed the development of that waterway from selfish motives. He charged Premier G. Howard Ferguson had changed his mind on the scheme from favoring it at the start to opposing it and hampering Premier King in the latter's efforts to get the scheme underway.

In the speaker's opinion, Premier Taschereau of Quebec, is making a great mistake opposing the plan. With the development of the waterway, power would be available at $13.24 per horsepower and free navigation as against the present price of $15 and no navigation, Mr. Sifton declared.

If Mr. King is returned with a mandate for the making of a treaty, Mr. Sifton predicted that there would be $650,000,000 spent in the next 10 years and the 4,000,000 horsepower made available would provide 1,500,000 new jobs—10 times the number of unemployed in Canada today.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 16564

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The North Battleford News April 24/30

THAT "FIVE CENT PIECE" STATEMENT

Tory propagandists are busily engaged manufacturing election material out of a statement of Premier King in the House of Commons recently to the effect that he would not give a five cent piece to any Conservative provincial administration for spending purposes. The Prime Minister made the statement, made it deliberately, and he was right. For making it he has been congratulated by leading Liberals all over Canada and for days was deluged with telegrams commending him for his frank and courageous pronouncement. Placed in their context—the Tories are quoting the bald statement out of its context to give a false impression—the three penetrating words bothering our High Protectionist friends so much possess a real significance. The more the matter is discussed the more will the people be convinced that the time had arrived when it was the bounden duty of Premier King to tell local Conservative Governments where they were at with regard to the Dominion exchequer. One interesting admission by the Tory press since the discussion commenced is that in their estimation the Co-operative Government at Regina is a Conservative administration. After arguing the opposite for months they now, to make Prime Minister King's remarks applicable to this province, tell us Saskatchewan is governed by a group of Tories—not Co-operators. The truth has at last come out and again the people are being told that they have been treated to one more dose of "gold-bricking" pottage.

Premier King's words make plain the financial policy of the Liberal Government. They indicate that there is a provincial area within which Provincial Governments must finance that is mind their own business and look after their affairs resolutely and economically. The Dominion Government according to Premier King has likewise its own financial and business domain. Within each of these domains the particular Government in power provincially and Federally is supreme and constitutionally should know enough to embark on policies financially sound and aggressive. The Dominion Liberal party has followed this course for eight years and saved millions and cut taxation more millions. Moreover, the Federal Government is shouldering almost one hundred per cent of the cost of the war—the average provincial government getting off practically scott free. Every dollar handed over by Premier King to a Tory Provincial Government—and this is Prime Minister King's clear conception of the case—means a dollar lost towards paying pensions and allowances to the disabled and unemployable veterans of Canada.

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BY COMMISSION

E COMMISSION—MR. A. A. STEWART BELIVES SMALL CAPITAL AB-
SUCCESSFUL SETTLER—REEVE EDWARDS ADVOCATES STIPULATED
BROKEN YEARLY ON SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT LAND

exploitation of the natural resources should result in the development of pulpwood, ceramic, and hydro-electric possibilities of the north. Emphasis should now be placed on Saskatchewan's growth industrially, stated Mr. Sheldrake.

Commissioner Neff concurred in the witness' suggestion that industrial development would enlarge the scope and might even create the need for skilled artizans from the Old Country.

R. Bloomfield, supervisor of the local labor exchange, declared that this spring had seen the heaviest labor surplus he had experienced since 1919. This he attributed to an unusually early spring which enabled the farmer to put the crop in without extra help, and also the general financial condition of the country, and to the extensive use of modern ma-

Empress Theatre is On Famous Players Canadian Circuit

MANY IMPROVEMENTS

Still operating under the old name of Empress Theatre, North Battleford's only playhouse will in the next few weeks undergo many alterations, bringing it up to the standard of the city theatres operated by the Famous Players Canadian Corporation Limited, under whose direction the theatre is now being conducted. Mr. H. M. Thomas, western district

Again, every dollar mulcted from the Federal treasury for Technical Education, Unemployment, a trans-Canada Highway, etc.—all purely provincial questions constitutionally speaking in their essence—can only leave one dollar less at the disposal of the Federal Government with which to meet obligations totalling millions upon millions for War Principal, War Interest, Pensions and Allowances to widows, dependents and children, and scores of other legitimate developments intimately concerned with the upbuilding of the Dominion. It is time enough for the Dominion Government to contribute to entirely provincial undertakings when a financial survey of the financial resources of any province proves beyond a doubt constructive action ought to be taken. And when this fact is proved any help should be given by way increased subsidies—not free-for-all grants to every Tom, Dick and Harry proposition imaginable.

If Tory Governments provincially are to be allowed to resolute and propagandize continually for the purpose of drawing upon the Liberal financial reserves at Ottawa, instead of financing for their own needs, where would such a policy ultimately lead to? It would disorganize the finances of the nation and bankrupt the Federal Parliament. The thing is preposterous and one wonders how apparently people of gumption can be misled by any such moonshine. If any provincial Government is incompetent enough to not know how to finance its own purely provincial projects it ought to be kicked out of office without ceremony. And that is about the position any advocate of constantly digging into the Federal funds for provincial measures takes when he argues for a continuation of any such policy—simply interceding financially for a few partisan buccaneers who are in the last analysis spendthrifts governmentally with regard to their own monies and anxious to do the same thing with the money saved by wise administration and a policy of moderation and common sense federally. When the people of Canada understand the pith and truth back of Premier King's words, political opponents who have been and are trying to manufacture election material out of them will find they have been indulging in a boomerang—every explosion of sound and fury but sufficing to blow up their hastily constructed fortifications and to hurl all kinds of badly digested protectionist debris against their election citadel already shaking mid the storm.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 16565

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Mail and Empire April 28/30

ITS HEART HARDENED AGAINST THE VICTIMS OF ITS TARIFF POLICY.

The MacDonald Government refuses to help the British unemployed by protecting British industry against foreign competition in the home market. But it willingly raises money on the national credit to keep up the disbursements on the dole account. The Mackenzie King Government does nothing for the Canadian unemployed. It has given our workers' home market to strangers, and when direct financial assistance to the unemployed is asked, the premier's non-pertinent and impertinent answer is: "Not a "five-cent piece to any Tory Government." The problem presented by our unemployed is a national one. It is largely the creation of the national Government, which has exclusive jurisdiction over legislation that pertains to trade and commerce. Many a Canadian family has been brought to want by the King Government's tariff-tinkering in favor of the United States. And now that Government has not a five-cent piece for the unemployed who live in provinces under Conservative Government.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 16566

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Citizen, April 30, 1930.

Premier's Tribute to Late Speaker

Premier King issued the following statement yesterday in reference to the deatn of Senator Bostock:

"I was greatly shocked to read this morning of the death of Mr. Speaker Bostock. When the present administration was formed in 1921, Mr. Bostock entered the cabinet as the representative of the province of British Columbia, this office he resigned to accept the position of Speaker of the Senate. We had been close friends for many years up to that time, and our association since has been of the most intimate character. He was at all times the most loyal and helpful of friends and a wise and trusted counsellor."

"The tragic suddenness of Speaker Bostock's death has cast a gloom over Parliament and over the Capital. The announcement has come as a painful shock to all who knew him. For many years the late Speaker was active in the politics of our country. He held an honored place in the public life of the Dominion. His association with Parliament as far back as 1896 made him a link between the generation of Laurier and those who are most active in public affairs today. He was a man of unimpeachable character and of scholarly attainments and was possessed of fine executive ability. Essentially modest and retiring, kindly and generous in disposition, and ready at all times actively to cooperate in philanthropic and patriotic movements, the late Mr. Bostock won for himself many friends, and was held in universal esteem. As Speaker of the Senate, he upheld with impartiality and dignity the best traditions of that high and honorable office. His death occasions a distinct loss to the public life of Canada and will be felt in all parts of our country.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16567

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Citizen, April 30, 1930.

Five Cent Piece Again Figures In Breezy Incident

Repartee Between Premier King and Hon. R. B. Bennett When Alta. Resources Bill Is Under Discussion.

A brief but breezy interlude on the subject of donating five-cent pieces to the provinces, featured debate on the Alberta natural resources bill, in the House of Commons yesterday. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was discussing the matter. In the course of his speech, he asserted that Sir Robert Borden, when endeavoring to solve the natural resources problem in 1913, met with some difficulty because two of the Western Provinces had Liberal governments.

"He would not give them a five-cent piece," interjected Premier Mackenzie King from across the aisle.

"I am bound to say that his conception of his position was somewhat higher than that," warmly responded Mr. Bennett. "He did not look upon the office of Prime Minister as being one which permitted him to speak to the people in terms of five-cent pieces."

"I would point out to my friend that under these acts we are giving these Western Provinces millions of dollars," was the retort of Mr. King.

"I would point out," countered Mr. Bennett, "that this government is giving them nothing; that is a difference. When legislation is enacted which confers rights upon the people, the right honorable gentleman seems to think that he is the god bountiful. When he said the other day, 'I would not give a five-cent piece,' one realized that after all, power has its disadvantages because it sometimes causes those, who for a few brief moments in this great world of ours find themselves in a position of power and authority, to believe that they have that which they do not possess, or that they have authority which they cannot exercise."

Mr. King did not respond to this, and discussion turned to another phase of the matter.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 16568

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Journal, April 30, 1930.

Breezy Interlude In House Between King and Bennett

Subject of Donating Five Cent Pieces To Province Feature Natural Resources Debate.

A brief, but breezy interlude on the subject of donating five cent pieces to the provinces, featured debate on the Alberta natural resources bill, in the House of Commons yesterday. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, was discussing the matter. In the course of his speech he asserted that Sir Robert Borden, when endeavoring to solve the natural resources problem in 1913, met with some difficulty because two of the western provinces had Liberal Governments.

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OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA,

LONDON, Eng.

D16569

SUBJECT—

Canadian Budget. Gen'l Elec's

Name and Date of Newspaper:—

New Statesman, 10th May, 1930.

Leadership

The Canadian Premier has announced an early general election. It is not necessary this year, but Mr. Mackenzie King, who is one of the most astute of party leaders, has surveyed the field and is convinced of the favourable conditions now prevailing for his side. The decision to appeal to the electorate is undoubtedly Mr. King's and his alone. The Conservatives have been without an effective head ever since the retirement of Sir Robert Borden. Mr. Bennett, their present leader, is inexperienced and is no match for Mr. Mackenzie King, who has contrived to annex for the Liberals the strategic value of the fierce Canadian resentment against the United States tariff now going through, as well as—by a stroke of grotesque irony—the sequelæ of Mr. J. H. Thomas's visit of last summer and the humours of our Empire Crusaders at home. To those Canadian Conservatives whose memories go back to the Reciprocity election of 1911 and the encounters between Laurier and Borden, the coming Mackenzie King campaign must seem like a nightmare. It is possible, of course, that the prospects of the Liberals may not be so satisfactory later in the summer as they appear to-day. But Mr. King has made certain of a general election which will turn largely upon hostility to the commercial policy of the United States and closer trade relations with the mother country.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 16570

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Kitchener Record May 13/32

Finance Scheme Of Province Bad Says N. Waterloo Member

S. C. Tweed Host To 200 Party Workers; Confidence Voiced In Premier King And Leader Sinclair

Two hundred North Waterloo workers in the campaign of last October in which S. C. Tweed, member for the riding in the provincial house, was elected, last evening gathered at a unique event at the Walper House as guests of the member. The occasion as the program progressed assumed a dual nature, first an expression of gratitude by Mr. Tweed for the assistance rendered the Liberal party and its candidate and second complimentary references to Mr. Tweed and his agressiveness in the legislature where he has taken a prominent part in the debates on the opposition side.

The gathering at the same time went on record with resolutions endorsing Premier King and W. E. N. Sinclair, Liberal leader in the provincial house. References were made by President Hilliard of the North Waterloo Liberal Association, H. J. Sims, K.C., and J. C. Haight, K.C., to the facts that North Waterloo claims Premier King as its native son and that the constituency in addition has sent Hon. W. D. Euler, minister of national revenue, to Ottawa to whom tribute was paid for his ability and efficiency in the administration of his department. Following the addresses by these wellknown members of the Liberal party of the riding Findlay Sim, a member of the local branch of the Twentieth Century Liberal Club, delivered an eloquent address in which he touched on the accomplishments of the Liberal party and its leaders and he made an appeal to young men to interest themselves in their country, taking up the Liberal cause and joining the young Liberal men's organization.

The principal address of the evening was delivered by Mr. Tweed. The member was preceded by Dr. McQuibbon, Alma, member for North East Wellington, who touched on the assistance that the member for North Waterloo has been to the party in regard to the criticism of the Ferguson government's financial policies. The member in addition struck an optimistic note with respect to the future of the Liberal party adding that with men in its ranks of the calibre of Mr. Tweed it's future was assured.

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E MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 16570

SUBJECT

ME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

tchener Record May 13/30

ON AND WARD

CT, 1 King St. East.

to receive Your Market Letter regularly.

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ding company, Dominion Steel

corporate structure of the new

poration have been simplified,

th how the various interlocking

works out.

Market Letter tells how the re-

plan of the British Empire

"Besco"

ganization

STARTING WEDNESDAY

For Four Days

Those at the head table were Mr. Tweed, Dr. McQuibbon, Rev. F. Matheson, Rev. Father Morgan, Rev. Stewart, L. Heimler, A. Bersacht, E. Huehn, F. Welker, G. Hollinger, H. J. Gibson, Mr. Ott, H. J. Sims, K.C., Dr. W. L. Hilliard, George Bray, J. C. Haight, K.C., A. L. Bitzer, A. Jansen, J. Schondelmeyer, V. H. Hattin, W. P. Clement, Norman C. Schneider, Dr. Charlton and Mayor Hilborn of Galt, A. R. Kaufman and M. W. Rossie of London.

During the proceedings prior to the addresses Lang's orchestra rendered selections. The meeting concluded with the singing of "O Canada" and the audience giving three cheers for Mr. Tweed.

Confidence In Premier King

The following resolution of confidence in Premier King submitted by H. J. Sims, K.C., and J. C. Haight, K.C., was carried on an unanimous and standing vote:

"That this meeting of Liberals of North Waterloo desires to express, at the outset of the campaign for the approaching general election for the house of commons, its utmost confidence in the Liberal leader and Premier of Canada, Right Honorable W. L. MacKenzie King. During the past ten years his wise statesmanship, his broad knowledge of public affairs, both domestic and international, and his judicious direction of the business of the government have united to promote greater unity of feeling among the people of the provinces of the Dominion, and to enhance the prosperity of the Canadian people. Under his premiership the position of Canada among the nations of the world has also been notably advanced, and its leadership among the Dominions of the British Commonwealth has been maintained and strengthened. Firmly believing that a continuance of his policies and leadership are indispensable to the continued welfare and prosperity of the Canadian people, we pledge him our hearty support in the coming election, with

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the fullest confidence that the Canadian people, will by an emphatic majority, call him and his government to a further term of service."

Leader Sinclair Endorsed

The following was the resolution endorsing Mr. Sinclair as the Liberal leader in the provincial field, the spokesman being E. E. Ratz and V. H. Hattin:

"That this gathering of Liberals of North Waterloo unite in declaring their unwavering confidence in their leader in the Ontario field, W. E. N. Sinclair, K.C. His leadership of his party in the provincial legislature, and in the recent provincial general election, has been marked by a display of those qualities of direct thinking, clear expression, stroug convictions of the soundness of his views, and moderation combined with firmness in supporting them, which go far to make leadership effective and successful; and tho not yet able to make his views and policies prevail with the majority of the voters of his province, he has laid well the foundations of future success. We assure him of our continued support of his leadership of the Liberal party in provincial affairs, with every confidence that his services to the party and his province will at no distant date be recognized as it has deserved."

Member Reviews Measures

Mr. Tweed the member for North Waterloo gave an interesting account of the proceedings in the legislature in the last session the feature of which was the scrutiny thru which the government measures and program was put by the handful of opposition members under the leadership of Mr. Sinclair. Incidentally he alluded to signs that Premier Ferguson's government conscious of its numerical strength was placing itself in a position and in an attitude that was not conducive to good government. Referring to the Liberal party and its leader, Mr. Sinclair, he remarked:

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PRIME

Materials

Running Shoes for Boys 98c

White duck uppers, reinforced and trimmed with black, and crepe-effect soles. Sizes 1 to 5.
—*C.D.S.—Main Floor.*

y shopping. Every o'clock.

2.30

"The Liberal party is the party o reform and progress, or if you like the party of 'uplift'. When the Liberal party ceases to be the party o reform it will pass out of existence. The defeat of the Liberal party on October 30 last may prove a good thing for the provincial Liberal party. All the disloyal elements were eliminated. The 12 members are a unit in supporting Mr. Sinclair. There has been a good deal of criticism of the Liberal leader, Mr. Sinclair. If you will look back over political history, you will find that all leaders have been criticized when they do not win. At the present time we find that the great Conservative party is not sure that their present leader, Mr. Bennett, will lead them out of the wilderness. If the people of Ontario knew Mr. Sinclair and appreciated him as the 12 members in the legislature do, he would be Premier of Ontario.

"With one or two exceptions, every member of the Opposition took part in the debate on the speech from the throne and the debate on the budget, in fact, many of the opposition members took part in both debates. On the government side, at least 70 members, including several members of the cabinet, were not heard during the session. The gov-

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D 16570

May 13/30

ernment of Ontario has been referred to many times as a "one-man government" but during the past session, we had the experience of hearing one of the new members from Toronto refer to this and say that the Conservative party was proud of the fact that they had a man at the head of the government who was strong enough to be called a "one-man government."

The North Waterloo member then criticized the Ferguson government for not acting sooner than it had in prosecutions of brokers who were breaking the law. He stated that it was significant that Hon. Mr. Price, treasurer, had said that they were not going to allow "them to get ahead of themselves" and had taken action only several hours before the Waterloo meeting at which Mr. Sinclair outlined the brokerage situation to the electors of North Waterloo. It was also important to note that the government's security frauds prevention act was along the very lines suggested by Mr. Sinclair a year previously.

Taxation Will Be Next Issue

Mr. Tweed expressed the view that the next election in provincial circles would be fought on taxation stating that the taxes were growing from year to year and that the time had arrived when there must be a halt.

Capitalization Scheme Criticised

The member referring to the financial administration of the treasury department remarked:

"In the budget addresses of the past seven years the provincial treasurer has had a great deal to say about better bookkeeping and accounting methods that have been adopted by the Ferguson government. As an illustration of the accounting practice of the present Ontario government, I would refer you to the balance sheet on page six of the public accounts, October 31, 1929. Under the head of capital assets, we find that the annual subsidy and grant under the B. N. A. Act has been capitalized at five percent and two items of $4,800,000 and $45,203,944, totalling $50,003,944 placed in the statement as an asset. These items are not realizable nor are they income producing assets but merely represent the capitalization of income. The first is derived from the fixed allowance of $240,000 per year and the second from the allowance of 60 cents and 80 cents per head of population. Large but fictitious assets could be shown by capitalizing the succession duty or corporation tax receipts in a similar way. These items were introduced into the balance sheet by the present government in the accounts of October 31, 1923. Alberta and British Columbia

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are the only other provinces which resort to this practice. In the case of British Columbia, the provincial auditor has recommended to the present government that these items be taken out of their statement of capital assets. The Dominion government properly does not consider any capital liability of this kind."

Principle Not Perfect

Another illustration of wrong principle, the member said, was in regard to the gasoline tax to which he referred as follows:

"The Ontario laws, also the laws of some other provinces, limit the tax to gasoline and other fuels (excepting only kerosense) which are derived from petroleum or natural gas. The laws of Quebec, Nova Scotia and perhaps some others, extend the tax to other liquids used as motor fuel. Thus liquid fuels which are derived from coal tar cannot be taxed under the Ontario law, but from the wording of the acts of Quebec and Nova Scotia I suppose they can be taxed there. Coal tar is obtained when bituminous coal is converted into coke, and it is broken up or refined into a great number of chemicals, some of which have a value as fuel as well as for other purposes. One of these is benzol. Benzol is used extensively for fuel in Nova Scotia, likely for ships and stationary engines. I believe it is also used in various parts of Canada for motor cars.

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"The point is, that thru the limited wording of the Ontario law it is now possible to run a vehicle on the roads without paying gas tax, or by paying only in proportion to the gasoline in the fuel. I do not know of any of the oil companies using coal tar liquid such as benzol in their fuels, but in these days when so many mixtures are being sold it might be done, and there is a loop-hole in the Ontario law at present."

West Optimistic

Mr. Tweed then touched briefly on the federal situation which he said was bright. He urged the workers who had supported him to get behind Hon. Mr. Euler, minister of national revenue, and return him in the coming election by the biggest majority he has yet received. He informed the workers he had returned from a trip thru the Canadian west and he had to report an enthusiasm over the present federal administration and an optimism over crops and general trade conditions which was significant. Reading between the lines of financial journals one could note the fact is taken for granted that the present federal government would be returned to office in the coming election.

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SUBJECT

D 16571

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Typed May 14/30

The Whitehorse Star No date

ACTIONS BETTER THAN WORDS

In some Conservative papers Premier King is reported to have said something with regard to the amount of money he would, or would not, be willing to give for the relief of unemployment to be administered by Conservative provincial governments.

The comments are indeed amusing, and the puny pygmean agitation suggests the desperate straights to which the Conservative party must be driven in an effort to find some fault with the Government.

It is unnecessary to go outside of Yukon to prove conclusively that the attitude and action of the King Government is the very antithesis of the alleged words of the Premier.

Since first coming into office in 1921 up to the present time, it has been repeatedly asserted by Liberals, not a single government employee of Conservative leanings has been removed from office because of political affiliations. Prior to the election of 1926 the claim was made that under a Liberal government there was only one Liberal employee in the Territory susceptible to patronage influences. Whether or not this was actually true we do not know, but it is a matter of record that during the few weeks the Conservatives were in power in 1926 this particular individual was removed from office,

The magnanimity shown by the King Government has not perhaps been to the liking of some of the Liberals in Yukon, but a little unbiased consideration leads to the conclusion that it has been a good thing for Yukon and it is going to be better. The King Government has been faithfully trying to assist in the development of Yukon and has repeatedly refused to play politics. This is refreshing and encouraging for people who have interests at stake be they large or small.

A splendid proof of this is given elswhere in this issue in the recognition given Hon. Chas. Stewart, Minister of the Interior, by the Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy, for making the most notable contribution to the advancement of the mining industry of Canada during the past year. Again and again Mr. Stewart has expressed his desire to co-operate in any movement for the development of the mineral resources of Yukon. Development of the mineral resources is the outstanding need of the Territory. Certainly in so far as Yukon is concerned the King Government has tried to serve the people rather than advance the interests of the Liberal party.

And Yukoners see in this policy the dawning of a better day, and the cry for a return to the days of political manipulation is becoming more feeble every hour.

Whatever the words of Premier King his actions in Yukon are just what Yukon needs. And it is with actions that Yukoners are concerned.

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SUBJECT

D 16572

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Manitoba Free Press May 15/30

The Conciliation Method

An outstanding characteristic of Premier King has always been a belief in the wisdom and the possibilities of conciliation. The latest evidence of this is the announcement that a conciliation council will be appointed to consider all grievances of Dominion civil servants. It will include representatives of the civil servants and of the Government.

It was to labor disputes that Mr. King first applied the principle of conciliation when, as Deputy Minister of Labor, he framed the Industrial Disputes Conciliation Act, commonly known as the Lemieux Act, after Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux who was Minister of Labor at that time.

Since he became head of the Government, he has used the same method in removing the grievances of different sections of the country.

When discontent was becoming very serious in the Maritime Provinces from a feeling that they were receiving less than just treatment from the Dominion, he appointed a commission to hear and give sympathetic consideration to a statement of these grievances by public authorities and private interests in the Maritimes. As a result of that inquiry and the action taken upon the commission's recommendations, the discontent has been removed, great appreciation is felt for the measures taken by the Dominion, and the Maritimes have been working with a new heart towards economic prosperity.

The long-standing resources dispute between the Prairie Provinces and the Dominion has been settled by the same method. By negotiation, an agreement was reached on the basic principle of the settlement in connection with the trans fer of the resources to the provinces. Then a commission was appointed to work out, in an equitable way, the details of the settlement. Where, before, there had been nothing but difference that could not be reconciled, there has been found, as the result of a deliberate effort, a means of removing that difference and reaching a final settlement which is accepted everywhere as satisfactory.

When there was a hitch in the reference to the Supreme Court of the legal dispute between the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, on the one hand, and the Dominion on the other, regarding power rights on navigable rivers, Mr. King suggested withdrawing the dispute from the courts and seeing what could be done by a definite effort to get together by negotiation. Two conferences were held at Ottawa for this purpose, at which the three premiers were present, and very satisfactory progress seems to have been made towards an agreement.

The conciliation council to be appointed to consider grievances of the civil servants should perform a useful service. The council will have the means of securing all the facts, every complainant will receive a fair hearing, and when a complaint is fully examined and discussed there should be a good prospect of securing the proper settlement and of removing any feeling that the civil servants cannot obtain redress for real grievances. The Government may not be bound by every recommendation of the council; but it will, no doubt, be guided by it very largely. The step is undertaken by the Government in the right spirit, and if it results in an improvement in the relations between the Government and its thousands of employees it will be well worth while.

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King-Bentley-ment Speech 30th/30

D 16573

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Gazette May 17, 1930.

PREMIER FERGUSON AND GOVERNMENT IN DOMINION FIGHT

To Oppose Mackenzie King Because of "Five Cent" Speech

SPEAKS AT CONVENTION

Bennett Assails Hypocrisy of Liberals on Tariff Question—Manion Also Present

By THOMAS GREEN,
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

London, Ont., May 16.—The Ontario Government will throw its whole weight into the Dominion election campaign in protest against the utterance of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King in the House of Commons that he would not "give a five cent piece" for unemployment relief to a province governed by a Conservative provincial administration. In making this announcement before the Western Ontario Conservative Convention today, Premier G. Howard Ferguson stated that his administration had been "driven into" the election by reason of the statement of the Prime Minister who he charged had "degraded" his office.

"The Prime Minister of Canada," Premier Ferguson declared, "said to the public on the floor of the House of Commons that 'unless you vote as I say, you are not entitled to any advantage that may come from the Dominion treasury.' When a Prime Minister so degrades the position he occupies as to stoop to a lower level of public morality than I have ever heard in this country or any other country, particularly Anglo-Saxon, as to say he will not give a five cent piece unless you support him and his party, that is a lowering of public morality that the Canadian people will resent more than they will the tariff issue. I believe that issue is much more important today than any problem for the country.

"Just think of it," he exclaimed. "When I heard of it I could not believe it. When the Leader of the Government at Ottawa made the statement on the floor of the House of Commons some one called 'shame', and then he repeated it—that he would not give a five cent piece to the province of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario and the old provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by the seas." The Prime Minister of Canada, Premier Ferguson continued, told the people of these provinces that they would not get a five cent piece from the public treasury because a Conservative provincial Government was in office.

AN INSULT TO CANADA.

"Can any one conceive of such a prostitution of the high position of Prime Minister of Canada?" the premier demanded. "Can you imagine such an endeavor to coerce people to come to his heels on the part of a Prime Minister?" The statment, he proceeded was an "insult to the public intelligence of this country.. That is a bigger issue than anything else, as a matter of fact Mackenzie King is the issue—not the tariff."

Premier Ferguson mentioned the high office occupied by the Prime Minister. If the statement, he said, had been made in heat or on impulse it might possibly be forgotten. "But," the Premier reiterated, "he made it not once, but twice. And he takes an attitude that because one has voted against his party he is going to punish him."

Vigorously assailing the "hypocrisy" of the Liberal Government on the tariff, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader condemned the "preaching of certain principles and the departure from them to get votes."

Mr. Bennett referred to the vote of certain Liberal members on the budget. "They marched to the penitent bench,' he exclaimed, "and confessed to their sins and now ask the people to vote for them because they have been wrong for nine years. Can you run a country that way?"

The Conservative leader went on: "Is there no such thing as public honor? Is the public honor to be flaunted and laughed at? Is all sense of national honesty to be dragged in the dust for the purposes of a party?" Canadians, he observed, would "strike a blow for the national honor of this country" when the time came.

There would be such a flood of indignation, Mr. Bennett went on, from the people of Canada that it will "sweep this Government from power." He criticized as "deception" provisions in the budget in respect to the British preference proposals.

In a severe castigation of the budget of the Liberal Government, Hon. R. J. Manion (Conservative, Fort William), charged that it was an attempt to "bamboozle the Canadian people once more, and detract attention from the weakness of the King administration in the hope of getting back to power."

"The budget," he declared, "is a strange mixture of free trade and protection, of British preference and American preference, of tariff instability and imbecility." In reality, Dr. Manion continued, it was a "pure political election budget."

Dr. Manion proceeded: "The budget is an insult to tens of thousands of Canadians who look upon Canada as a Dominion and not an annex of the United States." It was a "two-sided political shield," he continued, and the object was "to obtain the support of protectionists and free traders, deceiving one and betraying the other."

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D 16574

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Ottawa Morning Citizen, May 20, 1930.

Prime Minister Issues Reply To Attack By Ontario Premier

Summarizes His Attitude and That of Federal Govt. Towards Provinces as One of Honest Endeavor to Avoid and Remove All Sources of Controversy and, In Financial Matters, to Be Scrupulously Fair.

In a statement issued last night, Prime Minister Mackenzie King sets forth his own attitude and that of his government toward the provinces. The Prime Minister's statement came in reply to declarations by Premier G. H. Ferguson, of Ontario, from the platform of the Western Ontario Conservative convention, at London. Mr. Ferguson was reported as saying that the Ontario government proposed to throw its weight into the election campaign against the federal government forces, because of Mr. King's "five-cent piece" statement in Parliament.

The Prime Minister summarizes his attitude and that of the federal government towards the provinces, in his final paragraph, as follows:

"In order that there may be no further misrepresentation of my attitude or that of the present administration towards the governments of any of the provinces, whether they be Conservative, Progressive or Liberal, may I say that so long as I continue to occupy the position which I now hold, my own attitude and that of the administration, towards the provinces of our Dominion will continue to be in the future what it has been right along, namely, one of an honest endeavor to avoid and to remove all possible sources of controversy between the provincial and federal governments, and in financial matters to be scrupulously fair, and in so far as the public interest may permit, generous, in the treatment alike of one and all, wholly regardless of the political complexion of the particular administration in office in any of the provinces."

Mr. Kings asserts that he cannot give his attention to Parliament, which is still in session, and conduct a campaign outside, or he would be glad to reply to Mr. Ferguson from the public platform.

The Prime Minister declares that his statements in the House of Commons had relation exclusively to "a then existing situation, and was not to be understood or interpreted as having any other possible application."

The statement of the Prime Minister, in full, follows:

Text of Statement.

"In the Canadian Press report of the Western Ontario Conservative convention, dated London, Ontario, May 16th, which appeared in the press throughout Canada, on the day following it is stated that Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario said that the Ontario government intended to throw its whole weight into the Dominion election campaign in protest against an utterance by myself in the House of Commons to the effect that I would not give a five cent piece for unemployment relief to a province governed by a Conservative provincial administration. The press despatch contains the following in direct quotation from Premier Ferguson's speech:

"'The Prime Minister of Canada said to the public on the floor of the House of Commons that "unless you vote as I say, you are not entitled to any advantage that may come from the Dominion treasury" and again—after referring to the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and the old provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, "The Prime Minister of Canada told the people of these provinces that they would not get a five cent piece from the public treasury because a Conservative provincial government was in office."'

"I am not in a position at the moment to give my attention to the business of Parliament, which is still in session, and at the same time to conduct a campaign outside of Parliament, or I should be pleased to reply to Mr. Ferguson from the public platform. In case, however, silence on my part, even for the present, might be mistaken as acquiescence in the statements made by Mr. Ferguson, I feel called upon immediately to say that the words attributed to me by Mr. Ferguson, or their equivalent, were never used by me at any time or in any place; further that no words of mine spoken in the House of Commons or elsewhere, with respect to unemployment or any other subject, are capable of an interpretation such as the Premier of Ontario has sought to place upon them.

In Debate Aprill 3.

"In the debate on unemployment in the House of Commons on April 3rd, with respect to a situation alleged to be then existing, I pointed out that requests for assistance to meet an emergent condition respecting unemployment had not been received from any provincial government, and I referred in particular to a statement made by Premier Ferguson at Toronto on January 25, at a time when conditions were supposed to be at their worst, to the effect that Ontario was handling its own unemployment problem, which statement I had quoted on February 24th in the debate on the address, and I said that in these circumstances with respect to the then existing situation, federal assistance would not be given to any government, but I made no statement which was capable of being interpreted as applicable to conditions respecting unemployment generally, or as they might arise in the future; or applicable at all to assistance to provincial governments from the federal treasury for any other purpose, or at any other time.

To Existing Situation.

"That I was particularly careful to make it clear that anything I was saying, or had said, had relation exclusively to a then existing situation, and was not to be understood or interpreted as having any other possible application, will be apparent from the statement which appears in Hansard record of debates in the House of Commons, at page 1281, which is the page of Hansard which contains one or two remarks made as a consequence of interruptions in the course of debate, and upon which, and quite apart from the context as a whole, Premier Ferguson has sought to place an entirely false interpretation. The statement is as follows:

"'May I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that having regard to the situation as we know it in this country at the present time, we have had no representations from any of the provinces expressing the need for assistance from the federal treasury to meet an unemployment situation, because of an emergency too great to be dealt with by the province itself, and in the absence of that I submit that hon. gentlemen who suggest that anything should be given out of the federal treasury have in support of their position not a leg left to stand on.

Emergent Conditions.

"'There have been times when there have been emergent conditions, and where there have been emergent conditions this government has been quick to recognize them. When we came into power we found in this country a considerable amount of unemployment, a lot of unemployment arising in large part out of circumstances connected with the war. Men were returning from overseas and seeking to get back into civil employment, and there was no opportunity to secure employment for them. We recognized that provincial governments had a problem there with which they could not cope, and when they made representations to us, we met those representations, and here I may tell my hon. friends that we made at that time no difference between Liberal and Conservative. We gave our money just as freely to the Tory governments then as we gave it to the Liberal governments, because there was a necessity to meet and a very different situation prevailing from what there is at the present time in this country.'

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"Reference to other portions of the debate, and in particular to the interruptions which occasioned specific reference to Tory governments, made it abundantly clear that my remarks throughout were in relation exclusively to a situation then exisiting, or as it was alleged to exist, and are not rightly capable of being given any other interpretation.

Statement Surprising.

"May I say that the statement of Premier Ferguson is the more surprising, made as it is in the light of the agreements recently negotiated by the present administration with the province of British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, and the treatment accorded the Maritime Provinces in the matter of increased subsidies, under which the financial position of all these provinces has been materially improved. It is particularly surprising, in view of what Mr. Ferguson himself knows of the endeavors of the present administration to remove from the arena of controversy all outstanding matters of difference between the federal and provincial governments. I think I can leave my own record and that of the administration to speak for itself as to the treatment the provinces have received from the federal government since we came into office.

"In order that there may be no further misrepresentation of my attitude or that of the present administration toward the governments of any of the provinces, whether they be Conservative, Progressive or Liberal, may I say that so long as I continue to occupy the position which I now hold, my own attitude and that of the administration towards the provinces of our Dominion will continue to be in the future what it has been right along, namely, one of an honest endeavor to avoid and remove all possible sources of controversy between the provincial and federal governments, and in financial matters to be scrupulously fair, and in so far as the public interest may permit, generous in the treatment alike of one and all, wholly regardless of the political complexion of the particular administration in office in any of the provinces."

ahd mistresses of servants and apprentices under sixteen. It is explained the purpose of the section is to permit Christian scientists to practice their religious beliefs in respect to physical healing without fear of prosecution.

The new clause reads as follows:

Section 243 of the said act is amended by adding thereto the following section:

"2—Any obligation which may be involved in this or the two preceding sections to supply medical or surgical attendance as "necessaries" or "necessaries of life" shall not apply to or affect persons using or depending on prayer or spiritual means for the treatment of human ailments as an enjoyment or exercise of religious freedom.

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D 16576

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Montreal Gazette May 20/30.

PREMIER KING MAKES REPLY TO FERGUSON

Charges Speech in House Was Misrepresented

SAYS ATTITUDE FAIR

Famous "Five-Cent Piece" Statement Referred to One Particular Situation

(By Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, May 19.—In a statement issued tonight, Prime Minister Mackenzie King sets forth his own attitude and that of his Government toward the provinces. The Prime Minister's statement came in reply to declarations by Premier G. Howard Ferguson, of Ontario, from the platform of the Western Ontario Conservative Convention, at London. Mr. Ferguson was reported as saying that the Ontario Government proposed to throw its weight into the election campaign against the Federal Government forces, because of Mr. King's "five-cent piece" statement in Parliament.

The Prime Minister summarizes his attitude and that of the Federal Government towards the provinces, in his final paragraph, as follows:

"In order that there may be no further misrepresentation of my attitude or that of the present administration towards the governments of any of the provinces, whether they be Conservative, Progressive or Liberal, may I say that so long as I continue to occupy the position which I now hold, my own attitude and that of the administration, towards the provinces of our Dominion will continue to be in the future what it has been right along, namely, one of an honest endeavor to avoid and to remove all possible sources of controversy between the provincial and federal governments, and in financial matters to be scrupulously fair, and insofar as the public interest may permit, generous, in the treatment alike of one and all, wholly regardless of the political complexion of the particular administration in office in any of the provinces."

Mr. King asserts that he cannot give his attention to Parliament which is still in session, and conduct a campaign outside, or he would be glad to reply to Mr. Ferguson from the public platform.

The Prime Minister declares that his statements in the House of Commons had relation exclusively to "a then existing situation, and was not to be understood or interpreted as having any other possible application."

FULL TEXT OF STATMENT.

The statement of the Prime Minister, in full, follows:

"In the Canadian Press report of the Western Ontario Conservative convention, dated London, Ontario, May 16, which appeared in the press throughout Canada, on the day following, it is stated that Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario said that the Ontario Government intended to throw its whole weight into the Dominion election campaign in protest against an utterance by myself in the House of Commons to the effect that I would not give a five cent piece for unemployment relief to a province governed by a Conservative provincial administration. The press despatch contains the following in direct quotation from Premier Ferguson's speech:

"The Prime Minister of Canada said to the public on the floor of the House of Commons that 'unless you vote as I say, you are not entitled to any advantage that may come from the Dominion Treasury'" "and again—after referring to the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and the old provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the Prime Minister of Canada told the people of these provinces that they would not get a five cent piece from the public treasury because a Conservative Provincial Government was in office."

" I am not in a position at the moment to give any attention to the business of Parliament, which is still in session, and at the same time to conduct a campaign outside of Parliament or I should be pleased to reply to Mr. Ferguson from the public platform.

"In case, however, silence on my part, even for the present, might be mistaken as acquiescence in the statements made by Mr. Ferguson. I feel called upon immediately to say that the words attributed to me by Mr. Ferguson, or their equivalent, were never used by me at any time or in any place; further that no words of mine spoken in the House of Commons or elsewhere, with respect to unemployment or any other subject, are capable of an interpretation such as the Premier of Ontario has sought to place upon them.

"In the debate of unemployment in the House of Commons on April 3rd, with respect to a situation alleged to be then existing, I pointed out that requests for assistance to meet an emergent condition respecting unemployment had not been received from any provincial Government, and I referred in particular to a statement made by Premier Ferguson at Toronto on January 25, at a time when conditions were supposed to be at their worst, to the effect that Ontario was handling its own unemployment problem, which statement I had quoted on February 24th in the debate on the Address, and I said that in these circumstances, with respect to the then existing situation, federal assistance would not be given to any Government, but I made no statement which was capable of being interpreted as applicable to conditions respecting unemployment generally, or as they might arise in the future; or applicable at all to assistance to provincial Governments from the Federal Treasury for any other purpose, or at any other time.

"That I was particularly careful to make it clear that anything I was saying, or had said, had relation exclusively to a then existing situation, and was not to be understood or interpreted as having any other possible application, will be apparent from the statement which appears in Hansard record of debates in the House of Commons at page 1281, which is the page of Hansard which contains one or two remarks made as a consequence of interruptions in the course of debate, and upon which, and quite apart from the context as a whole, Premier Ferguson has sought to place an entirely false interpretation. The statement is as follows:

"May I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that, having regard to the situation as we know it in this country at the present time, we have had no representations from any of the provinces expressing the need for assistance from the federal Treasury to meet an employment situation, because of any emergency too great to be dealt with by the province itself, and in the absence of that I submit that honorable gentlemen who suggest that anything should be given out of the federal Treasury have in support of their position not a leg left to stand on. There have been times when there have been emergent conditions, and where there have been conditions this Government has been quick to recognize them. When we came into power we found in this country a considerable amount of unemployment, a lot of unemployment arising in large part out of circumstances connected with the war.

"Men were returning from overseas and seeking to get back into civil employment, and there was no opportunity to secure employment for them. We recognized that provincial governments had a problem there with which they could not cope, and when they made representations to us, we met those representations, and here may I tell my honorable friends that we made at that time no difference between Liberal and Conservative. We gave our money just as freely to the Tory governments then as we gave it to the Liberal governments, because there was a necessity to meet and a very different situation prevailing from what there is at the present time in this country.

"Reference to other portions of

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the debate, and in particular to the interruptions which occasioned specific reference to Tory governments, make it abundantly clear that my remarks throughout were in relation exclusively to a situation then existing or as it was alleged to exist, and are not rightly capable of being given any other interpretation.

"May I say that the statement of Premier Ferguson is the more surprising, made as it is in the light of the agreements recently negotiated by the present administration with the province of British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, and the treatment accorded the Maritime Provinces in the matter of increased subsidies, under which the financial position of all these provinces has been materially improved.

"It is particularly surprising, in view of what Mr. Ferguson himself knows of the endeavour of the present administration to remove from the arena of controversey all outstanding matters of difference between the Federal and Provincial Governments. I think I can leave my own record and that of the administration to speak for itself as to the treatment of the provinces have received from the Federal Govern-Government since we came into office."

"In order that there may be no further misrepresentation of my attitude or that of the present administration towards the Governments of any of the provinces whether they are Conservative, Progessive or Liberal, may I say that so long as I continue to occupy the position which I now hold, my own attitude and that of the administration, towards the provinces of our Dominion will continue to be in the future what it has been right along, namely, one of an honest endeavor to avoid and to remove all possible sources of controversy between the provincial and federal Governments, and in financial matters to be scrupulously fair, and insofar as the public interest may permit, generous, in the treatment alike of one and all, wholly regardless of the political complexion of the particular administration in office in any of the provinces."

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Toronto Evening Telegram May 20/30.

Premier King Retracts Permanency of Words Used in "Nickel Speech"

Refers to Premier Ferguson's Address as "Misrepresentation" — Says His Government Trying to "Be Scrupulously Fair"

Ottawa, May 20.—In a statement issued last night, Prime Minister Mackenzie King sets forth his own attitude and that of his Government toward the provinces. The Prime Minister's statement came in reply to declarations by Premier G. H. Ferguson of Ontario from the platform of the Western Ontario Conservative convention at London. Mr. Ferguson was reported as saying that the Ontario Government proposed to throw its weight into the election campaign against the Federal Government forces, because of Mr. King's "five-cent piece" statement in Parliament.

The Prime Minister summarizes his attitude and that of the Federal Government towards the provinces, in his final paragraph, as follows:

"In order that there may be no further misrepresentation of my attitude or that of the present administration towards the Governments of any of the provinces, whether they be Conservative, Progressive or Liberal, May I say that so long as I continue to occupy the position which I now hold, my own attitude and that of the administration, towards the provinces of our Dominion will continue to be in the future what it has been right along, namely, one of an honest en-

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Evening Telegram May 20/30.

Retracts of Words Nickel Speech"

vantage that may come from the Dominion Treasury,' and again—after referring to the provinces of British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and the old provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 'the Prime Minister of Canada told the people of these provinces that they would not get a five-cent piece from the public treasury because a Conservative Provincial Government was in office.' "

NEVER USED.

I am not in a position at the moment to give any attention to the business of Parliament, which is still in session, and at the same time to conduct a campaign outside of Parliament or I should be pleased to reply to Mr. Ferguson from the public platform. In case, however, silence on my part, even for the present, might be mistaken as acquiescence in the statements made by Mr. Ferguson, I feel called upon immediately to say that the words attributed to me by Mr. Ferguson, or their equivalent, were never used by me at any time or in any place; further, that no words of mine spoken in the House of Commons or elsewhere, with respect to unemployment or any other subject, are capable of an interpretation such as the Premier of Ontario has sought to place upon them.

In the debate on unemployment in the House of Commons on April 3, with respect to a situation alleged to be then existing, I pointed out that requests for assistance to meet an emergent condition respecting unemployment had not been received from any Provincial Government, and I referred in particular to a statement made by Premier Ferguson at Toronto on January 25, at a time when conditions were supposed to be at their worst, to the effect that Ontario was handling its own unemployment problem, which statement I had quoted on February 24 in the debate on the address, and I said that in these circumstances, with respect to the then existing situation, Federal assistance would not be given to any Government, but I made no statement which was capable of being interpreted as applicable to conditions respecting unemployment generally, or as they might arise in the future; or applicable at all to assistance to the Provincial Governments from the Federal Treasury for any other purpose, or at any other time. That I was particularly careful to make it clear that anything I was saying, or had said, had relation exclusively to a then existing situation, and was not to be understood or interpreted as having any other possible application, will be apparent from the statement which appears in Hansard record of debates in the House of Commons at page 1,281, which is the page of Hansard which contains one or two remarks made as a consequence of interruptions in the course of debate, and upon which, and quite apart from the context as a whole, Premier Ferguson has sought to place an entirely false interpretation.

EXCLUSIVE RELATION.

Reference to other portions of the debate, and in particular to the interruptions which occasioned specific reference to Tory Governments, make it abundantly clear that my remarks throughout were in relation exclusively to a situation then existing or as it was alleged to exist, and are not rightly capable of being given any other interpretation.

May I say that the statement of Premier Ferguson is the more surprising, made as it is in the light of the agreements recently negotiated by the present administration with the province of British Columbia and the Prairie provinces, and the treatment accorded the Maritime provinces in the matter of increased subsidies, under which the financial position of all these provinces has been materially improved. It is particularly surprising, in view of what Mr. Ferguson himself knows of the endeavor of the present administration to remove from the arena of controversy all outstanding matters of difference between the Federal and Provincial Governments. I think I can leave my own record and that of the administration to speak for itself as to the treatment the provinces have received from the Federal Government since we came into office.

deavor to avoid and to remove all possible sources of controversy between the Provincial and Federal Governments, and in financial matters to be scrupulously fair, and in so far as the public interest may permit, generous, in the treatment alike of one and all, wholly regardless of the political complexion of the particular administration in office in any of the provinces."

Mr. King asserts that he cannot give his attention to Parliament, which is still in session, and conduct a campaign outside, or he would be glad to reply to Mr. Ferguson from the public platform.

"THEN EXISTING."

The Prime Minister declares that his statements in the House of Commons had relation exclusively to "a then existing situation, and was not to be understood or interpreted as having any other possible application."

The statement of the Prime Minister follows:

In the Canadian Press report of the Western Ontario Conservative convention, dated London, Ontario, May 16, which appeared in the press throughout Canada, on the day following, it is stated that Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario said that the Ontario Government intended to throw its whole weight into the Dominion election campaign in protest against an utterance by myself in the House of Commons to the effect that I would not give a five-cent piece for unemployment relief to a province governed by a Conservative provincial administration. The press despatch contains the following in direct quotation from Premier Ferguson's speech:

"The Prime Minister of Canada said to the public on the floor of the House of Commons that 'unless you vote as I say, you are not entitled to any ad-

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Ottawa Morning Journal, May 20, 1930.

KING'S ANSWER TO FERGUSON'S LONDON SPEECH

Scrupulously Fair To Provinces In Financial Matters.

HONEST ENDEAVOR AVOID CONTROVERSY

Says False Interpretation of His Statement In House.

In a statement issued last night, Prime Minister Mackenzie King set forth his own attitude and that of his Government toward the provinces. The Prime Minister's statement came in reply to declarations by Premier G. Howard Ferguson, of Ontario, from the platform of the Western Ontario Conservative convention, at London. Mr. Ferguson was reported as saying that the Ontario Government proposed to throw its weight into the election campaign against the Federal Government forces, because of Mr. King's "five-cent piece" statement in Parliament.

The Prime Minister summarizes his attitude and that of the Federal Government towards the provinces, in his final paragraph, as follows:

To Avoid Controversy.

"In order that there may be no further misrepresentation of my attitude or that of the present administration towards the governments of any of the provinces, whether they be Conservative, Progressive or Liberal, may I say that so long as I continue to occupy the position which I now hold, my own attitude and that of the administration, towards the provinces of our Dominion will continue to be in the future what it has been right along, namely, one of an honest endeavor to avoid and to remove all possible sources of controversy between the Provincial and Federal Governments, and in financial matters to be scrupulously fair, and in so far as the public interest may permit, generous, in the treatment alike of one and all, wholly regardless of the political complexion of the particular administration in office in any of the provinces."

Mr. King asserts he cannot give his attention to Parliament, which is still in session, and conduct a campaign outside, or he would be glad to reply to Mr. Ferguson from the public platform.

The Prime Minister declares his statements in the House of Commons had relation exclusively to "a then existing situation, and was not to be understood or interpreted as having any other possible application."

The statement of the Prime Minister in full, follows:

King's Statement.

In the Canadian Press report of the Western Ontario Conservative convention, dated London, Ontario, May 16th, which appeared in the press throughout Canada, on the day following, it is stated that Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario said that the Ontario Government intended to throw its whole weight into the Dominion election campaign in protest against an utterance by myself in the House of Commons to the effect that I would not give a five-cent piece for unemployment relief to a province governed by a Conservative provincial administration. The press despatch contains the following, in direct quotation, from Premier Ferguson's speech:

"The Prime Minister of Canada said to the public on the floor of the House of Commons that 'unless you vote as I say, you are not entitled to any advantage that may come from the Dominion treasury' and again—after referbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, and the old provinces of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, 'The Prime Minister of Canada told the people of these provinces that they would not get a five-cent piece from the public treasury because a Conservative provincial government was in office'."

I am not in a position at the moment to give any attention to the business of Parliament, which is still in session, and at the same time to conduct a campaign outside of Parliament or I should be pleased to reply to Mr. Ferguson from the public platform. In case, however, silence on my part, even for the present, might be mistaken as acquiescence in the statements made by Mr. Ferguson I feel called upon immediately to say that the words attributed to me by Mr. Ferguson, or their equivalent, were never used by me at any time or in any place; further that no words of mine spoken in the House of Commons or elsewhere, with respect to unemployment or any other subject, are capable of an interpretation such as the Premier of Ontario has sought to place upon them.

Says Interpretation False.

In the debate on unemployment in the House of Commons on April 3, with respect to a situation alleged to be then existing, I pointed out that requests for assistance to meet an emergent condition respecting unemployment had not been received from any Provincial Government, and I referred in particular to a statement made by Premier Ferguson at Toronto on January 25, at a time when conditions were supposed to be at their worst, to the effect that Ontario was handling its own unemployment problem, which statement I had quoted on February 24 in the debate on the address, and I said that in these circumstances, with respect to the then existing situation, Federal assistance would not be given to any Government, but I made no statement which was capable of being interpreted as applicable to conditions respecting unemployment generally, or as they might arise in the future; or applicable at all to assistance to Provincial Governments from the Federal treasury for any other purpose, or at any other time. That I was particularly careful to make it clear that anything I was saying, or had said, had relation exclusively to a then existing situation, and was not to be understood or interpreted as having any other possible application, will be apparent from the statement which appears in Hansard record of debates in the House of Commons at page 1281, which is the page of Hansard which contains one or two remarks made as a consequence of interruptions in the course of debate, and upon which, and quite apart from the context as a whole, Premier Ferguson has sought to place an entirely false interpretation. The statement is as follows:

"May I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that, having regard to the situation as we know it in this country at the present time, we have had no representations from any of the provinces expressing the need for assistance from the Federal treasury to meet an unemployment situation, because of an emergency too great to be dealt with by the province itself, and in the absence of that I submit that hon. gentlemen who suggest that anything should be given out of the Federal treasury have in support of their position not a leg left to stand on. There have been times when there have been emergent conditions, and where there have meen emergent conditions this Government has been quick to recognize them. When we came into power we found in this country a considerable amount of unemployment, a lot of unemployment arising in large part out of circumstances connected with the war. Men were returning from overseas and seeking to get back into civil employment, and there was no opportunity to secure employment for them. We recognized that provincial governments had a problem there with which they could not cope, and when they made representations to us, we met those representations, and here may I tell my hon. friends that we made at that time no difference between Liberal and Conservative. We gave our money just as freely to the Tory governments then as we gave it to the Liberal governments, because there was a necessity to meet and a very different situation prevailing from what there is at the present time in this country."

Surprising Statement.

Reference to other portions of the debate, and in particular to the interruptions which occasioned specific reference to Tory governments, made it abundantly clear that my remarks throughout were in relation exclusively to a situation then existing or as it was alleged to exist, and are not rightly capable of being given any other interpretation.

May I say that the statement of Premier Ferguson is the more surprising, made as it is in the light of the agreements recently negotiated by the present administration with the Province of British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, and the treatment accorded the Maritime Provinces in the matter of increased subsidies, under which the financial position of all these provinces has been materially improved. It is particularly surprising, in view of what Mr. Ferguson himself

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knows of the endeavor of the present administration to remove from the arena of controversy all outstanding matters of difference between the Federal and Provincial Governments. I think I can leave my own record and that of the administration to speak for itself as to the treatment the provinces have received from the Federal Government since we came into office.

In order that there may be no further misrepresentation of my attitude or that of the present administration towards the governments of any of the provinces whether they be Conservative, Progressive or Liberal, may I say that so long as I continue to occupy the position which I now hold, my own attitude and that of the administration, towards the provinces of our Dominion will continue to be in the future what it has been right along, namely, one of an honest endeavor to avoid and to remove all possible sources of controversy between the Provincial and Federal Governments, and in financial matters to be scrupulously fair, and insofar as the public interest may permit, generous, in the treatment alike of one and all, wholly regardless of the political complexion of the particular administration in office in any of the provinces.

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The London Advertiser May 21/30

The Prime Minister's Reply.

The Prime Minister of Canada accuses Mr. Ferguson of misrepresenting his attitude toward the unemployment question. Mr. King in making this reproach exercised a good deal of self-restraint. Mr. Ferguson's public record is so vulnerable that it requires an extraordinary mixture of bravado and hypocrisy to stand on the platform, as he did in this city, and deliver a homily on political morality. Mr. King made no reference to the Godfrey incident, the Case affair, the Northern Development fund, or the abuse of patronage in the provincial arena, but restricted himself to two specific assertions of Mr. Ferguson in his London speech: 1, That Mr. King had said in the House that "unless you vote as I say you are not entitled to any advantage that may come from the Dominion treasury"; 2, "The Prime Minister of Canada told the people of these provinces—British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Ontario, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia— that they would not get a five-cent piece from the public treasury because a Conservative provincial Government was in office." These sentences were not uttered by Mr. King, nor did his words at any time justify the interpretation which Mr. Ferguson has sought to put upon them.

The Prime Minister invites a reading of the Hansard report of his speech to make his position clear and to confute Mr. Ferguson. He was speaking of a particular situation existing at the moment. No requests for aid for the unemployed had been received at the time from any provincial Government, and Premier Ferguson had declared on January 25 last, when conditions were supposed to be at their worst, that Ontario was handling its own unemployment problem. It was in these circumstances that Mr. King, who was being badgered by his party opponents, said no federal aid would be given to any of these Governments, but his remarks had no application to the future nor to unemployment generally. The Hansard report of his speech on April 3 bears out the Prime Minister:

May I repeat, Mr. Speaker, that, having regard to the situation as we know it in this country at the present time, we have had no representations from any of the provinces expressing the need for assistance from the federal treasury to meet an unemployment situation, because of an emergency too great to be dealt with by the province itself, and in the absence of that I submit that honorable gentlemen who suggest that anything should be given out of the federal treasury have in support of their position not a leg left to stand on. There have been times when there have been emergent conditions, and where there have been emergent conditions this Government has been quick to recognize them. When we came into power we found in this country a considerable amount of unemployment, a lot of unemployment arising in large part out of circumstances connected with the war. Men were returning from overseas and seeking to get back into civil employment, and there was no opportunity to secure employment for them. We recognized that provincial governments had a problem there with which they could not cope, and when they made representations to us we met those representations, and here may I tell my honorable friends that we made at that time no difference between Liberal and Conservative. We gave our money just as freely to the Tory Governments as we gave it to the Liberal Governments, because there was a necessity to meet, and a very different situation prevailing from what there is at the present time in this country.

Any impartial reader will say these words bear out the construction put upon them by Mr. King today. No federal Prime Minister has tried more earnestly to treat the provinces generously and remove any elements of friction in the federal system. His Government has transferred to British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces their natural resources; it has settled Maritime grievances and placed the Maritime Provinces in a stronger financial position by means of larger subsidies; it has acknowledged the right of Ontario and Quebec to the water powers of the St. Lawrence. The Prime Minister pledges himself to continue his endeavors to remove all sources of controversy between federal and provincial authorities and to be scrupulously fair and in the treatment of one and all regardless of their political complexion. His whole record attests his sincerity, and Mr. Ferguson knows it from personal experience.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16582

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Mail & Empire May 21/30

PREMIER KING'S WORD AGAINST THE RECORD.

When the offensive words of a politician, "flown with insolence," recoil upon himself, what should he do? Is he to take the defiant attitude and declare that he stands by his provocative speech? That would only aggravate the offence. Is he to come forward and humbly confess that he spoke foolishly and beg the country's pardon? There are public men who could bring themselves to this contrite behavior. But they are not politicians of the shifty order. They do not put their personal ambitions above everything else. The refuge of the power-clutching politician whose tongue has got him into trouble is denial.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Premier King referred to the protest made by Premier Ferguson against the former's declaration to the effect that not a five-cent piece would he give in aid of the unemployed to any Tory Government. Mr. King would have the public believe that his words in that connection were misrepresented by Mr. Ferguson. As a matter of fact, there is no possibility of escape from the logical conclusion drawn from Premier King's words by the Premier of Ontario. It is quite useless for Mr. King to fight that logic. Premier Ferguson did not put on Premier King's words any strained construction. Mr. King beat about the bush and tried to fix the attention of the House on other parts of the speech he made on April 3 rather than on the offensive words. Those words occur in the following passages from Hansard of April 3: "So far as giving money "from this Federal Treasury to provincial gov-"ernments is concerned, in relation to this ques-"tion of unemployment as it exists to-day, I might "be prepared to go to a certain length possibly "in meeting one or two of the western provinces "that have Progressive Premiers at the head of "their Governments——

"Some honorable members—Oh!

"Mr. Mackenzie King—But I would not give "a single cent to any Tory Government.

"Mr. Bennett—Shame!

"Mr. Stevens—Shame!

"Mr. Mackenzie King—Do my honorable "friends say 'Shame'?

"Mr. Bennett—Yes, shame!

"Mr. Mackenzie King—What is there to be "ashamed of?

"Mr. Stevens—You ought to be ashamed of "that.

"Mr. Mackenzie King—My honorable friend "is getting very indignant. Something evidently "has got under his skin. May I repeat what I "have said? With respect to giving moneys out "of the Federal Treasury to any Tory Govern-"ment in this country for these alleged unem-"ployment purposes, with these Governments "constituted as they are to-day, with policies "diametrically opposed to those of this Govern-"ment, I would not give them a five-cent piece."

This record in the official debates of the House stands, and is not affected by Mr. King's denial. In that denial he keeps on speaking of the "then situation," which to-day is exactly what it was at that time. Any reader can judge for himself if Premier Ferguson had not very solid ground for his championing not only provinces under Conservative Government, but also the right of the people of Canada to choose whom they will for the administration of their provincial affairs.

Premier King's position will not be strengthened before the public by this attempt to wriggle out of the declaration he made on the 3rd of April. Facts stand, no matter how vehemently they may be denied. They will not vanish at the bidding of the man they haunt. Premier King's anxiety to separate himself from this incident will only impress the public with his own present feeling of the extreme seriousness of it. "Thou canst not say I did it," exclaimed the guilty Macbeth.

By denial Mr. King also sought to detach himself from another utterance that will not be shaken off. That is, "I have come to the con-"clusion that it is a thoroughly vicious prin-"ciple," meaning by that the giving of Federal money in payment of old-age pensions. Similarly, after he had subscribed to the tariff resolution of the National Liberal Convention of 1919, he afterwards explained that he did not consider that resolution as binding upon him in the sense of its words, but that he regarded it as a chart. The word of a Prime Minister ought to be beyond question. If the people find they cannot build upon it, they will give their trust to another.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16583

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Evening Telegram May 21/30

WHEN THE REAL PREMIER KING SPOKE.

Premier King has made a belated discovery. He now knows that his "five-cent" speech was a mistake. Master of platitudes that he is, no one is more expert at so surrounding an idea with words that almost any meaning can be taken from it. But when in a moment of irritation he blurted out what he really thinks the real man stood revealed.

And when Premier King tries to explain his statement he simply makes his famous "not a five-cent piece" utterance a major issue in the coming campaign.

Mr. King was rattled when he made his famous statement. Mr. King must be still more rattled when he tries to explain the unexplainable.

"Not a five-cent piece" would Premier King give to a Tory province. And the Tory provinces are in a position to retort that not a seat will they give to Premier King.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16584

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Journal, May 23, 1930.

MR. FERGUSON URGED TO STIR UP OTTAWA.

Carlton Street United Church in Toronto, which was formerly the somewhat famous Carlton Street Methodist Church, occupied by great preachers like JAMES HENDERSON, has of late years devoted much attention to "down-town" work. It has been holding an all-year-round clinic on the far-from-well-to-do. It has been finding out how the other half of the world lives. It has discovered some deplorable conditions and it wants action. Therefore it has got up a petition signed by the pastor and five hundred officials, members and adherents. The pastor is Rev. J. E. CROSSLEY HUNTER, whose name recalls the celebrated evangelists of former days, one of whom was his father. The petition calls attention to the need not only for immediate relief of unemployment but also for permanent measures to prevent the continuance and perpetuation of unemployment. A lasting cure is called for.

In that portion of Toronto served by this particular church the petitioners find (1) penury of the most acute kind, even amounting to privation of the necessities of life; (2) defective nourishment of children often serious and sometimes with fatal results; (3) the reduction of housing accommodation for many families to such an extent that separation of the sexes is impossible, thus creating deplorable moral conditions; (4) the widespread breaking down of morale through constant fear, such as unfits men for work.

Anxiety is expressed lest the present conditions may last for several years. Some radical, remedial departure is requested. Lastly the petition is addressed to Hon. G. HOWARD FERGUSON and it begs:

> "That, as Prime Minister of this province, you press for the speedy meeting of an Interprovincial Conference, which would include representatives of the Federal Government, to meet the situation, and possibly the appointment of a Dominion Commission to survey the situation in Canada and devise a permanent policy regarding employment."

This makes interesting reading for both Premier FERGUSON and Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING. Coming when it does the petition almost looks like a political move in support of the Ontario Premier's London attack on the Federal Premier's Five-Cent Piece speech. But of course it is nothing of the sort. It grows out of current industrial conditions, and it reflects very severely upon an Ottawa administration which refuses assistance to the needy in Ontario or any other province having a Conservative tendency in politics. Although Mr. MACKENZIE KING may give relief only to the Liberal or Progressive provinces, he should know that employment and unemployment are largely the result of Federal fiscal policy. Even under present adverse world conditions Canadians would undoubtedly be better off if the country enjoyed a stable Canadian tariff built with an idea to more intensive Canadian development, instead of a tariff forever manipulated with an eye to the capture of this group of voters or that class of electors.

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D 16585

Suggestions for Re Marjorie Forke's Wedding
Mr. King's Speech

Marjorie Forke has not been in Ottawa during the whole of this session. It is reported that she was at home working very hard cooking meals and taking care of "the boys" at Pipestone. This work she found rather strenuous, and arranged to have it done by a housekeeper, whom she installed before leaving and coming to Ottawa. She had been back in Ottawa only a short time when she received an S.O.S. from "the boys" to the effect that the housekeeper had "up and left", and asking her to come back as soon as possible. It would seem that this is an excellent testimonial of Miss Forke's proficiency in household science.

+ The "boys" are men on her father's farm

The bridegroom's assistants on the day of the wedding are all professional men. I understand four are lawyers, and two are doctors. One of the "lawyers" is Tom Green, of the Canadian Press, who I believe studied law for a time. The preponderance of lawyers might be construed as an anxiety on the part of the bridegroom that the contract shall be well made and remain undisturbed. Others are Clarence Jackson, a lawyer, secretary to Mr. Crerar, & Dr. Wallace McKay.

It is understood that Marjorie is her father's favourite daughter. During his membership in the House of Commons, Marjorie worked in his office at Ottawa. She also devoted herself to work in her father's behalf amongst the women of the constituency. She has been of the utmost assistance to her father in his political career, and it is said that he will miss Marjorie very much. Her characteristics seem to be devotion to her father, industry, perseverance, humility & tact. The bridegroom is fortunate in securing a girl of

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such sterling character and qualities. The assistance which she has been to her father, will be given now to her husband, and to the development of his career and interests. He, of course, has qualities of his own; but with Marjorie should achieve a success in life which he has not thus far contemplated.

Mr. Berg

He was born in Canada, of Norwegian parents. He put himself through an arts course and a law course, and was in the Great War. His mother is living, but his father is dead. He is an honorary A.D.C. at Government House, Winnipeg.

Mr. Berg distinguished himself two years ago, when he led a delegation which waited upon the government at Ottawa seeking a grant for the Norwegian celebration in Winnipeg.

He is a practising lawyer.

Mr. Berg is quite short in stature, but is of more than ordinary stature in mental capacity. As his career has already signified, he makes up in courage and self-assurance what he lacks in height.

The bride and groom make an ideal couple, both in appearance and in character.

—

Mention should perhaps be made of the long and honourable career of the bride's father; e.g. his loyal and valuable support of the Prime Minister in the "marriage" of the two political parties - Progs. and Libs. After years of watchful & tender care this union may now be said to constitute a triumphant and happy success in the gentle art of matchmaking.

—

The bride's mother was a MacGregor; d.of David MacGregor of South Gower, a few miles from Ottawa.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
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OTTAWA

Happiness to reply to Coast
[illegible]
[illegible]

— After [illegible] of [illegible] —
[illegible]

— Explanation of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

— Nonsense of his careers. — [illegible]

— [illegible] coming from [illegible]

— [illegible]

— [illegible]

— Budget of [illegible] to [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

— [illegible] high cost of [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]

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FOR THE PRIME MINISTER

Ottawa, May 16, 1930

My share of the contribution of material for your speech at the wedding on Saturday has not involved a draft of possible remarks, but is merely a collection of a few miscellaneous details.

Reverend John W. Woodside of Chalmers Church will officiate at the service. The bride, Miss Marjorie Isobel Forke, will be attended by her sister Miss Mary. The bridegroom, Mr. James Cattermole Berg, by Mr. Herbert Beall of Ottawa. Dr. Wallace McKay, Dr. Roy McDougall, Mr. Clarence Jackson and Mr. Thomas Green will be the ushers. After the wedding, the bride and groom will motor through the Maritime provinces.

Mr. Berg was born in Portage la Prairie. His mother is English and his father Norwegian. The latter is supposed to be the first Norwegian to have settled in western Canada. His grandfather was born in Bergen, a town which enjoyed, throughout the middle ages a flourishing position in the trade of Europe as one of the members of the Hanseatic League. The family name Berg is supposed to be derived from the name of the town. Mr. Berg was graduated from the University

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of Manitoba with the degree of LL.B. in 1917 and from the Manitoba Law School in the same year. Mr. Berg is aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba.

I happened to learn prevately that Mrs. Forke has recently spoken of the fact that Mr. Berg knew the Forke family when Miss Marjorie was a girl, that they visited each others' houses in Pipestone, and that it has all along been a tradition to "tease" the young couple with innuendoes and references which generally arise when two people have shown a marked interest in each other from early life. Friends of Miss Forke give a very interesting account of how the affair received added impetus while Miss Forke and Mr. Berg happened to be returning from Europe together last summer. This story, which, I understand, has been repeated in Miss Forke's presence without the slightest denial, might, perhaps, afford an opportunity of a pleasant touch upon an "ocean voyage romance".

It has always seemed to me that speeches at wedding receptions are a bit more difficult to get under way than speeches on other occasions, principally because of the fact that a speech seems very formal indeed in the midst of so much festivity. I do recall, however, one introduction which seemed to me to overcome this difficulty. As much as I can piece it together, it was along the following lines: "Fashion has decreed that the wedding speeches

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be subordinated to the other aspects of the celebration, but admirable as the rule is, and willingly as we observe it, we must honour it in the breach rather than in the observance so far as the bride and bridegroom are concerned. It is a pretty custom this drinking of healths, the conjuring up of visions of days when, as we believe, there was a greater glamour of romance around the events of everyday life than there seems to be now. I think it is especially appropriate that the old custom should be observed on occasions such as this for, however dull and commonplace we imagine life to seem now-a-days compared with the more picturesque life of our ancestors, weddings, at any rate, remind us that romance is not dead, and that love is as young and as beautiful as ever."

The following extract from an essay by Lucie A. Zimmern was intended to refer to woman's place in society in general, but its thoughts certainly could be applied to the place of woman in the home: "We must find room in our hearts for the distinctive gifts of women, their sense of the shades and nuances, the priceless details and delicacies of life, for their power of harmonizing and adjusting the big rough blocks which masculine energy is forever rolling pell-mell on the stage, and leaving there in bewildering disarray. We must allow woman to play, on equal terms, her part as wife and mother, as the talker and letter-writer, as artist and intellectual, as a lover of ideas and truth, and above all as a lover

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of that outward and inward beauty, which man in his love for wealth and power, for size and statistics, has well-nigh exiled from this poor and man-handled world.

I do not know whether you would care to have the few stories at all related to weddings which my rather scanty store-house contains, but I am placing these here more in the hope of reminding you of some of your own which might be more appropriate.

"Cuptacathesia" a sixth sense that enables the possessor to intuitatively perceive the truth has been discovered by a French scientist. He asserts that this sixth sense is especially developed in woman. Many young husbands will wonder why this is haled as a recent discovery. - Q news comment in a recent paper.

An archbishop was visiting a small parish for the purpose of administering confirmation, and asked a nervous little girl what matrimony was. "It is a state of terrible torment which those who enter are compelled to undergo for a time to prepare them for a better and a brighter world" was her answer. "No! no!" remonstrated her rector, "that is not matrimony, that is the definition of purgatory". "Leave her alone" said the archbishop, "may be she is right, what do we know about it any way."

The curate of a large and fashionable church was endeavouring to teach the significance of white to a Sunday School class. "Why", said he, "does a bride desire to be clothed in white at her

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wedding?" As no one answered he explained, "White stands for joy, and her wedding day is the most joyous occasion of a woman's life". A little boy then asked, "why do all the men wear black?"

E. D. S.

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Notes re Forke - Berg Wedding

1. It is a privilege to have a part in the ceremonies of this eventful day in the lives of these two young people - to propose the 'health' of the Bride and to wish her and her husband joy and happiness in the days to come.

2. It is a particular pleasure to do so in this instance when the Bride is the daughter of an esteemed former colleague.

3. The bride has shown much wisdom in her choice of a life partner: he is, I understand, of Norwegian origin and tradition tells us that Norway and Scotland were closely associated in days gone by, indeed some of the Scottish Clans of the Highlands and the Islands claim Norwegian ancestry. Here, today, we see, if the tradition be true,

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history repeating itself in the union of these representatives of two ancient peoples — the Norwegian and the Scottish.

4. The bride has further shown her Scottish shrewdness in selecting the year 1930 for her wedding, for it must not be forgotten that but a few days ago the finance minister introduced a budget which reduced the cost of living by eliminating duties on crockeryware, washing machines, sewing machines and baby carriages.

5. Budget secrets are always well kept— I have never stated this before, but this happy event of today was kept in mind when the budget was being framed!

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6. In more serious vein to the Bride:

The lessons and aspirations of your girlhood will now find their proper sphere of enlargement in the responsible place into which you are stepping, and the high value of true womanliness will outline itself in your sacred experiences.

May I say that with Divine guidance every human attachment will find its appointed place and setting in your life. I do not for a moment doubt that your home will be flooded with the radiance of a pure and unselfish love from which there will radiate peace and joy. as Ruskin has so well said:

"This is the true nature of the home — it is a place of Peace; the shelter, not only from all injury but from all terror, doubt and division. In so far as it is not-

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this, it is not home ..... it is only a part of the outer world which you have roofed over, and lighted a fire in. But so far as it is a sacred place, a vestal temple, a temple of the hearth watched over by Household Gods, before whose faces none may come but those whom they can receive with love ..... so far it vindicates the name, and fulfils the praise, of Home."

May every good thing fall to your portion and may all who are brought into touch with you in your new sphere in life catch the inspiration which radiates from a happy home.

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THE MONTREAL HARBOUR BRIDGE

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THE BOARD OF HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS OF MONTREAL

Senator, the Honourable W. L. McDougald, President

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Emilien Daoust (Deceased 1928)

Alfred Lambert

ADVISORY BOARD OF ENGINEERS

T. W. Harvie, M.I.C.E., General Manager Port of Montreal, Chairman

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H. M. Mackay, LL.D., M.E.I.C., Dean, Faculty of Applied Science, McGill University

Professor S. A. Baulne, Professor Civil Engineering, University of Montreal

H. A. Terreault, M.E.I.C., Director of Public Works, City of Montreal

Ivan E. Vallee, A.M.E.I.C., Chief Engineer, Department of Public Works, Quebec.

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D 16599

INTERESTING DATA

Total length of steel construction.....	8,817 feet
Clear height above Summer High Water and Ship Channel.....	163 feet
Weight of steel in structure.....	33,285 tons
Provision for traffic - - Roadway.....	36' 10$\frac{3}{4}$''
Tramway track	
Sidewalks, 2	
Selection of site.....	January, 1925
Contract entered into for piers.....	May, 1925
Contract for super-structure awarded.....	October, 1925
Erection of super-structure completed.....	September, 1929
Contract date for completion of super-structure...	March 1st, 1931

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D 16600

EXTRACTS FROM STATEMENT PREPARED BY THE DOMINION BRIDGE COMPANY LIMITED, MONTREAL, 1930.

F O R E W O R D

BY

SENATOR, THE HONOURABLE W. L. McDOUGALD, M.D.

The opening of this structure for public service marks the realization of hopes that had their origin many years ago and were widely held throughout the community. It also marks the culmination of over seven years activity during which time the structure gradually emerged from first nebulous, then definite plans into the tangible thing that it is today.

For many years prior to the War the eventual necessity of a second bridge over the St. Lawrence River was realized and accepted as an integral factor in the development of the port facilities at Montreal.

Shortly after the War the question of the new bridge again became of active interest, a number of new and important factors now having a vital bearing on the project. The growth of the motor traffic increasingly overtaxed the limited facilities of the Victoria bridge. Furthermore the rapid growth of the City itself pointed to the need for opening up the adjacent South shore district to industrial and residential development and to the need for adequate

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access facilities to St. Helen's Island in order that its value as a city park and recreation centre might be made full use of.

In 1922 the Minister of Marine and Fisheries requested the Harbour Board to make an investigation of the whole situation, especially having regard to the relation of the bridge question to the interests of the Harbour and to make surveys, soundings and borings in order that preliminary or suggestive designs and plans might be prepared for the information and guidance of the Commissioners and of the Federal Government. On August 14th, 1922 a Committee of the Privy Council of the Dominion of Canada concurred in the appropriation of the sum of $50,000 of funds of the Harbour Board to be expended for these purposes. In 1924 the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, the Honourable P. J. A. Cardin, proposed to Parliament legislation for enabling the undertaking to be proceeded with as soon as practicable. An Act was passed by the unanimous consent of the Commons and Senate and assented to on July 19th, 1924 by His Excellency Baron Bing of Vimy, enabling the Harbour Commission as the appropriate authority, since the bridge would become an appertenance of the Harbour, to determine its site and to proceed with the designing and erecting thereof, subject to the approval of site and of all plans by the Governor-in-Council; with necessary power of expropriation, of operating and managing and fixing tolls; with provision for mortgaging and pledging and for creating hypothecs; of issuing bonds which might be guaranteed by His Majesty the King, etc.

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D 16608

EDITOR'S NOTE

While many have worked hard for the attainment of the Bridge it was Senator McDougald who co-ordinated their efforts and who for the Harbour Commissioners enlisted the support of the Federal Government, the Provincial Government and the City of Montreal, without which the project could not have been started; and it was he, who by his untiring advocacy of the Bridge, created a practically unanimous popular demand for it. Moreover it was through his individual tact and organization ability that the various schemes for the Bridge and the many contending interests represented therein were organized and the support of all was enlisted. Indeed it is felt by many that had Senator McDougald not put his shoulder to the wheel, the Bridge would probably still be in the nebulous condition it had been in before he applied himself to it.

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D 16603

McGILL ECONOMIC STUDIES

No. 6

THE PORT OF MONTREAL

L. C. Coombs, M.A.

The unique geographic position of Montreal and the penetrating access afforded by the St. Lawrence to the heart of the Continent, gave to Montreal a peculiar importance scarcely surpassed on the Continent of America.

It has been a fond hope or at least a cherished dream of many patriotic citizens of this City that modern science might yet find a way to remove the barrier that blocks the port in winter and to maintain throughout the year an open passage to the sea.

But even without this dream the reality of the situation is good enough. Montreal since 1921 has been the principle grain port of the world surpassing its next largest competitor, New York. It is the second port of North America in point of freight tonnage. Moreover the port of Montreal is capable of much greater expansion.

A feature of interest is the question of the water of the channel to the sea and the danger to the port of Montreal represented by the diversion of the water from the open basin of the St. Lawrence. The present channel has a minimum depth of thirty feet. The conditions of modern seaborne traffic urgently demand that this depth of

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water be maintained. There is not an inch to spare and no further deepening of the channel as an offset to the lowering of the level can be made without hopelessly disproportionate expenditure of capital. The whole fate and fortune of the Metropolitan Sea Port of Canada is intimately bound up with the question of the diversion of the St. Lawrence. (Prof. Leacock)

HISTORICAL SKETCH

From time immemorial the river St. Lawrence has been the natural gateway of North America. Nearly four hundred years ago Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence until he reached Hochelaga, one thousand miles from the sea. A century passed and the deserted Hochelaga lying at the foot of the Royal Mountain became Maisonneuve's Montreal. Montreal owed its conception and birth to religious zeal. However perilous an outport to the attacks of the Indians, it was admirably situated as a Mission at the junction of two great rivers, the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa, the key to a vast network of inland waterways. "Villemarie de Montreal" was founded by Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve on May 17, 1642, thirty-one years before, Champlain had chosen the site as one fit for settlement.

The foundation of Montreal has been described thus; (Parkman, the Jesuits in North America) "Maisonneuve sprang ashore and fell on his knees. His followers imitated his example and all joined with

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their voices in enthusiastic songs of thanksgiving. Tents, baggage, arms and stores were landed. An altar was raised on a pleasant spot near at hand. They knelt in reverent silence as the Host was raised aloft; and when the rite was over the Priest turned and addressed them: 'You are a grain of mustard seed that shall rise and grow till its branches overshadow the earth. You are few but your work is the work of God. His smile is on you and your children shall fill the land'. The afternoon waned; the sun sank beneath the western forest and twilight came on, fireflies were twinkling over the darkened meadow..... Then they pitched their tents, lighted their bivouac fires, stationed their guards and laid down to rest. Such was the birth night of Montreal".

To Montreal came Indians bartering furs for the novel wares of the French. From Montreal missionaries, explorers and "coureurs de bois" blazed their difficult paths up the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa to the Great Lakes and beyond and down the Ohio and the Mississippi to New Orleans, a sister French settlement, and the Gulf of Mexico. After one hundred and twenty years the "ancien régime" gave way to the British. The bilingual character of Montreal had begun.

Vigorous Scotsmen inspired the fur trade to new and widespread enterprises in the Northwest. Banks, warehouses, ships and railways were the creation of these industrious men of penetration and foresight. The names

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of Allan, Angus, McGill, McTavish, Molson, Mount Steven, Redpath, Simpson and Strathcona stand out among the greatest citizens of Montreal and Canada. The scattered units of Canada's nation gathered together by Confederation in 1867 were linked in an economic sense by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1885 built by Montreal capital and enterprise.

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HISTORY OF THE PORT OF MONTREAL

In 1824, two stone windmills marked the progress of industrial development to the West of what is now McGill street, being situated at the top of the open basin. "Sloping roadways down to the water where the river was so low as to permit of rock showing above the current, a long stretch of beach where the children of those days romped and played and the poorer women washed their linen using the big stones as washboards, a long unbroken line of trees and shrubberies past Maisonneuve, where now the Harbour Commission's powerful locomotives transport merchandise from vessels of sixteen thousand tons registered to the various railway terminals, - these were the features of the Port of Montreal long before Confederation had even been dreamed of". (Atherton, History of Montreal)

Agitation for a St. Lawrence ship channel was initiated in February, 1826, when a petition was read before the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada urging the necessity of improving the means of communication between the Canadas and Europe. No action was taken by the Legislature and in 1836 the merchants of Montreal again presented a petition praying for a grant of money to carry out an accurate survey of Lake St. Peter and the River as far as the Port of Montreal. On May the 8, 1830, the Honourable George Moffatt, Jules Quesnel and Captain R. S. Piper, R.E., were appointed

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commissioners to carry into effect an Act called "an Act to provide for the improvement and enlargement of the Harbour of Montreal". This was the first attempt to improve the Harbour of Montreal by Commission.

In 1850 the Honourable John Young proposed a plan for the deepening of the St. Lawrence which was briefly as follows;- The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal should be authorized to undertake the work and to borrow money for the purpose, the interest on which was to be provided by a tonnage duty of not exceeding one shilling per ton on all vessels drawing ten feet and upwards, and by the surplus revenues of the Harbour of Montreal, in case the tonnage duty should prove insufficient for the purpose, etc.

The plan was approved and adopted by the Government, Mr. Young being appointed a Harbour Commissioner to enable him to carry out his plan. In August, 1850, the St. Lawrence Ship Channel was placed under the jurisdiction of the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal. Mr. C. S. (later Sir Casimir) Gzowsky was one of the engineers appointed by the Commissioners to report on the construction of the Ship Channel. By 1865 a channel of a depth of twenty feet and a width of three hundred feet had been obtained and the completion of this channel marked an important era in the history of the St. Lawrence route. It had been demonstrated that the St. Lawrence could be made available up to Montreal for navigation by large ships and the marked increase of Canadian commerce showed how imperatively it was required.

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The vision and driving force of the Honourable John Young had inaugurated this broad and coherent navigation policy which cleared the way for the present development of the Port of Montreal. He had succeeded in obtaining an acknowledgment of the Provincial Government that the necessary work to secure the channel should be considered as Provincial Public Works. His description in 1859 of transportation and port facilities presents an extraordinary contrast with the Canada of 1930. "It should be borne in mind that it is only ten years since the restrictive laws of Great Britain allowed foreign ships to enter the St. Lawrence; that the entire absence of lights in some parts of the St. Lawrence only tended to increase the bad name of the navigation; that our railway communication with the interior has only been open for three years; that our Canadian canals have never been completed. Nor are there any means of receiving and delivering produce at our inland and shipping ports capable of the least comparison with what exists in American ports; and unless we, as Canadians, are prepared to provide these means, we cannot expect to obtain a share of that trade which it is in our power to command."

The extensive program of canals from Lachine to Sault Ste Marie undertaken in 1840, the construction of the St. Lawrence Ship Channel in the fifties and the first Victoria bridge at Montreal in 1860 are striking evidence of the courage, resource and foresight of the Canadas, in years of acute commercial depression before Confederation when the population was small and scattered.

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The corporate body, the Harbour Commissioners of Montreal, is the only authority having jurisdiction within the limits of the Harbour of Montreal. In 1907 it was enacted that the corporation should consist of three commissioners (one of whom should be appointed President) appointed by the Governor-in-Council upon the recommendation of the Minister of Marine and Fisheries and that they should hold office during pleasure.

The Harbour Commissioners of Montreal do not now issue any debentures to the public. The funds for the necessarily great expenditures which any program of Harbour extension entails are obtained from the public purse of Canada.

The Harbour of Montreal represents in round figures an eminently modest and justifiable expenditure of $48,000,000. (1926).

In 1809 the Honourable John Molson launched the "Accommodation" a steam vessel eighty-five feet in length, the first steamer on the St. Lawrence River and the second steam vessel in North American. (Compare the new Empress of Britain soon to be launched)

EXTRACT FROM THE MONTREAL GAZETTE, April 25th.

Few will pause to consider the human genius, the painstaking planning, the precise mathematical calculation, the enormous volume of material, and the industrial activity which continued for months and years in the fabrication and erection of the gigantic structure.

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Yet the greatness of the bridge is really the greatness of its builders, of the engineers who designed it and supervised its building, of the technical board representing the various interests concerned, whose members collaborated with the chief engineers, and of the staffs of draftsmen, clerks, mill workers and erectors whose skill and energy went into the fashioning of the steel giant which stands today and will stand throughout the years with a foot on either shore. Back of the completed bridge there is a fascinating story in which the work of designing and construction is traced step by step from the selection of the site until the last unit was placed in position and the last rivet driven.

The cost of the bridge it is learned will come to $18,000,000 whereas the estimated cost in 1926 when the Province decided to bear one-third of the cost and provision was made for the City to bear the second third, the Harbour Commission caring for the balance, was $10,000,000.

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Extract of a speech by Mr. Mackenzie King when he opened the Montreal Harbour Bridge on May the 24th, 1930, by pressing button in Prime Minister's Office, Parliament Buildings.

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

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

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

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Montreal Standard, May 24, 1930.

Brilliant Gathering Of Citizens Attended The Harbor Bridge Opening

An epoch in the history of the Port of Montreal was today suitably celebrated when in the presence of a vast crowd of members of Federal and Provincial Parliament, officials and citizens of Montreal, the great new Harbor Bridge was formally opened to the public.

Beautiful weather favored the historic event, and although disappointment was expressed at the absence of the person of the Prime Minister owing to the pressure of Parliamentary duties, the event proved a highly dignified celebration, commensurate with the importance of the occasion.

From early in the morning crowds approached the St. Helen's Island section and pavilion from both entrances, arriving by both auto and on foot.

By high noon the great structure spanning the mighty St. Lawrence was covered by humanity eager to take part in a great occasion.

The careful preparations for handling the big crowd were strictly carried out, and there was no unseemly crowding. The weather proved beautiful; plenty of sunshine with a strong breeze blowing steadily through the huge girders.

The ceremonies on the bridge were carried out by Hon. Dr. McDougald, Chairman of the Harbor Commission, and he was assisted by Commissioners: Dr. Milton Hersey and Mr. Lambert.

An Imposing Ceremony

In many respects the ceremony carried out so successfully and in such a dignified manner today was one of the most imposing in the history of the city.

The setting was on a huge scale with the enormous stretches of the bridge reaching out for a mile to the right and to the left.

There were the gorgeous robes of the clergy and the bright summer toilettes of the ladies; there was the dull booming of whistles on the river; the music of the bands and the drone of aeroplanes overhead.

The climax was reached when the flags dropped from the plaques on the pressure of a button by the Prime Minister in Ottawa.

This took place exactly at high noon and immediately an enormous volume of sound swelled out up and down the river.

Whistles boomed; sirens shrieked, bells rang, bands played, while the citizens waved their hats and canes and cheered with wild delight.

It was the climax of seven years of toil and planning.

The bridge was at last officially open to the public.

Blessing the Bridge

Not the least solemn and inspiring portion of the ceremony was the blessing of the bridge by His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal. He was followed by His Lordship, Bishop Farthing; then came addresses by Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, representing the Prime Minister, and Hon. Honore Mercier representing Premier Taschereau, Ald. Weldon spoke for the City of Montreal and represented His Worship Mayor Houde.

The chairman of the Commission Hon. Dr. W. L. McDougald, who was warmly congratulated by the Prime Minister, presided with marked charm and dignity and in his concluding remarks paid a delicate tribute to his wife which was loudly cheered by all present.

This huge structure, costing a score of millions, with its 4,000,000 rivets; 475,000 bags of cement; its 32,469 tons of steel, connects the Island and City of Montreal with the mainland to the south, thus providing a duplicate route to relieve congestion on the existing Victoria Bridge.

The approaches to the New Bridge are most imposing, and on an enormous scale. Cars can run across the bridge from either side, two abreast, while there is moreover, space on either side for tram cars and pedestrians. This huge structure, which will play an enormous part as a tourist artery with the country to the south, impresses one with its immensity and the view from the centre is grand and inspiring.

The Bridge is 2½ miles long, half a mile longer, indeed, than the Victoria Bridge, which looms up in the distance.

View Today Magnificent.

The view today from this giant structure was entrancing, commanding, as the Bridge does, the most historic sections of Canada's Metropolis. Jacques Cartier, with his little pointed beard, and Maisonneuve, with his enormous flapping knee boots seemed to be present directing the business of the day, while honest John Young, pioneer of Harbor Commissioners, gazed from his pedestal in Custom House Square in wonder and awe at the inspiring sight.

Premier Presses Button.

Sharp on the hour of noon the Premier pressed an electric button in his offices at Ottawa. This released the Union Jack and uncovered the bronze inaugural plaques.

The inaugural speech by the Premier then came in over a network of telephone connections giving a broadcast of his address by means of loud speakers on the Bridge Pavilion.

After the dedication ceremonies were completed guests who received luncheon invitations attended a special gathering in the Ritz-Carlton Hotel at 1:30 to commemorate the centenary of the organization of the Harbor of Montreal.

Two Miles of Bridge.

Two miles of steel, constituting the new Harbor Bridge now span the St. Lawrence River between the two shores. In the centre, a branch roadway running off the bridge brings St. Helen's Island, Montreal's largest playground, into closer touch with the city and opens a traffic route hitherto available only by water.

Marvel of Engineering Skill.

The Harbor of Montreal which today received its greatest adornment has been described as "a marvel of modern engineering skill"; as "the best example of modern seaport organization"; and as "one of the most daring and sportsmanlike pieces of commercial enterprise."

In a space of territory some sixteen miles long by the width of the river St. Lawrence, may now be found a compact, highly perfected and super-efficient organization for the expeditious, and economical, shipping and receiving, trans-shipping and storing of merchandise.

With this new bridge completed the Harbor of Montreal today comprises a deep water, tideless and safe harbor, equipped with modern concrete floors and piers, with two-storey transit shed, with massive grain elevators, with an immense cold storage warehouse, with an electrified railway system, with paved roadways and well-lighted thoroughfares, with open and accessible storage spaces, with tugs, pilots, dredges, scows, fresh water service, signal service and all the other accommodations which the world's shipping finds necessary.

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1,000 Miles From the Sea.

The guests today saw, from the Bridge, shipping functioning one thousand miles from the ocean. They saw the marvel of bringing the sea-faring vessels of all nations into the very heart of the continent.

King Louis XV, of France, in the middle of the seventeenth century, when granting Montreal to his "Company of New France" reserved to the public for all time the shore of the St. Lawrence at Montreal. The "towpath" bordering the river and the new bridge has since then grown into the publicly-owned Harbor of Montreal as we know it today.

Worked Hard for the Port.

During the centuries and the years since 1640, there have never been lacking public spirited and far-sighted men who whole-heartedly for the Harbor of Montreal. The culmination of their combined efforts has been realized since 1921, in which year Montreal attained a position of pre-eminence in the world grain trade, and took rank with the greatest harbors of the world.

Since 1921 each year has seen new expansions.

Loading and Unloading.

Below the bridge and along the piers are the sights, the noise and the bustle of the loading and unloading of the great ocean carriers. There are the long corrugated-roofed sheds, with the imposing big-lettered signs perched upon the top of them. There are the lumber piles, the barrels, the puncheons, the rails, the tarpaulin-covered bags, the cranes, the gangways, the freight cars, and the heavily laden dray horses.

Then the sharp conflict of noises. The rattling of carters along Commissioners street, the clanging of rails thrown about on the dock below, the perpetual soft puffing of the drill as it continues in the harbor its tedious, laborious task, the sharp tooting of tugboats rushing hither and thither, the rattling of steamers' winches, the creaking of cranes, the slow whirling grind of the grain elevators, mingle softened by distance, with the harsh shouting of drivers.

Al lthis blurred by an immense haze and height and distance!

The Dominating Atmosphere.

The dominating atmosphere of the Bridge today was immensity; huge travel avenues; magnificent panoramic effects; Montreal skyscrapers enveloped and softened in the istance by huge banks of smoke and mist, and this immensity atmosphere is heightened by the romantic environment.

For just below the spot where the brilliant ceremonies took place today nestles on the Island one of the oddest buildings in the city — the little French fort with its stockades still surrounding it, in which a famous French General presented the capitulation of the city.

The small wooden structure stands at the corner of the brick and stone barracks erected by the British in 1808. Just at this spot was a favorite nook much frequented and beloved by the Duke of Connaught. The wooden little fort is squat, worn and weather-beaten by a thousand storms, but in its quaint little room world history was made. They had previously burned their flags at the highest point in the Island, and afterwards capitulated, and all around this old fort there were scores of song birds today singing lustily and taking part merrily in the celebration.

Beneath the bridge a heavy tide tears at channel obstructions, and white-capped swirls and eddies mark the course of the fierce current as the mighty St. Lawrence rolls on its way to the sea.

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Montreal Standard, May 24, 1930.

Prime Minister King Made Speech, Pressed Button, Opened Bridge

(Continued from Front Page)

Ottawa, May 24.—(Special to The Standard.)—The Prime Minister of Canada opened the Montreal Harbor bridge at noon today.

Into the mouthpiece of a telephone in his private office, in the House of Commons, he spoke the inaugural words, and at the end of his brief speech, pressed a button that threw the multi-million dollar project open.

Cameramen, scribes, and properly accredited on-lookers crammed into the confines of Room 401, where over an ordinary bell telephone, William Lyon Mackenzie King metaphorically cracked the champagne about the rust-protected girders of the giant structure.

A few minutes before he made the speech he was in the House of Commons; a few minutes afterwards, he was back there again.

The 120-mile hook up of radio and telephone was another tribute to this happy combination of wire and wireless.

Local Bell Telephone officials cooperated with Commander Edwards, head of the Radio branch, Department of Marine and Fisheries, and from the Ottawa end things went off without a hitch.

Premier King said: "Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen: For some time past I have been looking forward to the pleasure of being present with you in the city of Montreal today, in response to the invitation so generously extended by the Chairman and members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Montreal formally to open in their name and in that of our country, the Montreal harbor bridge, which from now on will stand in the eyes of the world as one of the greatest engineering achievements of our age, and a monument to the genius and skill of the Canadian people.

"You have learnt of the circumstances which, within the past few days have rendered it necessary for me to remain at the seat of Government.

"Every effort is being put forth by members of Parliament to bring the proceedings of Parliament to a close in order that a general election may be held with the least possible delay.

"I am sure you will agree that at a time when the ship of State is being piloted through the turbulent waters of the concluding days of a Parliamentary session and into the open, and possibly, not less turbulent waters of a general election, the place of the captain is on his own bridge.

"The call of duty has alone prevented me from addressing you in person. However, it is an ill wind that does not blow some good, even at a time like this.

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

"From where you are assembled you can see in the distance the Victoria bridge.

"It is interesting to recall that that bridge was opened seventy years ago by the late King Edward VII, at that time H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

"How little at that time the citizens of our country dreamed that in the span of years which were to unite that day with Victoria Day, 1930, there woud be witnessed in our young country, the gigantic industrial and commercial development of which the climax is so fittingly expressed in the monumental bridge being opened in the largest metropolis of Canada today.

"I am very proud to be able to say that it has been under the present administration that the entire work of erecting this vast structure has taken place.

"In our first year of office on August 14, 1922, a committee of the Privy Council concurred in the appropriation of the sum of $50,000 of funds of the harbor board to be expended for the purpose of making surveys, soundings and borings in order that the preliminary or suggested designs and plans for a suitable structure might be prepared for the information and the guidance of the Commissioners and of the Federal Parliament. In 1924 my colleague, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin proposed to Parliament legislation for enabling the undertaking to be proceeded with as soon as possible.

"Within the course of the next few weeks this measure was unanimously passed by the Commons and the Senate, and on July 19 of that year, was assented to by the representative in Canada of His Majesty the King. In January, 1925, the site of the bridge was selected; in the month of May the contract for the piers was entered into, and in October, 1925, the contract for the super-structure was awarded.

Premier Praises Harbor President.

"Within the next four years the erection of the super-structure was completed; completed, I may say half a year before the date of completion required by the contract.

"On behalf of the Government, I should like to extend heartiest congratulations to the president and members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, to the members of the Advisory Board of Engineering, and, indeed, to all who have combined their efforts to bring into being and successfully to complete this magnificent structure.

"In so doing, I feel sure you will agree that some word of special mention is due on this occasion to the President of the Board.

"I think I may well repeat what has already been so appropriately said elsewhere that 'while many have worked hard for the attainment of the bridge, it was Senator McDougald who co-ordinated their efforts and who, for the Harbor Commissioners enlisted the support of the Federal government, the Provincial government and the City of Montreal, without which the project could not have been started.'

"Moreover, 'it was through his individual tact and organization ability that the various scheme for the bridge and the many contending interests represented therein were organized and the support of all was enlisted.'

"I feel, ladies and gentlemen, that I am only giving expression to the feelings of all his fellow-citizens, when I say to the president of the Montreal Harbor Commission that we are indeed pleased to have this opportunity of publicity tendering to him at this time, the expression of our united thanks for his splendid service.

"The building of the Montreal Harbor bridge across the wide waters of the St. Lawrence has called for the highest qualities which have gone into the development of the Canadian National.

"There was, first of all, the splendid vision and the bold imagination which conceived the project.

"Then there was the patient perseverance of the few which overcame the doubts and fears of the many who were inclined to accept the handicaps of nature as insuperable.

"This was followed by careful planning and calculations of engineers and construction experts to whose accuracy of mind, the fate of uncounted thousands is to be committed in future years.

"After these had done their work there remained the courageous task of converting the vision and the plan into the immense reality of iron and steel which is presented to your eyes today.

"In paying tribute to the vision of those who conceived and to the skill of those who planned this bridge, let us not forget the faithful workmanship of thousands of our Canadian citizens whose oftimes dangerous and tiresome toil is worthy of our special rememberance and gratitude as we celebrate today the completion of one of the greatest triumphs of Canadian engineering.

"Bridges are not merely arteries of commerce.

"They serve also as links of serial intercourse and bonds of neighborhood.

"To my mind there is no more striking symbol of unity than a bridge.

"Rivers and mountain ranges often make for separation and misunderstanding. Bridges and tunnels make for unity and friendship.

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

"Three years ago at Fort Erie I had the pleasure of being presented when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales opened the bridge which provides a new bond of friendly intercourse between the people of this country and those of the United States.

"Is not this an enduring symbol of international peace and understanding? The magnificent bridge which is being opened today unites the great metropolis of Montreal with the rich and fertile countryside from which it draws its daily sustenance, and enables the dwellers of the city to share in the restful beauty of the rural districts of Quebec.

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"Herein we find the suggestion of union between the city and country, between those who work in our factories and those who cultivate our farms.

"In a few days Montreal will witness yet another symbol of friendship in the arrival of the R-100, the great airship which has been constructed by the infinite genius of man, and which will break down the separation not merely of a river or stream, but the vast stretches of ocean which lie between us and Great Britain.

"Have we not here an example of a wider unity through the bridging of the old world and the new?

"Is it not conspicuous evidence of the place which Canada holds in the world progress that two events of such profound significance should occur in the city of Montreal in the brief space of a few days? Behind each we may discern the great ultimate urge towards unity, the determination of the human mind and spirit to break down every barrier which thwarts progress or lies in the path of friendship and goodwill.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I regret that the time at my disposal will not permit me to attempt to repeat in French what I have just said to you in my mother tongue.

"I have, however, asked my colleague, the Honorable Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, if he would kindly address the assembled gathering in French on my behalf.

"This he has kindly consented to do, as soon as the ceremony of the unveiling of the plaques is completed.

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

Blessing of the Bridge.

The weatherman graciously smiled down on a scene of splendor for the opening of the new Montreal Harbor bridge. Traffic regulations at both ends of the structure were perfectly organized with the local police co-operating with the Harbor Police in seeing that the needs of the public were well catered to.

As early as ten this morning, crowds of spectators gathered at the Montreal end of the bridge, and all those who were carrying special passes issued by the Harbor Commissioners were allowed to pass. At the entrance to the bridge proper, large motor busses were awaiting to transport them to the pavilion leading to St. Helens Island, where the ceremony of the opening took place.

Private cars containing the specially invited guests and members of Parliament, aldermen and other officials began to arrive shortly before 10:30 a.m. They were driven to the ramp, where uniformed police courteously attended to the disembarkation of the passengers in formal dress. The chauffeurs then drove away to the far end of the bridge, where they awaited with their cars until the ceremony was over. This was done in order to prevent any unnecessary traffic delays, and all the arrangements worked perfectly.

By eleven o'clock, His Grace the Archbishop of Montreal Mgr. Gauthier, arrived with his attendants in full robes of office, his attire contrasting strikingly with the more formal attire of the assembled guests. His Lordship, Bishop Farthing, also was present, and Senator W. L. McDougald, President of the Harbor Commissioners, accompanied him.

At the opening of the proceedings Senator McDougald spoke a few words and asked His Grace to open the ceremonies by blessing the new bridge.

Monsignor Gauthier then stepped to the centre of the platform and pronounced the benediction in Latin blessing the bridge. This ceremony took only a few minutes, and while the solemn benediction was being pronounced hats were doffed until the final words of the blessing were pronounced.

After the ceremony of blessing the new undertaking, he delivered a short talk in French to the gathered guests and was followed by Bishop Farthing, who spoke in English.

Both church dignitaries were presented with life-long passes over the new structure after the preliminary ceremony, by Senator McDougald.

Hon. F. Rinfret.

Hon. F. Rinfret, Secretary of State, spoke on behalf of the Federal Government, as follows:

"It is for me a great pleasure to be present at the dedication of this bridge on behalf of the Federal Government.

"This great project, which the population of Montreal and the surroundings had hoped for, in many years, is now realized and we can view with our own eyes the imposing structure which unites our City to the South Shore.

"This accomplishment will remain as an historic date in the story of our Metropolis and the coming generations will remember with pride this twenty-fourth day of May of the present year.

"I must convey to you the deep regrets of the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Honorable Mackenzie King, who would have considered it a great honor to be present at this ceremony, but has been prevented by the exceptional pressure of the work of the session.

"I am happy, in his name and that of the Federal Government, to thank the Government of the Province of Quebec and the civil authorities of Montreal, which have contributed in a large measure to the success of this project.

"I also desire to congratulate most particularly the members of the Harbour Commission of Montreal, under whose direction this very important work has been conducted.

"The Federal Government is proud of the completion of this enterprise to which that Government had granted the support of all its authority and credit.

"One wonders what is to be most admired of this bridge, whether its amazing proportions, the triumph of civil engineering it represents, or the very elegance of its structure, gracefully bending over the majestic river.

"It is a magnificent addition to our harbour, which will enhance greatly the facilities of access to our City.

"I need not insist on the urgency for Montreal of this new mode of communication with the South Shore.

"Our city is now priding itself of a population of more than a million people and it must be accessible from all sides to those who desire to visit it.

"The new bridge will be of great utility to the populations of the surrounding municipalities.

"But it becomes also the main link in the great highways which unite the Canadian Metropolis to the United States. Through this bridge will come daily during the summer season a considerable number of guests to whom Montreal affords the most cordial welcome and whose visit from all viewpoints is most desirable.

"I desire to reiterate towards all the public powers which have contributed to the accomplishment of this enterprise the very best thanks of the Federal Government.

"I wish especially to congratulate the population of our great City and the surroundings which, by its industry, its spirit of work and progress, have created in this territory a state of prosperity which has permitted to attempt and accomplish this development.

"May this bridge remain for future generations as an immovable testimony of our determination and of our faith in the future of our City and our Country."

Hon. Mr. Mercier.

Hon. Mr. Mercier, representing the Quebec Government, said, "Permit me to say that as representative of the Provincial Government, I attach to this inauguration ceremony and dedication of this new bridge a tremendous importance.

"It gives me all the pleasure of having at last seen the realization of a project so dear to the population of our metropolis.

"What citizen of Montreal is not proud of this magnificent piece of architecture which will do so much to embellish the Harbour of Montreal.

"The citizens of this great city derive great satisfaction from having another artery of traffic to the South Shore.

"Thus, there is opened a new world of possibilities.

"Montreal, the ideal centre of concentration both of commerce and finance, owing to its topographical character and excellent situation as a maritime city, is therefore the centre ramification of a prosperous region.

"This great metropolis, in effect, will not be developed until it helps the growth of the surrounding municipalities.

"The metropolis should absorb these little centres into a single unity, which is the logical path of clear vision or, if you prefer, the logical history of all major developments."

Sidelights on Bridge Opening

As Bishop Farthing of Montreal spoke a large yellow-colored plane loomed overhead and circled over St. Helen's Island. The Bishop's voice rang out loud and clear with the aid of twelve specially installed loud speakers erected for the occasion.

* * *

The photographers were present en masse, and the visitors had an opportunity of seeing how the new talking pictures operated when Senator McDougald graciously posed for them near the newly unveiled tablets and spoke a few words of welcome for the consumption of movie fans. The specially constructed car which brought the apparatus had come up specially from New York for the opening ceremonies.

* * *

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The Island of Montreal as seen from the ramp of the new bridge at St. Helen's island where the ceremonies took place seemed remarkably new. Its ever-changing skyline was dotted here and there with the skeleton structures of new buildings being erected, a reminder to all of the rapid strides the city is making in building progress.

* * *

A moment prior to the opening speech of the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, the Duchess of Richmond, sailed under the centre span of the new bridge and gave a long blast of salute. This was the signal for all the craft in the harbor, and they took up the signal with a deep-throated roar which extended the whole length of the harbor and continued for several minutes. The fog sirens were brought into play on the larger vessels and could be heard above the din of the ordinary whistles.

* * *

The invited guests were the centre of attraction as they passed on to the bridge in their large motor cars. Large crowds of pedestrians kept in control by the efficient police conditions watched the cars with great interest as they whizzed by.

* * *

Exactly at twelve o'clock, Premier King made the concluding remarks and pressed the button which unveiled the two bronze tablets at each side of the platform.

* * *

Alderman Weldon's humorous remarks concerning his boyhood days on the Island of Montreal and the St. Helen's Island, the spot where the new bridge is located were greatly appreciated by the guests.

* * *

Senator McDougald in his remarks made a touching reference to the help his wife had been to him during many trying moments while the new bridge was under construction. Mrs. McDougald was presented with a magnificent bouquet as a momento of the occasion.

FIRST VESSELS TO PASS UNDER NEW MONTREAL HARBOR BRIDGE

The Sin-Mac harbor tug Pierre Racine was the first vessel to pass upstream under the new Montreal Harbor Bridge after its official inauguration today by the Prime Minister of Canada.

The Harbor Commissioners' tug Sir Hugh Allan was the first vessel to pass down stream under the Bridge. It also was the first vessel carrying passengers to pass under the Bridge in both directions after the official opening.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 16618

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Gazette, May 26, 1930.

PREMIER KING'S SPEECH

Broadcast From Ottawa Heard Clearly

Before Premier King spoke from Ottawa, Senator McDougald reviewed the history of the bridge and thanked all those who played a part in its development and crowning completion.

Through the loud speakers, Premier King's voice came loud and clear; he might have been standing on the platform. An airplane zoomed overhead as he spoke, an occasional whistle sounded from a ship in the river, but these served only to heighten the applause and were not considered as unwanted interruptions.

Premier King spoke as follows:

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

ou have learnt of the circumstances which, within the past few days have rendered it necessary for me to remain at the seat of Government.

Every effort is being put forth by members of Parliament to bring the proceedings of Parliament to a close in order that a general election may be held with the least possible delay.

I am sure you will agree that at a time when the ship of State is being piloted through the turbulent waters of the concluding days of a Parliamentary session and into the open, and possibly, not less turbulent waters of a general election, the place of the captain is on his own bridge.

The call of duty has alone prevented me from addressing you in person. However, it is an ill wind that does not blow some good, even at a time like this.

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

From where you are assembled you can see in the distance the Victoria bridge.

It is interesting to recall that that bridge was opened seventy years ago by the late King Edward VII., at that time H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

How little at that time the citizens of our country dreamed that in the span of years which were to unite that day with Victoria Day, 1930, there would be witnessed in our young country, the gigantic industrial and commercial development of which the climax is so fittingly expressed in the monumental bridge being opened in the largest metropolis of Canada today.

UNDER HIS GOVERNMENT.

I am very proud to be able to say that it has been under the present administration that the entire work of erecting this vast structure has taken place.

In our first year of office on August 14, 1922, a committee of the Privy Council concurred in the appropriation of the sum of $50,000 of funds of the harbor board to be expended for the purpose of making surveys, soundings and borings in order that the preliminary or suggested designs and plans for a suitable structure might be prepared for the information and the guidance of the Commissioners and of the Federal Parliament. In 1924 my colleague, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin proposed to Parliament legislation for enabling the undertaking to be proceeded with as soon as possible.

Within the course of the next few weeks this measure was unanimously passed by the Commons and the Senate, and on July 19 of that year, was assented to by the representative in Canada of His Majesty the King. In January, 1925, the site of the bridge was selected; in the month of May the contract for the piers was entered into, and in October, 1925, the contract for the super-structure was awarded.

Within the next four years, the erection of the super-structure was completed; completed, I may say half a year before the date of completion required by the contract.

On behalf of the Government, I should like to extend heartiest congratulations to the president and members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, to the members of the Advisory Board of Engineering, and, indeed, to all who have combined their efforts to bring into being and successfully to complete this magnificent structure.

In so doing, I feel sure you will agree that some word of special mention is due on this occasion to the President of the Board.

I think I may well repeat what has already been so appropriately said elsewhere that while many have worked hard for the attainment of the bridge, it was Senator MacDougald, who co-ordinated their efforts and who, for the Harbor Commissioners enlisted the support of the federal Government, the provincial Government and the City of Montreal, without which the project could not have been started.

Moreover, it was through his individual tact and organization ability that the various scheme for the bridge and the many contending interests represented therein were organized and the support of all was enlisted.

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

WHAT BRIDGE TYPIFIES

The building of the Montreal Harbor bridge across the wide waters of the St. Lawrence has called for the highest qualities which have gone into the development of the Canadian nationality.

There was, first of all, the splendid vision and the bold imagination which conceived the project.

Then there was the patient perseverance of the few which overcame the doubts and fears of the many who were inclined to accept the handicaps of nature as insuperable.

This was followed by careful planning and calculations of engineers and construction experts to whose accuracy of mind, the fate of uncounted thousands is to be committed in future years.

After these had done their work there remained the courageous task of converting the vision and the plan into the immense reality of iron and steel which is presented to your eyes today.

In paying tribute to the vision of those who conceived and to the skill of those who planned this bridge, let us not forget the faithful workmanship of thousands of our Canadian citizens whose oft-times dangerous and tiresome toil is worthy of our special rememberance and gratitude as we celebrate today the completion of one of the greatest triumphs of Canadian engineering.

Bridges are not merely arteries of commerce.

They serve also as links of serial intercourse and bonds of neighborhood.

To my mind there is no more striking symbol of unity than a bridge.

Rivers and mountain ranges often make for separation and misunderstanding. Bridges and tunnels make for unity and friendship.

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

Three years ago at Fort Erie I had the pleasure of being presented when his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales opened the bridge which provides a new bond of friendly intercourse between the people of this country and those of the United States.

Is not this an enduring symbol of international peace and understanding? The magnificent bridge which is being opened today unites the great metropolis of Montreal with the rich and fertile countryside from which it draws its daily sustenance, and enables the dwellers of the city to share in the restful beauty of the rural districts of Quebec.

Herein we find the suggestion of union between the city and country, between those who work in our factories and those who cultivate our farms.

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VISIT OF R-100.

In a few days Montreal will witness yet another symbol of friendship in the arrival of the R-100, the great airship which has been constructed by the infinite genius of man, and which will break down the separation not merely of a river or stream, but the vast stretches of ocean which lie between us and Great Britain.

Have we not here an example of a wider unity through the bridging of the Old World and the new?

Is it not conspicuous evidence of the place which Canada holds in the world progress that two events of such profound significance should occur in the city of Montreal in the brief space of a few days? Behind each we may discern the great ultimate urge towards unity, the determination of the human mind and spirit to break down every barrier which thwarts progress or lies in the path of friendship and goodwill.

Ladies and gentlemen, I regret that the time at my disposal will not permit me to attempt to repeat in French what I have just said to you in my mother tongue.

I have, however, asked my colleague, the Honorable Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, if he would kindly address the assembled gathering in French on my behalf.

This he has kindly consented to do, as soon as the ceremony of the unveiling of the plaques is completed.

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

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 16620

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Daily Star, May 26, 1930.

Harbor Bridge Officially Opened by Premier King

Notable Gathering on Pavilion as Prime Minister in Ottawa Presses Button to Unveil Plaques—Luncheon Follows Ceremony—Speakers Stress Unity

PREMIER MACKENZIE KING sat at his desk in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa on Saturday and pressing an electric button, officially opened the new $20,000,000 Montreal Harbor Bridge. A distinguished gathering of senators, church dignitaries, judges, diplomatic representatives and members of the Federal and Provincial Legislatures gathered on the bridge pavilion to witness the dedication ceremonies and hear the Prime Minister's inaugural address by telephone from Ottawa. The pavilion and surrounding countryside was bathed in sunshine. Under a clear early summer sun, whose shafts of light fell everywhere on the heads of the brilliant assemblage, the procession of notables made its way to the pavilion platform.

Archbishop Gauthier walked in front, at his side Bishop Farthing of Montreal and Dean Arthur Carlisle in clerical robes. Then came Senator and Mrs. W. L. McDougald, members of the Harbor Commission, Hon. R. Rinfret, Secretary of State; Hon. Honore Mercier, representing the Province of Quebec, and hundreds of other notable visitors.

TRIPLE EVENT.

Everywhere flags waved. They fluttered in clusters and hung bravely in the wind, paying silent homage to the observance of Victoria Day and the 100th anniversary of the administrationtion of the Port of Montreal.

Senator McDougald mounted the dias. In his introductory remarks he called upon Archbishop Gauthier to perform the ceremony of blessing the bridge. His Grace spoke in Latin, pronouncing the solemn blessing, then continued his address in French, proclaiming the new bridge a "magificent structure of the intelligence and imagination, and one of the greatest accomplishments in the history of Canada; one which will add material prosperity to the Dominion."

Senator McDougald introduced Bishop Farthing. "The Harbor Commissioners and the City of Montreal are to be congratulated on this accomplishment," the bishop said. "One realizes that in every community there is a particular spirit. A family spirit that unites the whole body together.

"In Montreal we have that spirit of community, of unity, of generosity, and a sense of responsibility which has manifested itself in the benevolent works with which the City has been endowed. We are the centre from which proceed great transportation companies, the centre for the distribution of finance and of works of beneficence. As the centre of education, we have two wonderful universities and wonderful resources which are so abundant in this Dominion of Canada."

SPIRIT OF LIFE

Bishop Farthing said that man must learn to subdue himself before learning to subdue the earth, and must keep in mind that the spirit of life must inspire, direct and govern the great resources that are provided in this country.

Just before 12 o'clock, Senator McDougald again took over the microphone, which carried the voices of the speakers to the farthest end of the bridge. He introduced the Prime Minister of Canada.

A slight rattling came from the loud speakers, then the voice of Premier King was heard. He spoke distinctly, while an occasional ship's siren shrieked out the celebration of Victoria Day.

Premier King said: "For some time past I have been looking forward to the pleasure of being present with you in the City of Montreal today, in response to the invitation so generously extended by the chairman and members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners of Montreal formally to open in their name and in that of our country, the Montreal harbor bridge, which from now on will stand in the eyes of the world as one of the greatest engineering achievements of our age, and a monument to the genius and skill of the Canadian people.

"You have learned of the circumstances which, within the past few days have rendered it necessary for me to remain at the seat of Government.

"Every effort is being put forth by members of Parliament to bring the proceedings of Parliament to a close in order that a general election may be held with the least possible delay.

CALL OF DUTY

"I am sure you will agree that at a time when the ship of state is being piloted through the turbulent waters of the concluding days of a Parliamentary session and into the open, and possibly, not less turbulent waters of a general election, the place of the captain is on his own bridge.

"The call of duty has alone prevented me from addressing you in person. However, it is an ill wind that does not blow some good, even at a time like this.

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"It is interesting to recall that that bridge was opened 70 years ago by the late King Edward VII, at that time H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.

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UNDER PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

"I am very proud to be able to say that it has been under the present administration that the entire work of erecting this vast structure has taken place.

"In our first year of office on August 14, 1922, a committee of the Privy Council concurred in the appropriation of the sum of $50,000 of funds of the harbor board to be expended for the purpose of making surveys, soundings and borings in order that the preliminary or suggested designs and plans for a suitable structure might be prepared for the information and the guidance of the Commissioners and of the Federal Parliament. In 1924 my colleague, the Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin proposed to Parliament legislation for enabling the undertaking to be proceeded with as soon as possible.

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PRAISE FOR PRESIDENT.

"Within the next four years the erection of the superstructure was completed; completed, I may say half a year before the date of completion required by the contract.

"On behalf of the Government, I should like to extend heartiest congratulations to the president and members of the Board of Harbor Commissioners, to the members of the Advisory Board of Engineering, and, indeed, to all who have combined their efforts to bring into being and successfully to complete this mognificent structure.

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TACT AND ABILITY.

"Moreover, 'it was through his individual tact and organization ability that the various schemes for the bridge and the many contending interests represented therein were organized and the support of all was enlisted.'

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

"The building of the Montreal Harbor bridge across the wide waters of the St. Lawrence has called for the highest qualities which have gone into the development of the Canadian National.

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"Then there was the patient perseverance of the few which overcame the doubts and fears of the many who were inclined to accept the handicaps of nature as insuperable.

CAREFUL PLANNING.

"This was followed by careful planning and calculations of engineers and construction experts to whose accuracy of mind, the fate of uncounted thousands is to be committed in future years.

"After these had done their work there remained the courageous task of converting the vision and the plan into the immense reality of iron and steel which is presented to your eyes today.

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"Bridges are not merely arteries of commerce.

BONDS OF NEIGHBORHOOD.

"They serve also as links of serial intercourse and bonds of neighborhood.

"To my mind there is no more striking symbol of unity than a bridge.

"Rivers and mountain ranges often make for separation and misunderstanding. Bridges and tunnels make for unity and friendship.

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

"Three years ago at Fort Erie I had the pleasure of being present when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales opened the bridge which provides a new bond of friendly intercourse between the people of this country and those of the United States.

ENDURING SYMBOL.

"Is not this an enduring symbol of international peace and understanding? The magnificent bridge which is being opened today unites the great metropolis of Montreal with the rich and fertile countryside from which it draws its daily sustenance, and enables the dwellers of the city to share in the restful beauty of the rural districts of Quebec.

"Herein we find the suggestion of union between the city and country, between those who work in our factories and those who cultivate our farms.

"In a few days Montreal will witness yet another symbol of friendship in the arrival of the R-100, the great airship which has been constructed by the infinite genius of man, and which will break down the separation not merely of a river or stream, but the vast stretches of ocean which lie between us and Great Britain.

"Have we not here an example of a wider unity through the bridging of the old world and the new?

PLACE OF CANADA.

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PLAQUES UNVEILED.

As the last words of the Prime Minister died away, two Union Jacks dropped sharply from the face of two bronze plaques, and the Montreal Harbor Bridge was officially open. The plaques were set at the left and right sides of the platform, containing the names of those who played an important part in the work of the bridge.

Hon. R. Rinfret, Secretary of State spoke on behalf of the Federal Government; saying in part as follows:

"This great project, which the population of Montreal and the surroundings had hoped for, in many years, is now realized and we can view with our own eyes the imposing structure which unites our City to the South Shore.

"I must convey to you the deep regrets of the Prime Minister of Canada, Right Hon. Mackenzie King, who would have considered it a great honor to be present at this ceremony, but has been prevented by the exceptional pressure of the work of the session.

"I am happy, in his name and that of the Federal Government, to thank the Government of the Province of Quebec and the civil authorities of Montreal, which have contributed in a large measure to the success of this project.

"I also desire to congratulate most particularly the members of the Harbour Commission of Montreal, under whose direction this very important work has been conducted.

PROUD OF ENTERPRISE

"The Federal Government is proud of the completion of this enterprise to which that Government had granted the support of all its authority and credit.

"One wonders what is to be most admired of this bridge, whether its amazing proportions, the triumph of civil engineering it represents, or the very elegance of its structure, gracefully bending over the majestic river.

"It is magnificent addition to our harbour, which will enhance greatly the facilities of access to our City.

"I need not insist on the urgency for Montreal of this new mode of communication with the South Shore.

"Our city is now priding itself of a population of more than 1,000,000 people and it must be accessible from all sides to those who desire to visit it.

"The new bridge will be of great utility to the populations of the surrounding municipalities.

"But it becomes also the main link in the great highways which unite the Canadian Metropolis to the United States. Through this bridge will come daily during the summer season a considerable number of guests to whom Montreal affords the most cordial welcome and whose visit from all viewpoints is most desirable.

"I desire to reiterate towards all the public powers which have contributed to the accomplishment of this enterprise the very best thanks of the Federal Government.

"I wish especially to congratulate the population of our great City and the surroundings which, by its industry, its spirit of work and progress, have created in this territory a state of prosperity which has permitted to attempt and accomplish this development.

"May this bridge remain for future generations as an immovable testimony of our determination and of our faith in the future of our City and our Country."

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La Presse, 26 Mai 1930

L'hon. M. King

Voici le texte du discours adressé d'Ottawa à la population de Montréal, par le très honorable Mackenzie-King:

Monsieur le président, mesdames et messieurs,

J'escomptais depuis quelque temps le plaisir d'être avec vous aujourd'hui à Montréal pour me rendre à la gracieuse invitation que les commissaires du port de Montréal m'avaient faite d'inaugurer, en leur nom et au nom du pays, le pont du port de Montréal, l'une des plus grandes manifestations de l'art de l'ingénieur, témoignage du génie et du caractère du peuple canadien.

Vous avez appris les circonstances qui, depuis quelques jours, me forcent à ne pas quitter la capitale. Les membres du Parlement font tous leurs efforts pour terminer la session afin que les élections générales aient lieu aussitôt que possible. Vous reconnaîtrez qu'au moment où le navire de l'Etat navigue sur les eaux turbulentes d'une fin de session et sur celles peut-être non moins agitées d'une campagne électorale, la place du capitaine est sur le pont. Le souci de mon devoir m'a seul empêché de me rendre auprès de vous pour vous parler. Mais à quelque chose malheur est bon. Tout en me trouvant empêché de m'adresser directement à l'immense foule assemblée là-bas, le grand privilège m'est en ce moment donné, grâce à l'un des miracles du siècle où nous sommes, de vous parler de mon cabinet de premier ministre dans l'édifice du Parlement de la capitale du Canada et, en pressant simplement un bouton au moment voulu, de laisser tomber les drapeaux qui recouvrent les plaquettes commémorant, en français et en anglais, l'événement que nous sommes si heureux de célébrer aujourd'hui, jour de la fête de l'Empire.

De l'endroit où vous êtes assemblés, vous pouvez voir au loin le pont Victoria. Il est intéressant de rappeler que ce pont a été inauguré il y a soixante-dix ans, par le roi Edouard VII, alors prince de Galles. Ah! que les Canadiens de cette époque étaient loin de penser que la période qui les séparait du jour de la fête de Victoria de 1930 verrait le gigantesque développement industriel et commercial qui aboutit aujourd'hui à ce pont monumental élevé dans la grande métropole du Canada.

Je suis bien fier de dire que c'est sous le gouvernement actuel que se sont faits tous les travaux de cette vaste entreprise. La première année de notre administration, le 14 août 1922, un comité du Conseil du Conseil privé a autorisé une dépense de $50,000 prise sur les fonds de la Commission du port, pour des travaux d'examen et de sondage nécessaires à la préparation de plans et de devis destinés à guider les commissaires du port et le gouvernement fédéral. En 1924, mon collègue le ministre de la Marine et les Pêcheries, l'honorable P.J.-A. Cardin, présenta au Parlement un projet de loi en vue de faire commencer aussitôt que possible l'exécution de ce projet. Quelques semaines après, les Communes et le Sénat adoptaient unanimement cette loi qui, le 19 juillet de la même année, était sanctionnée par le représentant de Sa Majesté le roi en Canada. L'emplacement du pont fut choisi en janvier 1925; les contrats furent signés en mai pour les piliers et en octobre pour la superstructure. Quatre ans après, six mois avant la date prévue dans le contrat, la superstructure était terminée.

Au nom du gouvernement, je veux féliciter cordialement le président et les membres de la Commission du port, les membres de la commission consultative des ingéniers ainsi que tous ceux qui ont contribué à réaliser cette oeuvre magnifique. Vous reconnaîtrez, j'en suis sûr, que je dois mentionner ici spécialement le président de la Commission.

Je crois pouvoir répéter ce qui a été dit ailleurs avec raison: c'est que, "bien que plusieurs personnes aient travaillé ferme pour réaliser ce projet, c'est le sénateur McDougald qui a coordonné leurs efforts et qui a procuré à la Commission du port l'appui du gouvernement fédéral, celui du gouvernement provincial et celui de la cité de Montréal, sans lesquels l'entreprise n'aurait pu être réalisée." Bien plus, "c'est grâce à son tact et à son talent d'organisation que les divers projets relatifs à ce pont et les nombreux intérêts divergents qui s'y présentaient ont pu être conciliés et que l'entreprise a reçu l'appui de tous."

Je crois, mesdames et messieurs, exprimer les sentiments de tous ses concitoyens en disant au président de la Commission du port de Montréal que nous sommes vraiment heureux de saisir cette occasion de lui adresser aujourd'hui nos remerciements unanimes pour l'oeuvre magnifique qu'il a accomplie.

La construction du pont du port de Montréal sur le grand fleuve Saint-Laurent a nécessité la mise en oeuvre des plus hautes qualités qui ont contribué au développement de la nation canadienne. Il faut tout d'abord rendre hommage à ceux qui ont su voir de loin en imaginant cet audacieux projet. Puis il y a la patiente persévérance de ceux qui ont dissipé les doutes et les craintes de tant de gens portés à céder devant les obstacles de la nature. Reconnaissons aussi la sûreté avec laquelle ont été conçus les plans et les calculs dont doit dépendre dans l'avenir le sort d'innombrables êtres. Une fois ces plans faits, restait la tâche gigantesque de les réaliser dans cette immense structure de fer et d'acier qui s'offre aujourd'hui à vos regards. En rendant hommage à l'initiative de ceux qui ont conçu ce projet et à l'habileté de ceux qui ont préparé les plans de ce pont, n'oublions pas les milliers de nos concitoyens canadiens dont l'excellent travail, parfois dangereux et ennuyeux, mérite tout particulièrement notre souvenir et notre gratitude au moment où nous célébrons la réalisation de l'un des plus grands triomphes du génie canadien.

Les ponts ne sont pas seulement aussi des liens pour les relations sociales et de bon voisinage. Il n'est pas pour moi de symbole plus frappant d'unité qu'un pont. Les rivières et les chaînes de montagnes sont souvent des causes de division et de malentendu. Les ponts et les tunnels engendrent l'unité et l'amitié.

De ma fenêtre, je vois le pont Interprovincial qui traverse la rivière Ottawa, unissant la province d'Ontario à la province de Québec dans la capitale du Dominion. Quel plus beau symbole de l'union des races et des croyances qui ont créé la nation canadienne!

Il y a trois ans, à Fort Erié, j'avais le plaisir de voir Son Altesse Royale le prince de Galles inaugurer le pont qui sert à améliorer les relations sociales entre le peuple de notre pays et celui des Etats-Unis. N'est-ce pas là un symbole durable de paix internationale et d'entente? Le pont splendide que nous inaugurons aujourd'hui unit la grande métropole de Montréal à la riche et fertile région d'où elle tire sa subsistance quotidienne et permet à ses citadins d'aller jouir de la beauté reposante des paysages de la campagne québécoise. Voilà qui inspire l'union entre la ville et la campagne, entre ceux qui travaillent dans nos manufactures et ceux qui cultivent la terre.

Dans quelques jours, Montréal va être témoin d'un autre symbole d'amitié quand arrivera le R-100, le grand dirigeable dû au génie infini de l'homme et qui fera oublier la distance qui nous sépare de la Grande-Bretagne, non pas par un fleuve ou par un cours d'eau, mais par l'immensité de l'océan. Ce nouveau lien unissant l'ancien monde au nouveau ne nous donne-t-il pas l'exemple d'une unité plus solide? Ces deux événements si gros de conséquences, survenant dans l'espace de quelques jours à Montréal, ne prouvent-ils pas d'une façon manifeste l'importance que tient le Canada dans le progrès universel? Tous deux doivent nous inviter à l'unité, tous deux nous montrent la tendance de l'esprit humain et de la conscience humaine à abattre toutes les barrières qui s'opposent au progrès ou qui bloquent le chemin de l'amitié et de la bonne entente.

Mesdames et messieurs, je regrette que le temps que j'ai à ma disposition ne me permette pas de répéter en français ce que je viens de dire dans ma langue maternelle. J'ai cependant prié mon collègue, l'honorable Fernand Rinfret, secrétaire d'Etat, de se faire mon interprète en vous adressant la parole, et il a bien voulu y consentir. Il vous parlera aussitôt après le dévoilement des plaquettes.

Afin de ne pas retarder davantage la fin de cette cérémonie, je vais presser le bouton qui va laisser tomber les drapeaux et vous laisser voir les plaquettes commémorant cet événement... Maintenant que j'ai fait ce geste dans mon bureau de premier ministre, dans le Parlement de la capitale de notre Dominion, je déclare maintenant le pont du port de Montréal ouvert au public de notre pays et à tous les étrangers qui viendront nous voir.

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A l'unisson

Au moment où l'honorable Lyon-Mackenzie King déclarait le pont inauguré les fanfares réunies des "Grenadiers Guards" et des "Black Watch" jouèrent l'hymne national "O Canada".

A l'unisson, les cloches des églises de Montréal et de la rive sud, les sirènes des navires et paquebots dans le port, les sifflets des usines et les coups de canons à l'occasion de la fête de l'empire saluèrent cet événement, marquant un double anniversaire, celui de l'inauguration du pont et du centenaire de la première commission administrative du port.

C'est au milieu d'un sentiment religieux et patriotique que les personnes présentes, chapeaux bas, gardèrent une minute de silence. Le pont était alors inauguré officiellement et marquait l'un des plus grands événements dans l'histoire du génie civil au Canada.

L'hon. Fernand Rinfret

Dans son discours d'inauguration, l'honorable M. King avait dit à la population du Canada qu'il avait chargé l'honorable Fernand Rinfret, secrétaire d'Etat, de représenter le gouvernement fédéral à cette occasion et l'honorable M. McDougald l'invita ensuite à adresser la parole:

"C'est pour moi dit l'honorable Fernand Rinfret, un grand privilège que d'assister à l'inauguration de ce pont et d'y représenter officiellement le gouvernement fédéral. Ce grand projet, tant désiré par la population de Montréal et des environs, est maintenant réalisé et nous avons sous les yeux l'imposante armature qui relie notre ville à la rive sud. L'accomplissement de ce projet marque une date dans l'histoire de notre métropole et, pour les générations à venir, ce vingt-quatre mai aura une signification toute historique. Je vous apporte les regrets du premier ministre du Canada, le Très Honorable Mackenzie King, qui aurait tenu à assister lui-même à cette fête et qui en est empêché par les travaux exceptionnels de la session.

Fier de cette oeuvre

"Je suis heureux, en son nom et au nom du gouvernement fédéral de remercier le gouvernement de la province de Québec et les autorités de la ville de Montréal, lesquels ont contribué pour une large part à la réussite de cette entreprise. Je félicite tout particulièrement les membres de la commission du port de Montréal, sous la direction desquels ces importants travaux ont été conduits. Le gouvernement fédéral est fier de cette oeuvre à laquelle il avait accordé toute son autorité et tout l'appui de son crédit. Par la coopération de tous ces éléments, nous avons maintenant dans notre port l'un des ponts les plus extraordinaires du monde.

"On ne sait ce qu'il faut le plus admirer de cette structure, ou de la force gigantesque qu'elle représente ou des triomphes du génie civil qu'elle a résolus, ou de l'élégance avec laquelle elle s'élance d'une rive à l'autre. A la fois un ornement et un apport indispensable aux facilités d'accès de notre ville, cette entreprise s'élève aujourd'hui dans son achèvement définitif et nous en sommes tous fiers.

Principal tronçon

Je n'ai pas besoin d'insister sur la nécessité pour Montréal de cette nouvelle voie de communication avec la terre ferme. Située sur une île, notre ville qui grandit sans cesse et qui a maintenant plus d'un million de population, doit être accessible de tous côtés à ceux qui nous viennent du dehors.

Non seulement le nouveau pont permettra aux populations des différentes municipalités de la rive sud d'atteindre Montréal facilement, mais il devient le principal tronçon des grandes routes qui relient la métropole canadienne à la frontière. C'est par ce pont que nous arriveront chaque jour, durant la belle saison, une affluence considérable de visiteurs auxquels le Canada est heureux d'offrir la plus large hospitalité, qui viennent voir les beautés de notre territoire et dont la visite parmi nous peut être fructueuse à tous les points de vue.

Félicitations officielles

Je salue donc, au nom du gouvernement que je représente, l'accomplissement de ce grand projet. Je suis heureux de réitérer, vis-à-vis des pouvoirs publics qui y ont contribué, les remerciements et les félicitations officielles du gouvernement fédéral. Mais je veux surtout féliciter la bonne population de notre grande ville et des centres environnants qui, par son industrie, son travail, son esprit de progrès, a créé dans cette région un état de prospérité et de développement qui ont permis de tenter et de réussir une entreprise comme celle-ci.

Depuis quelques jours déjà le pont était ouvert à la circulation. Aujourd'hui, nous en faisons l'inauguration solennelle. Puisse-t-il, pendant de très nombreuses années et qui dépasseront de beaucoup l'existence de ceux qui sont réunis en cette circonstance, exprimer l'esprit d'entreprise et de détermination de la génération présente! Puisse-t-il demeurer comme un témoignage solide et inébranlable de notre foi en l'avenir, en les progrès constants de notre ville et de notre grand pays.

L'honorable Honoré Mercier, ministre des terres et forêts, représentant l'honorable L.-A. Taschereau, premier ministre de la province de Québec, s'exprima en ces termes.

L'hon. Honoré Mercier

Permettez-moi tout d'abord de vous dire le prix que j'attache, dit l'hon. M. Mercier, comme représentant du gouvernement de ma province, à cette belle cérémonie de bénédiction de notre nouveau pont; de vous exprimer toute la satisfaction que je ressens de voir enfin réalisé un des projets les plus chers à la population de notre métropole, un sentiment légitime de fierté devant ce monument, témoin du progrès constant de mon pays.

Quel citoyen de Montréal, en effet, ne s'enorgueillirait pas de ce chef-d'oeuvre magnifique d'architecture et de génie dont s'embellit notre grand port, dont s'enrichit notre région.

Montréal, comme idéal de concentration commerciale et financière, à cause de son caractère topographique et de sa situation exceptionnelle comme port maritime, doit être logiquement le centre de ramifications de toute une région prospère. Cette grande métropole, en efeft, ne se développera en autant qu'elle fera croître les municipalités satellites qui dépendent d'elle. Des industriels, des hommes d'affaires dont on ne saurait mettre en doute le sens de prévoyance, assimilent déjà dans leur pensée Montréal et les localités environnantes, même de la Rive-Sud en une même grande cité, en un vaste arrondissement. La métropole est appelée pour eux à absorber ces petits centres pour en faire un tout bien homogène. L'avenir dira qu'ils ne pêchent pas par excès d'optimisme. C'est la suite logique des événements, ou si vous voulez, l'histoire logique des choses.

Le Canada tout entier traverse son siècle d'histoire économique. Déjà il devient pour ainsi dire un centre d'attraction universelle. Et comment pourrait-il en être autrement? Les pays d'Europe développés à outrance par des activités excessives, dans des conditions subordonnées à leur topographie, leur situation, leur richesse en capital et surtout aux caractères dominants de leurs populations, ont tous traversé et traversent encore une forte crise économique. C'est ce ralentissement inévitable qui permet aux jeunes pays, particulièrement ceux d'Amérique, comme le Canada, de prendre conscience de leur valeur.

Au point de vue richesses naturelles, la comparaison nous apparaît nettement avantageuse. Ces ressources naturelles une fois bien connues, bien inventoriées, leur exploitation devient un problème national ; l'on espère y trouver l'affranchissement économique. Le pays riche en ressources vit même de son développement: il y puise son élément d'intensité industrielle, l'impulsion nécessaire à son commerce, la consolidation de son crédit.

Si la majorité de ses habitants, dans la recherche d'un meilleur "standard of life" travaille, pour ainsi dire, inconsciemment à son progrès, il y a indiscutablement une classe d'individus à qui échoit la responsabilité de la prévoyance, de la coordination.

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On l'a souvent répété: "Gouverner, c'est prévoir". En temps de paix, on ne saurait dire plus vrai: les gouvernements doivent prévoir, c'est-à-dire envisager autant que possible l'objet ultime des développements proposés. Ils doivent aussi, et c'est peut-être là le plus délicat de leur tâche, proportionner l'effort collectif au coefficient rationnel de développement.

Pour faire grandir une ville, il faut nécessairement la relier à tout ce qui l'entoure, créer, multiplier les voies de communications, perfectionner et rendre plus efficaces ses réseaux de routes, accélérer les échanges en donnant à toutes ces ramifications un caractère de permanence et de modernisme. Développer une métropole de l'importance de Montréal, c'est donc la tâche collective et concertée: d'un conseil municipal, des chambres de commerce, de la province, du pays tout entier.

Tout cela demande une connaissance profonde des ressources du pays, du surplus de leur rendement, de la richesse financière qui en découle pour les groupements individuels, c'est-à-dire des petits gouvernements.

C'est un fait apparemment extraordinaire que les peuples heureux sont ceux qui travaillent. S'il m'était permis d'appliquer ce grand principe à un cadre d'activité plus petit qu'un pays tout entier, je dirais que le peuple de notre province est heureux parce qu'il est au travail. Si le vingtième siècle, suivant la formule d'un grand politique, qui fut aussi un grand prévoyant, "est le siècle du Canada", c'est aussi le siècle de la province de Québec. L'érection de ce magnifique pont est un solide pilier dans son armature économique, parce qu'elle ouvre à notre métropole, noyau de la province, un canal d'expansion extérieure, et un nouveau domaine de possibilités.

On a déjà énuméré les nombreux avantages qui résulteront de ce grand pont. La population de Montréal ne tardera pas d'en apprécier toute la valeur. C'est un nouveau débouché sur la rive-sud, une voie de communication plus directe avec les cantons de l'Est, l'ouverture d'un marché plus accessible aux agriculteurs de la région-sud de Montréal. C'est l'exode sur des terrains plus vastes, et le décongestionnement de nos quartiers surpeuplés. C'est une partie du Montréal résidentiel qui se décentralisera pour le plus grand bienfait de la population. C'est encore une impulsion commerciale et industrielle pour les municipalités et petites villes de la rive-sud. C'est au point de vue affaire un placement avantageux pour l'avenir. C'est un élément de prospérité pour la métropole et la province entière.

Le pays, la province et la cité de Montréal sont appelés à en bénéficier au même titre. Voilà pourquoi le gouvernement fédéral, celui de la province et la cité de Montréal ont contribué à parts égales dans cette nouvelle acquisition. Il convient peut-être ici de souligner le caractère logique de ces contributions, parce qu'il consacre un principe de coopération mutuelle pour le développement des grands centres.

Le gouvernement de la province s'est efforcé, depuis nombre d'années, de collaborer largement dans cette oeuvre de développement. Il a doté la région de Montréal d'un excellent réseau de routes permanentes, et à l'heure présente il consacre à ce réseau la majeure partie de son budget annuel pour les routes. Il a tenu aussi à créer sur la rive-sud d'excellentes voies de communications internationales, urbaines et rurales. Il s'est chargé de relier les approches des ponts à ces tronçons de routes afin d'activer la circulation et d'en multiplier les moyens d'accès.

Ai-je besoin de souligner la diligence et la rapidité qui ont caractérisé l'érection de ce pont? Rarement a-t-on vu travail s'accomplir avec plus de coopération, de méthode et d'ensemble. L'on concevra que les promoteurs et les constructeurs en ont compris toute l'urgente nécessité. Tout s'est fait dans un ordre parfait, sous un contrôle efficace qui n'a pas souffert de ralentissement ni d'arrêt. A vue d'oeil on a pu voir s'élever les solides piliers, s'y poser d'énormes masses, poussant chacune ses bras, qu'on aurait dit fragiles. Pièce par pièce ces solides appuis se sont avancés l'un vers l'autre. Puis un jour ils se sont joints: dès lors nous est apparu terminé, surplombant notre beau fleuve, ce magnifique chef-d'oeuvre de génie et d'architecture.

La Commission du port de Montréal, chargée de ce travail, a fait preuve de méthode et d'esprit de suite. Elle a fait de ce pont son travail à elle, et elle a tenu à le faire exécuter sans retards. Sa décision avait été comprise par les bureaux de contrôle et les compagnies de construction. C'était là une tâche concertée dont l'accomplissement devait symboliser la marche rapide et accélérée du progrès de notre grande cité.

Comme citoyen de cette ville et de cette province, je dirai à ses membres toute la satisfaction que j'en éprouve. Ils se sont bien acquittés de leur mandat. Tous ceux qui ont contribué de quelque façon à cette oeuvre d'utilité publique ont fait preuve de zèle et de véritable patriotisme, et je tiens à les en féliciter cordialement.

L'échevin W.-S. Weldon

En l'absence de Son Honneur le maire Camillien Houde, ce fut l'échevin W.-S.Weldon, membre du comité exécutif qui parla au nom de la ville de Montréal. Il s'exprima en ces termes:

"C'est un grand honneur que m'a fait le maire Houde en me demandant de le remplacer ici. Comme par le passé c'est l'intention de la ville de coopérer dans tout ce qui peut intéresser le développement de notre ville.

"C'est le désir de mes collègues, particulièrement de l'échevin Fortin, de rendre cette île Sainte-Hélène encore plus belle. Nous voulons en faire un réel lieu d'amusements pour tous les enfants de la ville. Nous allons conserver son cachet particulier à l'île et nous y protégerons l'enfant". L'échevin Weldon dit également quelques mots en français.

Le sénateur McDougald termina la cérémonie en déclarant comment il regrettait l'absence forcée des honorables MacKenzie King, Bennett et Taschereau, ainsi que celle du maire de Montréal.

Au Ritz-Carlton

L'inauguration du pont fut suivie d'un grand banquet au Ritz-Carlton pour marquer le centenaire de la première commission administrative qui tombait exactement le 8 mai du courant. Les commissaires décidèrent de célébrer cet événement conjointement avec l'inauguration du pont.

Ce banquet a réuni les sommités du monde financier, industriel, commercial et professionnel.

Les orateurs au programme furent les mêmes qu'à l'inauguration du pont, sauf M. Grant Hall, 1er vice-président du Pacifique Canadien, dont voici le texte du discours:

M. Grant Hall

Je désire, dit M. Grant Hall, vice-président du Pacifique Canadien, autant personnellement qu'officiellement, remercier le sénateur McDougald et les membres de la commission du port de Montréal pour l'honneur qu'ils m'ont fait en m'invitant à ce lunch et en me procurant l'occasion de faire quelques remarques au sujet du port de Montréal et de son importance dans le développement du Canada.

Le pont qui vient d'être inauguré est une structure imposante qui aidera considérablement à établir de meilleures communications entre cette ville et le territoire qui s'étend au sud. Son utilité et son importance deviendront encore plus évidentes à mesure que s'écouleront les années et bien que le coût de l'entreprise soit plutôt élevé, il ne fait pas de doute que le développement de Montréal sera encore accrû du fait de la construction de ce pont.

Il n'y a pas, que je sache, de compagnie canadienne dont le sort soit plus étroitement lié avec la ville de Montréal, son port et la route du Saint-Laurent que le Pacifique Canadien. Il y a déjà près de cinquante ans que Montréal fut choisie comme le siège social de la compagnie et depuis plus de vingt-cinq ans, celle-ci possède une flotte de paquebots qui visitent régulièrement les ports de Québec et de Montréal durant la saison de navigation.

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$70,000,000

Nous ne saurions trop apprécier la valeur et l'importance de ce port et de la route du Saint-Laurent pour les opérations maritimes du Pacifique Canadien et autres compagnies. C'est à cause de cette importance que dans l'espace de dix ans, nous avons dépensé $70,000,000 dans la construction de nouveaux et plus luxueux paquebots pour le service transatlantique.

L'an dernier, le nombre total de passagers que nous avons transportés par cette route canadienne s'est élevé à 109,770, dont 52,081 sont passés par Montréal. Ce sont là des chiffres à la fois éloquents et intéressants.

C'est à cause de l'importance que nous attachons à la route du Saint-Laurent que nous avons secondé de tout coeur l'initiative du gouvernement, annoncée récemment par le ministre de la marine, de hâter les travaux de creusage et d'élargissement du chenal entre Montréal et Québec. Nous considérons comme sage et clairvoyante cette politique de rendre encore plus important l'un des principaux actifs du Canada, et bien que les frais en soient très élevés, quiconque a confiance dans l'avenir de la route du Saint-Laurent ne doit pas hésiter à approuver la politique de M. Cardin. Je n'ai pas besoin de vous rappeler, messieurs, que la concurrence est grande sur l'Atlantique nord et que les revenus des compagnies de navigation, au cours des quelques dernières années, ont été plutôt insuffisants.

L'"Empress of Britain"

La politique des directeurs du Pacifique Canadien a été de maintenir sa flotte à un niveau supérieur aux besoins immédiats et ils ont certainement pris une décision marquée au coin d'une grande initiative, en ordonnant la construction de l'"Empress of Britain", paquebot qui jaugera 40,000 tonnes, développera une vitesse de 24 noeuds à l'heure et qui sera le plus spacieux, le plus beau et le plus rapide de tous les navires jamais construits pour une compagnie canadienne ou mis en service au Canada.

Les voyageurs, tant canadiens qu'américains, apprécient de plus en plus les avantages de la route du Saint-Laurent et, pour cette raison, par suite de l'importance du port de Montréal et de la ville proprement dite, nous saluons avec plaisir l'apport de ce nouveau moyen de communication.

Nous avons donc devant nous une autre preuve de l'esprit d'initiative des commissaires du Port et de leur désir de marcher de pair avec le développement du Canada, dont Montréal en est la clef de voûte et c'est pourquoi, je suis heureux de vous prier de lever vos verres à la santé du port de Montréal.

Parlèrent aussi l'honorable Geo.-P. Graham et M. S.-H. Duggan.

Le banquet

Le banquet a été présidé par l'honorable sénateur W.-L. McDougald. A la table d'honneur, on remarquait: Sa Grandeur Mgr Georges Gauthier, l'honorable Fernand Rinfret, représentant le gouvernement fédéral; l'honorable Honoré Mercier, le gouvernement provincial; l'échevin W. Weldon, la ville de Montréal; l'évêque anglican Farthing, l'honorable P.-R. Du-Tremblay, l'honorable juge Jos. Archambault, l'honorable sénateur Hardy, l'honorable Georges-P. Graham, M. Grant Hall, vice-président du Pacifique Canadien; M. Ernest Décary, M. E. McKeown, président de la commission des chemins de fer; le brigadier général W. King; l'échevin Allan Bray, président du comité exécutif; l'honorable C.-J. Doherty, M. Alfred Lambert, l'honorable sénateur Gustave Lacasse, M. W.-D. Robb, l'honorable sénateur Smeaton White, M. Thomas Vien, le major G.-W. Stephens, M. W.-E. Scully, l'honorable sénateur Lessard, M. D.-T. McDougald, M. E.-A. Macnutt, M. Olivier Maurault, P.S.S., l'honorable juge Fabre-Surveyer, l'honorable John Dillon, l'honorable sénateur Donat Raymond, l'honorable C.-P. Beaubien, l'honorable C.-C. Ballantyne, l'honorable J.-L. Perron, sir Arthur Currie, l'honorable sénateur Belcourt, les honorables sénateurs W.-E. Foster et J.-P.-B. Casgrain, M. C.-H. Cahan, M.P., M. Georges Caverhill, l'honorable sénateur G.-G. Foster, M. C.-E. Neil, M. Pierre Casgrain, M.P., M. Jackson Dodds, le Dr Milton Hersey et le Dr L. Harwood.

Aux autres tables, on remarquait: Dr Ed. Archibald, le général C.-B. Armstrong, Jas. Alexander, John-S. Archibald, Dr W.-H. Atherton, W. Baird, A.-B. Burke, Ray Brown, Charles Bourassa, Dr A.-T. Bazin, H.-M. Banks, Gilbert Butler, M.-S. Bogert, H.-N. Baird, F.-L.-C. Bond, C.-B. Brown Rév. Bartlett, T.-D. Bouchard, P.-E. Boivin, S. Bauine, Paul Béique, D.-E.-R. Brown Ritchie Bell, C.-A. Barnard, H.-C. Beatty, Aimé Démontigny, Armand Chaput, Très Révérend chanoine Carlisle, Francis-H. Clergue, A.-K. Cameron, Dr R.-H. Craig, Jas.-H. Coyne, C.-W. Colby, L.-S. Caldwell, W.-A. Coates, major P.-A. Curry, Lyon Cohen, F.-W. Cowie, M.-S. Casey, Jules Crépeau, J.-W. Cook, B.-W. Coghlin, T.-J. Coonan, Mackenzie Campbell, Alex.-J. Cameron, Monnett-B. Davis, G.-H. Duggan, Oscar Dufresne, Rév. Geo. Donald, Dr. Deslauriers, Dr Desloges, William Duncan, Chas. Duquette, Dr M. Deslauriers, Albert Dupuis, L.-A. Daigle, M. Dodds, A.-O. Dawson, Randall Davidson, Dr Wellington Dixon, A.-Sydney Dawes, Norman Dawes, F.-C. Donalson, T.-M. Danville, F.-G. Daniels, G.-R. Dalkin, Dr F. DéMartigny, Dr A.-S. Eve, E.-B. James Eccles, W.-R. Eakin, R.-A. Eakin, F.-Wilson Fairman, Wesley Frost, F.-M.-R. Fairbairn, Edward Fitzgerald, Hon. W.-E. Foster, M.-P. Fennell, E.-P. Flintoft, M.-A. Phelan, A.-E. Francis, Alex. Ferguson, échevin Tancrède Fortin, échevin Fortier, chanoine Gower-Rees, C.-E. Gault, Henri Geoffrion, Paul Gonthier, Georges Gonthier, Col. W. Grant, S. Godin, fils, Capt. Gillies, Harold Grier, le col. Gear, Roméo Gilbeault, Edmond Garneau, George Holler, R.-A.-C. Henry, S.-J. Hungerford, T.-W. Harvie, Elwood Hosmer, juge Howard, Dr V. Heney, John Hannan, M. Hallward, A.-R.-B. Hearn, F.-T. Hackett, major J.-M. Humphrey, W.-C. Hodgson, A.-J. Hodgson, Thomas Harling, F.-H. Hopkins, W.-J. Hushion, Eric Hersey, A.-E. Hersey, Louis Hersey, Hazen Hansard, F. Hurtubise, A.-M. Irwin, S.-W. Jacobs, A. Jongers, A. Janin, Dr Ludwig Kempf, Philip-G. Kiely.
Lemieux, Dr Gustave, Lafleur, P.-A., Langlois, Aimé, Leclerc, René, Leclerc, J.-Théo., Labrecque, J.-O., Laureys, H., Laidley, le Dr J.-H., Lafleur, le Dr H.-A., Lockwood, T.-C., Leclaire, Paul, Lindsay, C.-W., Little, H.-W., Lemesurier, C.-H., Lambert, Maurice, Lafontaine, Aymé, Lévesque, J.-W., Lymburner, H.-W., LaRocque, Paul, Monsarrat, le col. C.-N., Miles, Hon. Henry, Marchand, Victor, Morin, René, Mercier, Jos., Mitchell, Hon. W., Mackay, H.-M., Mackay, Hugh, Martin, R.-H., MacTier, A.-D., Mather, N.-L.-C., Major, R.-J., Marvin, le Dr D.-M. Magee, A.-A. Mason, le Dr J.-L.-D., MacCallum, A.-L.-W., Munn, W.-C., Massicotte, Emile, Mathieu, l'échevin A., Massey, le col. F., Morant, P.-E., Nicol, L.-M., O'Farrell, P., O'Brien, W.-P., Pigeon, le Rév. L.-L., Peck, B.-A., Pitfield, W.-C., Phelan, M.-A., Plimsoll, R., Pitt, Ernest, Plante, Léonce, Perry, F., Peterson, M., Pratley, P.-L., Quedrue, Maurice, Racine, Alphonse, Racine, Hector, Robertson, A.-W., Rayside, Stuart, Robin, C.-B., Rodier, C., Roy, Hormisdas, Renaud, J.-A., Ryan, J.-Ray, Riordon, Carl, Ramsay, Walter-J., Ryde, W.-O., Riddell, A.-F., Ray, Charles, Rolph,, Harold, Ross, A.-Guy Racey, A.-G., Raphael, William, Stead, Austen, Smith, Julien-C., Shatford, Rév. Canon, Smart, gén. C.-A., Stevenson, B.-B., Scott, Gordon-W., Stewart, Walter-M., Smith, A.-Taggart, Simard, Jas., Stoker, capt. T.-T., Smith, Lionel-J., Shepherd, W.-D.-R., Scully, Dr F.-J., Spence, Hon. J.-J., Symonds, capt. J.-M. Savignac, l'échevin Starnes, H.-K., Smart, George, Thornton, K.-B., Thurber, Alex., Terrault, H., Tagge, A.-C., Tombs, Guy, Trudeau, Jos., Vaughan, R.-C., Vallée, I.-E., Versailles, Jos., Vipond, Homer, Vaughan, John, Wilson, L.-R., Warren, N.-W., Wilson, N.-W., Wirmans, le lt.-col. W.-B., Wilson, M.-W., White, le brig.-gén. J.-B., Wright, Norman, Wardleworth, T.-W., Yorston, F. et M. Saluste Levery.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16626

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

La Patrie, 26 Mai 1930.

LE PREMIER MINISTRE KING

"Depuis quelque temps déjà je goûtais le plaisir d'être parmi vous, dans la ville de Montréal, aujourd'hui, en réponse à la gracieuse invitation du président et des membres de la Commission du Port de Montréal d'ouvrir en leur nom et celui de tout le pays le nouveau pont du port de Montréal qui, à partir d'aujourd'hui, sera considéré dans le monde entier comme l'une des plus grandes oeuvres du génie de notre époque et un monument au génie et de l'habileté de notre peuple canadien.

"Vous avez sans doute appris les raisons qui, depuis quelques jours, m'ont forcé de rester au siège du gouvernement.

"Tous les efforts des membres du Parlement sont groupés dans le but de finir la session afin de pouvoir faire les élections générales dans le plus court délai possible.

"Je suis sûr que vous admettrez que lorsque le navire de l'Etat est piloté à travers les eaux mouvementées des derniers jours d'une session parlementaire pour passer ensuite dans les eaux non moins agitées d'une élection générale, le pilote doit rester sur son navire.

"L'appel du devoir seul m'a empêché d'être présents à Montréal.

"Alors qu'il m'était impossible de m'adresser directement à la foule énorme de spectateurs qui se trouvent actuellement sur le pont pour la cérémonie, grâce à un miracle de notre époque, j'ai le plaisir actuellement de vous parler de mon bureau même de Premier Ministre dans la bâtisse du parlement de la capitale de notre dominion, et en temps voulu, avoir le plaisir aussi de dévoiler les deux plaques bilingues qui vont commémorer l'événement que nous célébrons aujourd'hui, par la simple pression d'un bouton.

"De l'endroit où vous êtes, vous pouvez apercevoir le pont Victoria.

"Il est intéressant de vous rappeler que ce pont fut inauguré il y a 70 ans par le défunt Roi Edouard VII, à cette époque Prince de Galles.

"Très peu de personnes à cette époque songeaient au jour où l'on pourrait contempler un autre pont, d'une structure comme celle que vous inaugurez aujourd'hui, qui offrirait un autre moyen de communication avec la métropole du Canada.

"Je suis fier de dire que c'est sous l'administration actuelle que ce travail admirable a été fait.

"Pendant notre première année d'office, le 14 août 1929, un comité du Conseil Privé a convenu l'octroi de $50,000 à la Commission du Port de Montréal pour travaux d'études, de sondages en vue de commencer la préparation de plans convenables à la construction projetée de la Commission du Port et du parlement. En 1924, un de mes collègues, l'honorable M. P. J. A. Cardin, proposait une législation au parlement afin de permettre que l'on procède le plus tôt possible à l'entreprise.

"Dans l'espace de quelques semaines, cette mesure fut adoptée par le Parlement et le Sénat, et le 19 juillet de la même année cette législation recevait l'assentiment du représentant du Roi au Canada. En janvier 1925, on choisissait le site du pont; au mois de mai, l'on donnait le contrat pour les piliers, et en octobre 1925, le contrat de la superstructure était accordé.

"Dans l'espace de quatre ans on a pu finir la superstructure du pont, soit un an avant le temps stipulé dans le contrat.

"De la part du gouvernement, je suis heureux d'offrir mes plus cordiales félicitations au Président et aux Membres de la Commission du Port de Montréal, aux membres du bureau d'aviseur du génie, et en vérité à tous ceux qui ont coopéré à cette construction, pour le succès merveilleux obtenu.

"Je suis sûr que vous ne m'en voudrez pas si je me permets d'adresser des félicitations toutes spéciales au président de la Commission du Port.

"Je crois que je puis répéter ici ce qui a déjà été dit d'une façon si appropriée par d'autres, à savoir que si plusieurs ont prêté leur concours et fourni leurs efforts dans la construction du nouveau pont, c'est le sénateur McDougald qui a coordonné ces efforts et cette coopération et qui, pour la Commission, s'est assuré le support des gouvernements fédéral et provincial et de la cité de Montréal, support sans lequel cette euvre n'aurait pu être réalisée.

"De plus, c'est grâce au tact et à l'habileté du sénateur McDougald que les différents plans du pont et les différents intérêts représentés dans cette construction ont pu marcher de concert et avec tout le support nécessaire.

"Je prétends, mesdames et messieurs, que je ne fais qu'exprimer les sentiments de ses concitoyens, lorsque je déclare au président de la Commission du port de Montréal que nous sommes fiers d'avoir cette occasion de lui exprimer publiquement nos remerciements à tous pour les services splendides qu'il a rendus.

"La construction du pont de Montréal, au-dessus des eaux du Saint-Laurent, a provoqué une manifestation des qualités les plus grandes.

"Il y eût d'abord "la vision" splendide de l'avenir et l'imagination nécessaire pour concevoir le projet.

"Il y a eu alors la patiente persévérance de ceux qui mirent les doutes et les craintes de côté.

"Cela fut suivi de calculs et de plans précis par les ingénieurs et les experts en construction qui avaient la responsabilité de la vie des centaines de milles personnes qui passeraient sur le pont dans l'avenir.

"En rendant hommage à ceux qui ont imaginé ce pont et à l'habileté de deux qui en ont tracé les plans. n'oublions pas l'ouvrage consciencieux accompli par des milliers de nos ouvriers canadiens dont le travail dangereux et la tâche lourde, parfois, sont dignes de notre reconnaissance, aujourd'hui, alors que nous célébrons le plus grand triomphe de génie civil canadien.

"Les ponts ne sont pas simplement des artères de commerce.

"Ils servent aussi bien entre les différentes classes de la société.

"A mon avis, il n'y a pas de plus beau symbole d'unité qu'un pont. "Les rivières et les montagnes sont souvent la cause de séparation et de malentendus entre les peuples. Les ponts et les tunnels sont faits pour l'unité et l'amitié.

"De la fenêtre de mon bureau, je regarde le pont interprovincial qui relie la province d'Ontario et la province de Québec. Quel plus beau symbole de l'union des races et des croyances qui ont fait la nation canadienne.

"Il y a trois ans, à Fort Erie, j'avais le plaisir d'être présent lorsque Son Altesse Royale le Prince de Galles a ouvert le pont qui établit un nouveau lien d'amitié entre le peuple de ce pays et celui des Etats-Unis.

"N'est-ce pas là un symbole durable de paix internationale. Le pont magnifique qui est inauguré aujourd'hui, unit la grande métropole de Montréal à la rive riche et fertile. Il permettra aux résidents de la ville de jouir du spectacle reposant de la beauté du district rural de Québec.

"Nous trouvons, ici le symbole de l'union entre la ville et la campagne, entre ceux qui travaillent dans les usines et ceux qui travaillent sur la terre.

"Dans quelques jours, Montréal sera témoin d'un autre symbole d'amitié lors de l'arrivée du R-100, le grand dirigeable qui a été construit, oeuvre d'un génie.

"N'est-ce pas la preuve évidente de la place que tient le Canada dans le progrès du monde que ces deux évènements de profonde signification surviennent à Montréal, à quelques jours de distance? Nous pouvons voir là un pas de plus vers l'unité, la détermination de l'esprit humain à briser toutes les barrières qui empêchent le progrès ou qui relient l'amitié à la bonne volonté.

"Mesdames et messieurs, je regrette que le temps que j'aie à ma disposition ne me permettra pas de répéter en français ce que j'ai dit dans ma langue maternelle.

"J'ai cependant, demandé à mon collègue, l'honorable M. Fernand Rinfret, secrétaire d'état, de parler en français à l'assemblée.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16627

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

"Il a bien voulu consentir à ce devoir aussi que la cérémonie du dévoilement des plaques commémoratives sera terminée.

"Afin de ne pas retarder la cérémonie, je vais maintenant presser le bouton qui doit dévoiler les deux plaques bilingues qui doivent commémorer l'évènement d'aujourd'hui. Cet acte accompli de mon bureau de Premier Ministre au Parlement d'Ottawa, je déclare que le Pont du Port de Montréal est maintenant ouvert au public du pays et à tous ceux qui viendront nous visiter."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16628

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Patriot May 30/30

WONDERFUL ACHIEVEMENT

It is a notable fact that the King Government in its approaching appeal to the electorate will come before the people with a remarkable clean record. During the four years since the last election there has been no charges of mal-administration, no shady tranactions to be investigated, no scandal even hinted at. This is almost unprecedented and the government will no doubt be given due credit for such a satisfactory condition. There is always a certain amount of criticism on items of expenditure but what the people are concerned about is the results achieved and every Province can point to the benefit derived from a Liberal government. Not only has taxation been materially reduced, such for instance as reductions in Income Tax, Sales Tax, Postage rates, and decreased Tariff duties but in addition every year has ended with a large surplus, in fact the Robb Budgets were famous for their generous gifts to the people. The King government is worthy of all support on its financial administration but it has also handled successfully many knotty problems that came up for settlement such as the return of the Natural Resources to British Columbia and the Prairie Provinces, the settlement of grievances that had for years existed in the Maritime Provinces, the re-building of the Canadian National Railways, the West Indies Treaty, increased subsidies to the Provinces and the settling of the status of Canada as a free and independent nation within and as part of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

All these achievements, great as they have been, are now climaxed by the greatest achievement of all, namely, the policy embraced in the Dunning Budget which has been described as "a step forward in the right direction." It extends the British preference, and will promote intra Empire trade. It will cut out two hundred millions of imports from the United States. It will place the steel and iron industries of Canada on a solid foundation. It will give a renewed impetus to every portion of the Dominion and what do the Conservatives offer as an alternative? Can our local opposition organ enlighten us? Mr. Bennett and his followers may deal in criticisms and generalities but they canont dispute the value of the Dunning Budget. A rather sensational endorsement of the Budget was wired Hon. Mr. Ralston on behalf of 3,000 steel workers at Sydney. Three Tory members voted for it in the House. Prime Minister Ramsay McDonald says:—**"Canada's Budget is an example of how the Dominion's can and will help."** Lord Melchett in addressing the Empire Chamber of Commerce this week said: **"We in the Old Country appreciate it." "The family first, outsiders next"** is the slogan he gives. Lord Elibank in the House of Lords described it as **"Canada's glorious example"** and Lord Beauchamp, the Liberal Leader said, **"We are profoundly grateful to the Dominion for what she has done."** Contrast these unsolicited tributes with the message which comes from the United States as follows, "The Administration is known to take the new Canadian regulations with great seriousness," and also contrast the eulogies which come from the seat of Empire with Mr. Bennett's remarks 'That a dollar spent in England is no better than a dollar spent in the United States" and that from a party which would have no truck or trade with the Yankees.

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General Election, 1930

D16629

Brantford, Ont.,
June 17, 1930

I.

The General Elections of 1930

The Issues of the Present Campaign

1. Record of Govt.
2. Budget of 1930
3. Representation at Imperial & Economic Conferences

The Record of the Government

Since Dec. 1921; & since Sept. 1926. 8½ yrs.
Lifted from veritable slough of despond
& years of depression
into years of prosperity unequalled in its history
Too modest
Growth & development
We approach future with faith, courage & optimism
Leave misgivings to Cons.

1/

The Financial Record

Net debt,	March 31, 1914	$ 336,000,000
" "	" 1922	2,427,000,000
Added in last 2 yrs. Cons. Adm.		174,000,000
Cons. borrowed from Treasury for deficits rlys. 3 yrs. 1919-1922		355,000,000

Depression: anxiety:
deficits into surpluses

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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Cdd - Mr King's third administration

D 16630

Record of Liberal administration

At Brantford, on June the 16th, 1930, the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King), in opening the General Election campaign, dealt with the record of the government during eight and a half years from December, 1921:

> "In that time the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond, and out of years of depression it has been brought into years of prosperity which have not been equalled in its history. As a people and as a government we have been far too modest with respect to the achievements of the years we have been in office. We have been so modest, in fact, that the record is but partially known even to the people of our own country. The growth and development of Canada under the present Administration stand without parallel in the history of this or any other nation".

When the Liberal administration came into office:

> "depression was general, the business community was anxious for the future, the industrial life of the country was paralyzed; foreign trade was contracted; agriculture was depressed".

But:

> "the Liberal administration met the problem of reconstruction, turned deficits into surpluses, reduced taxes, co-ordinated and vitalized the Canadian National Railways, revived industry, stimulated agriculture, extended foreign trade, and brought to Canada the greatest period of progress it has ever known".

The tasks:

1. To balance the Budget.
2. To produce a surplus in the National accounts.

The methods adopted:

1. Curtailment of expenditure.
2. Increased revenues by additional taxation. "The second of these methods is traditionally un popular".

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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"Not only did our predecessors meet the total cost of the war and of demobilization out of borrowed money, money raised by loans, a very considerable part of which were made totally exempt from taxation, but they actually failed to raise during the four years of the war and two years of demobilization sufficient revenues to meet the expenditures of government, apart altogether from the war."

.....

"The result was that the present administration was faced, on coming into office, not only with the task of meeting all expenditures in connection with the regular business of government, business which had vastly increased, due to fresh obligations to which the war had given rise, but was also faced with the task of continuing to finance the total cost of war and demobilization".

"Within two years our first task was accomplished; we had raised sufficient revenues not only to balance our Budget but to give us on the 31st March, 1924, a surplus of nearly $36,000,000. From that time forward, we began to pay off annually without intermission, an increasing portion of the vast burden of debt which was the joint legacy from the war and the extravagance of the previous administration. Every year, including and since 1924, we have had a surplus instead of deficits in the public accounts. In seven successive years, without exception, this has been the case.

Decreases in Debt Under Liberal Administration

1924	.....	$35,993,594
1925	.....	345,589
1926	.....	27,706,587
1927	.....	41,896,729
1928	.....	50,984,137
1929	.....	71,345,528
1930	~~(Estimates)~~.....	~~44,507,000~~ $7,740,746

With the increasing prosperity of the country it was decided to relieve the business community of some of the taxes

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which had been imposed, in order to increase revenues and balance the Budget. From 1924 the policy of paying off a large portion of the public debt was paralleled by a policy of tax reduction. (See pamphlet attached)

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Legacies of War & Extravagance

Sir Thomas White said not include
Expenditures on Capital A/c & rly.subsidies
which amounted 6 yrs.1914/20 to $ 8,500,000

White might wish exclude non-active
advances to rlys. yr. Mar.31,1920 45,780,000

We had to meet annual interest demand
on war debt, pensions, etc. 140,000,000
- greater than total cost govt. Borden

National Debt reduced - Deficits turned into surpluses

We imposed new taxes - or bankruptcy
2 yrs. balanced budget - surplus 1924 $ 36,000,000
7 successive yrs. surpluses

Surpluses under Liberal Administration

Sum total surpluses in Public A/cs. $ 315,000,000
Surpluses since we assumed office 273,000,000
Transferred to non-active assets
A/c Soldier Land SB, seed grain,etc. 30,000,000
Public Debt will be paid off next 40 yrs.

Expenditures Kept Down

Test of efficient govt. in expends.
Cons.prior to war,total expend.1914 $ 186,000,000
Estimated expends. Mar.31,1930 377,000,000
attributable to war " 159,000,000

Reductions in Taxes

Reduced national debt & reduced taxes
Prosperity of Canada under Lib.policies

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Reductions in Income Tax

1926 reduced Income T.from 4% to 2% incomes $5,000 & less
Corporation Income T.reduced from 10% to 9%

1927 further 10% reduction made in 1926 rates

1928 Additional 10% reduction made in 1926 rates
Corporation Income T.reduced to 8% incomes more than $2,000

Exemptions

1922 on each child raised from $ 200 to $ 300

1924 additional exemp.child raised from $ 300 to $ 500

1926 married persons limit raised from $ 2000 to $ 3000
& other persons . . . from 1000 to 1500

1930 Govt.or like annuities up to $ 5000
for parents,brothers,sisters,sons &
daughters; mental,physical infirmty 500

Donations to church, university,college,
school,hospital,charitable organzn.
in Canada, up to maximum of . 10 % of income

Reductions in Sales Tax

1923	Flat rate	6 %
1924	Flat rate reduced to .	5
1927	Rate reduced to . . .	4
1928	" " " . .	3
1929	" " " . .	2
1930	" " " . .	1

Gradual abolition of all Nuisance Taxes

Cheques - receipts - rly. & steamship tickets
insurance premiums - telegrams & cables Abolished
Except 2 cents on cheques above $ 10.

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Reduction in Postage

1926 reduced from 3¢ to 2¢
1928 Penny postage in Empire

Remission of Taxation exceeds $ 118,000,000 in 5 yrs.

1926	$ 25,000,000	
1927	27,000,000	
1928	19,000,000	
1929	25,000,000	
1930	22,000,000	sales tax only
	118,000,000	

Cumulative
Does not include tariff

2/

Achievement in Railway Policy

Disorganized - bankrupt. G.T.Pacific hands of Receiver

Acquisition of Grand Trunk & Canadian Northern

Parliament approve terms agreement
Can.Northern - common stock $ 10,000,000 - worthless

Consolidation and Unification of Can. National Rlys.

Different managements Can.Nor.,G.T.R., I.C.R. & G.T.P.Receiver
Thornton - no pol.interference

Far-reaching Reductions in Railway Rates

Deficits into operating revenues and reductions in rates
Paternity C.N.R. "Neglected & famished foundling on doorstep,malnutritn
vigorous & powerful proportions, like Sir Henry.
Bennett sacrifice office

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Advance in other Transportation Facilities

Hudson's Bay Rly.
Privately owned rlys.
Welland Canal; other develops. St.Lawrence
Aviation - airmail. St.Hubert Airdrome - R 100

3/

Achievement in Immigration Policy

Leaving for U.S.	Foreign immigration
General McRae. $ 300,000,000.	300,000 immigrants - unemployment

Truth about Exodus to U.S.

U.S. prospered - Canada suffered in war.
Re-establishment - preference to Veterans
Springs of immigration dried up. Poverty after war in Britain
No free homesteads - no low ocean & rly.rates
Conditions better now in Canada than U.S.

Truth about British as Compared with Foreign Immigration

1928 Enquiry welcomed. .11 ¢ Continent $16.67 British
Canada getting largest proportion

Closer Co-operation with Provinces

Return of Ntl.Resources

Restriction of Oriental Immigration

Exclusion China; restriction Japan

4/

Achievement in Development of Basic Industries

Fundamental in ntl.progress

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Principles underlying Tariff Policies

Manufacturing & trade - growth & dev.' basic industries
World markets - costs of production & cost of living
Reduction duties on instruments production
1st yr. reductions " boots, shoes; sugar, textiles; Br.Pref.
2nd yr. 10% addl.discount Canadian ports.
1924 instruments production
1926 motor cars & trucks & vehicles; reductions year ago.
1930 Br.Pref. Free tea, porcelain, china, household utensils.
Benefit to agri.lumbering, mining & fishing

5/.

Growth in Manufactures & Trade

Canada stands 6 th. Raw materials
Per capita exports of manuf.goods exceed ..except G.B.

Increase domestic export trade -
1921-22 $ 740,000,000
1928-29 1,363,000,000. Doubled in 7 yrs.

6/.

Liberal Policies for Labour

Another time re labour & war veterans.
Less industrial strife.
Lib.Adm. - Dept.of Labour; fair wages; 8-hour day;
Industrial Disputes, & Combines Inv.Act
G.T.R·pensions; Directors C.N.R.
Old Age Pensions; 50,000 aged people

7/.

Liberal Policies for War Veterans

On scale open-handed justice. War Vet.Allowances Act.
Revised machinery pensions; benefit of doubt cause disability.
Given personal attention; particularly proud.

8/.

Achievement in National Conciliation

30 yrs. ntl.resources. B.C. rly belt; Peace River block.
Maritime claims - not vain disputation or pol.pressure
Impartial fact-finding; Royal Comm. West - without division
Different pol.persuasion. Grievances eradicated
Made over & stengthened superstructure of Conf.
reinforced foundations.
Cordial & harmonious relations Provinces & Fed.govt.

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9/.

Equality - Goodwill & Cooperation in Inter-empire relations

Imperial Conf. & Econ.Conf. 1923; I.C. 1926 & subsid.1929.
No colonial subordination; National status equal to G.B.
Welcomed leaders, 2 P.M's of G.B. P.M's Dominions

10/.

A New Position in World Affairs

Sudden steep ascent of war; long,gradual,constitl.endeavour
Responsible self-govt. internal & external aff. Opposed by Cons.
Negotiation treaties - Bennett's stand

International Conf. League Nations - leadership
Briand-Kellogg Pact signatories. Optional Clause. Naval Armts.
Legations abroad
Approval re submission treaties involving war.
Rum-running,smuggling,violation laws another country;
Electoral laws; Representation women in Senate.

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II.

The Budget of 1930

1/ **Policies framed to meet existing conditions**

Realities

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

National Policy of half century ago not suited to to-day

Ntl.Policy 1878. Appeal to past by Cons.
2 old provinces & Maritimes, 50 yrs. ago.
Now compact nation

Not true that so-called National Policy always met conditions

Depression 1896; Laurier-Fielding & Br. Pref.
Cons.said ruin country. 3rd decade 20th Century.World markets

2/ **Sectional Interests must yield to a United Canada**

High protection no longer Ntl. Policy. 80 % manufg.Ont & Quebec.
National Policy forfeited name . Free Trade detrimental
Both sectional policies. Geography; scales evenly

Policy of Reconciliation, the Traditional Liberal Policy

Sir Wilfrid's efforts
Motive of Fielding budgets from 1897

His speech 1922 - see attached p 9 & 17 inclusive

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The Policy of Reconciliation, the Traditional Liberal Policy

In his Budget speech in the House of Commons, June 12, 1922, Mr. Fielding said:

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

The issue presented by Lib. Budget 1930
Implementing Marchand. Blaine Cov.
Transfer Nat. Res.
Irrelevant Bay. West Indian Cuba
= harmonizing - welding our nation

follow: underlying purpose of Budget.
train proposals of budget

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Issue presented by Liberal Party

Budget of 1930; implementing recomm.Maritime Claims
Transfer Ntl.Resources; return of lands; Hudson's Bay Rly;
West Indies Treaty; Australian Treaty.

3/

Underlying Purpose of Budget 1930

Gt.Britain. U.S.
Hoover March 11, 1929. U.S. revision of tariff.
Tariff Advisory Brd. survey. Economic Conf.1930. Wheat.

Main Proposals of Budget

1. Iron & steel
2. Countervailing
3. Fruit & veget.
4. Br. Pref.

1. **Revision of Iron & Steel Duties**
   Tariff Adv.Board. Diverting to Gt.Britain.

2. **Countervailing Duties on Agricultural & other Commodities**
   Our commercial relations must not be one-sided.

3. **Fruit & vegetables**
   Combining ad valorem with specific minimum rates. Seasonal.
   B.West Indies. Bermuda's response. Trinidad meeting.

4. **British Preference**
   Diverting to Britain.
   Traditional policy. Reciprocal preference with G.B.

4/

Tory Criticisms of Fiscal & Trade Policies of Budget

Suddenly concocted. "stolen the clothes"
"Washington made." Trade is in nature of war.
No truck or trade. - US.

(a)

Budget outcome of most mature deliberation

Bennett: " this premature, unreasoned action"
" hysterically inspired by party exigencies"

Advisory Board on Tariff & Taxation

established 1926; fact-finding; W. H. Moore
Hearings & proceedings. Good advice

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The Genesis of the Budget

Speaking on the introduction of his budget in the House of Commons on March 1, 1929, the late Mr. Robb said:

> "This Dominion continues to be one of the world leaders in the volume of its external trade; therefore, problems arising in connection with our foreign trade can never be ignored. As the years go by an increasing quantity of our domestic production must necessarily be marketed abroad. It is our desire to trade freely with any and all who are willing to trade with us. What may, or may not, be possible in this particular necessarily depends in some measure on the purchasing power and the fiscal policies of other countries. The policy of this Administration is not a high tariff policy; it is a low tariff policy. Its policy is to encourage production at home and the marketing of our excess of production abroad. In applying this policy both domestic and international factors must of necessity be considered.
>
> In accordance with the fiscal policy of the Government, the tariff changes to be submitted today are designed to reduce taxation and to lessen the costs of production. The changes to be submitted arise out of references which the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation has investigated, and are based on its fact-findings. The Board is continuing its inquiries, on which substantial progress has already been made, into several larger problems which involve the consideration of whole tariff schedules and the inter-relation of many important Canadian industries. While these inquiries are being pursued, opportunity will be afforded for considering the possible effect on trade of changes being proposed in the tariff schedules of other countries, should they be implemented by legislation."

12+

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Present Budget Forecast in Winnipeg Speech,
November 1, 1929

"Red-blooded" attitude vs. "cool- headed" attitude

Speaking of the position taken by our opponents in Parliament I said:

> "We are told that we should retaliate; but what we are to retaliate against, they cannot so much as tell us, for up to the present, no changes in the American tariff have been made."

I added, with regard to our own position:

> "I am not denying that changes by Congress in the United States' tariff which may adversely affect our trade may call for action on the part of the Canadian Parliament to secure elsewhere markets for our exports which it is in the public interest to maintain."

In answer to objection re formal protest to the United States, I said:

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

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More direct & specific re trade with U.S., also inter-imperial trade.

Read following & then ask whether "premature", "unreasoned action" or "hysterically inspired by party exigencies" : -

Speaking specifically of the possible changes in the American tariff, I said:

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

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

> "When the revision of the United States' tariff was first mooted, the Chairman of the Board, Mr. W.H.Moore, was called into conference by the Minister of Finance on bahalf of the Government, and was told that it was the wish of the Government to have, in

case

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case it should be required, as much information as might be possible with respect to changes in our own tariff which it might be deemed advisable to make in the interests of our own people, as a consequence of, or as an offset to, changes which might come in the United States' tariff. Much of this information we already have, and the Board's work is proceeding from day to day."//

I then referred to the absurdity of any thought of changing a tariff over night, as implied in the attitude of our opponents and said:

"The old method of threatened retaliation may have had its day, but the new method looks not to threats for what is best, but to close and accurate scientific study. It bases its conclusions on acquired information and knowledge."

Specific Refernece to Inter-Imperial Trade.

Then speaking of the development of inter-imperial trade, I said:

//"Finally there is the movement of effecting more in the way of inter-imperial trade, which from voluntary as well as government agencies, has gathered momentum almost daily since the revision of the United States' tariff began to be discussed. Here we already see the extent to which even the possibility of a revision of their tariff by the United States has served to bring home to component parts of the British Empire the wisdom of securing, within the Empire itself, with regard to any and every eventuality, as large a measure of inter-imperial trade as may be possible. There seems little doubt that Empire producers can supply vast quantities of

goods

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goods now produced in the United States. What proportions this movement may assume, should actual changes adversely affecting different parts of the Empire ever come into effect, it is, of course, impossible to foretell. To this aspect, as far as Canada is concerned, we have been giving the closest possible attention.

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

The whole position very clearly stated -

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

"We have made it clear that, in so far as we have a fiscal problem, our task would appear to be that of furthering the utilization of domestic resources, of encouraging greater and more economical production of quality products, of removing inequalities where inquiry proves such to exist, and of re-adjusting as necessity arises, our customs tariff schedules to meet new conditions. In applying these principles the availability of supples, the proximity of markets and transportation costs are all factors that must be considered. Other things being equal, we would wish to favour those countries which

favour

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favour our products. It is our desire to trade freely with any or all who are willing to trade with us; to buy from those who buy from us; and in so far as we may be able so to do, to secure markets for our products and marchandise on which we can rely. What may or may not be possible in this particular necessarily depends in some measure on the purchasing power and the fiscal policies of other countries. The policy of the present Administration is not a high tariff policy, it is one of promoting greater freedom in the matter of trade, in a manner which will encoursge production at home and the marketing of our excess of production abroad.

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

first

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first to recognize our right with respect to our tariff so to legislate as to have regard for Canadian interests, and in particular, Canadian interest as they may be affected, or as we may have reason to feel they are ever likely to be affected, by tariff revisions in the United States.

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

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The Clearest Possible Forecaste of Budget Proposals

Govt.'s intention known a year in advance
None so blind ....

The Significance of Provocative attitude in International Affairs

Not best. Individuals & nations. I felt responsibility

Work of Tariff Board

(c) "Stolen Clothes" & "Made in Washington" cries

Tories self-condemned; outworn garments; Winnipeg convention protection.

(d) The British Preference

Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee 1896; Sir Wilfrid Laurier-Fielding tariff 1897 25% lower; increased 33 1/3 1923 add. discount 10% . - Nothing new

Fundamental differences between Libs. & Cons. nature of trade

Difference expressed in exchange with Dr.Manion

(see attached next page No. 19)

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Blasting a way to Trade

Bennett suggest Gt.Brit. guilty economic cowardice ?
Appeal to business men, salesmen & comm.travellers
Customers
U.S. shrinkage foreign trade; 20% decrease. Motors 40%

3/

Doctrine of Mutual Preferences
bargain for equivalent preference in G.B.
G.B. bought from Canada since Conf. 5 billions more
Great & indispensable market; diversion without injury
Market for our wheat.

Advantages of Liberal attitude in inter-imperial relations
Avoids bargaining. - Bermuda; bran,hay,middlings,shorts,flour,fish
Recognition of fullest autonomy. Gt.Britain decide for themselves
Budget will win means of approach to co-operation by G.B.

Re

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III.

Representation of Canada at Imperial & Economic Conferences

The Third of the Issues.

Leader of Opposition seeks to avoid issue

Mandate from people. Speech on Address & Budget;less emphasis
Might have claimed right; satisfaction previous occasions

Mandate imperative in view of fiscal policies of Budget

Gain British markets; holding market for wheat
Voice of Canada behind us as in 1923 & 1926

Importance of Liberal Representation at Imperial Conference

Imperial Conf. constitutional & political; relations & affairs
Economic Conf. trade & communication

Opposition of Cons. Party
Shall it be party which laboured & achieved or obstructed & opposed?

Importance of Liberal Representation at Economic Conference

Brit. Pref. greatest since 1907. Spirit of co-operation.
Shall it be party that established & extended B.F., Aust.& B.W.I.
or opposed or criticized.

Personnel of Ministry

Bennett's language; constructive leadership. At Winnipeg:-
"This group of mercenaries, holding office by shame & subterfuge",
" Forgetful, in their love of office, of all else but
their own personal advantages",
" Look upon them, treacherous to you, self-confessed,
deserving of your passionate condemnation"
At Regina:
" 9 years of wasted effort before the great betrayal"
" It did not take Judas that long."

Who are to be the Ministers to go abroad?

Ask Mr. Bennett: I will tell him who of govt.
Lapointe, Ralston, Dunning; who will substitute?

The Meeting of the Ways

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Re record

I. The government stands on its record:

of achievement in administration:

experienced, competent, businesslike Ministers - no comparable alternative.

of achievement in financial policy:

an astounding record of surpluses,
reduction in debt,
reduction in taxation.

of achievement in railway policy:

unified direction,

vigorous administration,

cooperation on part of staff who take personal interest.

of achievement in tariff policy:

development of a businesslike method of inquiry.

reduction in the cost of production of primary industries.

extension of British preference.

conventions with foreign countries to facilitate trade.

of achievement in development of foreign trade:

unparalleled growth of past decade:

nothing to equal it in the history of Canada

nothing to equal it in any other country today.

a rounded and balanced development

rapidly increasing proportion of exports in finished and manufactured form.

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extended by

a tariff which keeps cost of production low.

a trade commissioner service not surpassed in the world in attention to the job and effectiveness.

establishment of legations.

development of research to aid production at every stage.

of achievement in post-war difficulties:

a pensions and land settlement policy constituting the most liberal recognition given by any country of the services of its soldiers.

of achievement in external relations:

In relations with the other members of the Commonwealth, the firm establishment of the joint principles of full self-government and effective cooperation.

In relations with foreign countries, increasing recognition of the position which Canada is occupying in the world, and effective measures toward taking advantage of the opportunities and responsibilities that position involves

by the establishment of legations

by activities in the Assembly and Council of the League of Nations.

of achievement in national conciliation:

never in the history of Canada so little sectional antagonism,

so marked a national spirit

deliberate and successful policy of solving outstanding issues between Dominion and provinces -

Maritime rights

natural resources.

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Result:

Where in the world today a country so prosperous and fortunate as Canada? We have our troubles, but insignificant beside those of other countries

unemployed millions of Great Britain and United States

£3,000,000 deficit New Zealand

commercial crisis and drastic embargo in Australia.

II. The government stands on its policy:

?

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Liberal Policies -- Ontario and Quebec

1. Transition from depression to prosperity:

   Contrast conditions 1922 - 1929

   Various indicies of prosperity, viz:

   (a) Manufacturing production
   (b) Trade
   (c) Employment
   (d) Building construction
   (e) Bank deposits
   (f) Car loadings
   (g) Railway revenues, etc., etc.,

2. Reduction in Debt and Taxation:
   (Financial Record of Government)

3. Reorganization of C.N.R. (Labour on Board of Directors)

4. Canadian Unity -- all parts of Canada working together
   (a) In Cabinet
   (b) In Diamond Jubilee Celebration
   (c) In Dominion-Provincial Conference

   National Unity also provided by:
   (a) Duncan Commission
   (b) Manitoba Resources Agreement
   (c) Return of B. C. Lands
   (d) Coal movement from Alberta and the Maritimes to Central Canada

5. Freedom from Industrial unrest:

   Liberal Government introduced
   (a) Conciliation Act.
   (b) Industrial Disputes Act

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5. Cont'd.

(c) Combines Act
(d) Technical Education
(e) Old Age Pensions
(f) Fair Wage Policy

6. Imperial Unity:

(a) Status
(b) Legations
(c) Exchange of High Commissioners
(d) League of Nations
(e) Briand-Kellogg Pact
(f) Optional Clause
(g) Imperial Conferences and Economic Conferences

7. Policy of World Markets:

Canadian manufacturing centred largely in Ontario and Quebec

Growing importance of Canadian manufactures in export trade

Our exports of manufactured goods are now four times as great as they were in the years before the war

The increase between 1922 and 1928 in the export of manufactured goods from Canada exceeds the entire value of the export of manufactures products in the year 1914

The Canadian export of manufactured goods per capita is greater than the per capita exports of Manufactured goods from any other country in the world, except Great Britain

(a) Relation of scientific and industrial research to increased manufacturing production and competition in foreign trade

(b) Relation of Commercial Intelligence Service to competition in foreign markets

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7. Cont'd.

(c) The tariff in its relation to foreign trade
The Tariff Advisory Board

(d) The British Preference
The Imperial Preference
The Australian Treaty
The West Indies Treaty
The Favoured Nation Treaties.

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Liberal Forward Policies:

Creation Western Provinces.

Building Canadian Transcontinental and C.N.R. (?)

Re-organization of Railways and building of C.N.R.

Establishment of Railway Commission

of Tariff Board

of Grain Commission.

World Markets - Treaties - West Indies, etc.

British Preference.

League of Nations representation.

Treaty making powers.

Equality of Status.

Legations.

Branch Line Railway construction.

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Collected - General Election 1930 - issues

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THE ISSUES OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN

On July 28th of this year the people of Canada will be asked to decide the policies and administration which are to guide the destinies of the Dominion during the next five years. It is not a question to be lightly answered. It is the privilege, and indeed the duty, of Canadian citizens to examine carefully the views presented by those who seek their confidence, and to record their votes freely and honestly in support of those policies which they believe are designed to serve the best interests of our country.

There are three outstanding issues in the present campaign. The first is the record of the Government in the discharge of its public duties since it first assumed office. The second is the Budget of 1930, representing as it does the views of the present administration on important questions of fiscal and trade policy. The third is the direct issue of a choice between the Liberal and Conservative parties as the representatives of Canadian opinion at the Imperial and Economic Conferences which are to be held in London in September of the present year. This last issue is necessarily related to the question of the personnel of the Ministry which is to manage the affairs of our country during the ensuing term of Parliament. The Liberal Ministry is known; its record is clear; its qualifications have been determined by administrative experience. It is for Mr.Bennett to advise the country of the names of those whom he intends to take into his Cabinet, should his Party be successful at the Polls. The representation of Canada at the forthcoming Conferences in London should not be left to undertainty or conjecture.

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The record of the present Liberal Administration is an open book, which he who runs may read. It is required in good stewards that they be found faithful. The financial record of the last Conservative Administration was such that the Canadian people demanded new stewards of the national estate. When the Liberal Government assumed office in December,1921, the Dominion was staggering under a load of debt, which was increasing by leaps and bounds, through the wasteful extravagance of the Conservative Administration of that day. The net debt of Canada at March 31,1922, was $2,427,296,798. During the last two years of the Conservative Government there was added to the debt of Canada the vast sum of $174,000,000. This was not during the war, nor during the active period of demobilization, but in the years 1920 and 1921, before the first Liberal Budget was brought down. It became the first duty of the Liberal Administration to check the growing deficits, cut down wasteful extravagance, and through economical management to reduce, if possible, the tremendous national mortgage which was a joint legacy of the war and of the extravagance of the Government which was in power until 1921.

The present Government has not forgotten the trust reposed in it by the Canadian people. Wasteful administration has been cut down. Extravagance has been replaced by economy. A record of financial stewardship has been inaugurated which has converted deficits into surpluses, has reduced the net debt out of surplus revenues by the enormous sum of $273,000,000, and in recent years has made possible a progressive reduction of taxes. On March 31,1923, the average family of five persons owed, as its share of the net debt of the Dominion, the sum of $1,358.95. On March 31,1930, this amount had been reduced to $1,097.55. This is a record of debt reduction unequalled

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by any country which participated in the war from its commencement.

Not only has the National Debt been steadily reduced, but expenditures have been kept down to the minimum, consistent with efficient administration. ~~Depsite~~ Despite a period of unparralleled prosperity during the past five years, the Government has kept national expenditures within prudent limits and has thus set an example of thrift and economy for the country at large. If the test of efficient government is to be found in the manner in which public money has been expended, the present Government is prepared to meet such a test with the utmost confidence. In 1914, when the Conservatives were in office, prior to the war, the total expenditures were $186,241,048. In the fiscal year ending March 31,1930, the estimated expenditures were $376,929,000, or slightly more than double the 1914 figures. Account must be taken, however, of the expenditures attributable to the war, and these, as furnished by the Minister of Finance, amounted during the last fiscal year to $158,803,000. In other words, almost 40 per cent of the total expenditures of the Government in the last fiscal year were directly attributable to the war. When this amount is deducted from the total, it will be found that the total expenditures of Canada today are very little more than in 1914, and this notwithstanding the great increase in the population of the country from 1914 to the present time, and not withstanding the fact that the value of the dollar today is only two-thirds of what it was in 1914. If any further evidence were needed of the economical expenditures of the Government under Liberal Administration, it is afforded by a comparison between the expenditures of the provincial governments and the Dominion government during the same period. From 1914 to 1928 the ordinary expenditures of the provincial governments of Canada increased by 186 per cent.

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This increase took place in spite of the fact that the Dominion Government has borne the whole of the direct obligations arising out of the war. During the same period, if the war obligations are included in the Dominion expenditures, the increase of the Dominion Government was only 96 per cent. So much for the financial record of the Government.

In the normal course of events a country pays off its national debt by increasing taxation. The present Government did not shrink from this necessity when it first assumed office, for it was determined, above all else, to convert the deficits into surpluses with the leas possible delay. Within a short time, however, it succeeded in its object, and with the growing prosperity of the country in subsequent years, it has been able to carry out a programme of progressive reduction of taxes. There is not space to deal in detail with the main important reductions which have been made since 1924. It must suffice to say that with regard to the Income Tax a reduction from 4% to 2% was effected in 1926; and at the same time the exemption limit was raised from $2000 to $3000, in the case of ~~maried~~ married persons or those with dependents, and from $1000 to $1500 in the case of other persons. This was followed by a further reduction of 10% of the 1926 rates in 1927 and again in 1928. In the latter year the corporation Income tax was also reduced to 8% on incomes in excessive of $2000, and in the last budget provision was made for the exemption from income tax of bone fide companies and associations, while the exemption in the case of those supporting dependents was enlarged to include dependent parents, grandparents, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters incapable of self-support owing to mental or physical infirmity. At the same time a generous provision was

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made with respect to exemption on account of donations to charitable institutions.

The Sales Tax has also been progressively reduced, from the time that the Government was able to show a surplus instead of a deficit in the national accounts, until it is now 1%, compared with 3% when ~~they~~ we assumed office. Moreover it is now no longer pyramided as was formerly the case, and a considerable class of commodities has been removed from its operation.

~~Our~~ Letter postage in Canada has been reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents and Penny Postage has been re-established from Canada to the other parts of the British Empire.

As a result of the reduction of taxes by the present Government since it assumed office, it is estimated that the remission of revenue which would otherwise have been collected, now amounts to the total of approximately $116,000,000 a year.

One further word must be added in dealing with the record of the Government. Under the guidance of policies initiated and administered under the Liberal Regime, Canada has enjoyed a period of unprecedented prosperity which is so generally acknowledged by competent observers that it no longer stands in need of statistical confirmation. To quote Sir Charles Gordon, President of the Bank of Montreal, at the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, in December, 1929: "It should be kept in mind that there have been five years of almost uninterrupted expansion. In that brief period Canada has achieved a degree of development quite unprecedented; not in one or two directions, but practically in all, remarkable progress has occurred - in agriculture, in mining, in many lines of manufacturing, forestry, water power, production, and building construction."

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Final rev. of Mr. King's speech at Brantford

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June 16/30

General

THE ~~FEDERAL~~ ELECTIONS OF 1930

93.192

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

On July 28th ~~of this year~~ the people of Canada will be asked to decide the policies and administration which are to guide the destinies of the Dominion during the next five years. ~~It is not a question to be lightly answered.~~ It is the privilege, and indeed the duty, of Canadian citizens to examine carefully the views presented by those who seek their confidence, and to record their votes freely and honestly in support of the administration and of the policies which they believe are designed to serve best the interests of our country.

The issues of the present campaign

There are three outstanding issues in the present campaign. The first is the record of the Government in the discharge of its public duties since it first assumed office. The second is the Budget of 1930, representing as it does the views of the present administration on important questions of fiscal and trade policy. The third, is the direct issue of a choice between the Liberal and Conservative parties as the representatives of Canadian opinion at the Imperial and

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Economic Conferences which are to be held in London in September of the present year. This last issue is necessarily related to the question of the personnel of the Ministry which is to manage the affairs of our country during the ensuing term of Parliament.

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

The record of the Government. ~~The country lifted from depression to prosperity.~~

Let me deal first of all with the record of the government; not only our record since we were returned to office in September 1926, but our record from the time we first came into office in December 1921. Were there no other issue before the people, I should ask for nothing more than that we should be judged fairly and squarely on the manner in which, having regard for all circumstances, we have administered the affairs of Canada during the past eight and a half years. For in that time the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond, and out of years of depression ~~have~~ it has been brought it into years of prosperity which have not been equalled in its history. As a people and as a government we have been far too modest with respect to the achievements of the years we have been in office. We have been so modest, in fact, that the record is but partially known even to the people of our own country. The growth and development of Canada under

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the present Administration stands without parallel in the history of this or any other nation. It is right that these facts should be known and I propose to make the record of ~~this~~ the Administration an open book from one end of the country to the other.

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

The Financial Record

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

On March 31, 1922, as a result of the war and of the extravagance of the last Conservative administration, the net debt had reached the staggering total of over $2,427,000,000. In the last two years of the Conservative administration no less than $174,000,000 had been added to the public debt. In addition not less than $355,000,000 had been borrowed out of the public treasury to meet the deficits on our railways during the three fiscal years 1919-1922. Depression was general, the business community was anxious for the future, the industrial life of the country was paralyzed; foreign trade

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was contracted; agriculture was depressed. Against this dark background, which is still a vivid memory to many of us today, let me point out briefly the manner in which the Liberal Administration met the problem of reconstruction, turned deficits into surpluses, reduced taxes, co-ordinated and vitalized the Canadian National Railways, revived industry, stimulated agriculture, extended foreign trade, and brought to Canada the greatest period of ~~prosperity~~ progress it has ever known.

~~Country rapidly heading towards bankruptcy -~~
~~War & Demobilization financing -~~
to Legacy of the war and Extravagance

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

Not only did our predecessors meet the total cost of the war and of demobilization out of borrowed money, money raised by loans, a very considerable part of which were made totally exempt from taxation, but they actually failed to raise during the four years of the war and two years of demobilization sufficient ~~taxes~~ revenues to meet the expenditures of government, apart altogether from the war. I know

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That this statement has been challenged, but it is nevertheless true. Sir Thomas White has said that we should not include in the expenditures for the six years mentioned those made on capital account and on account of railway subsides, which amounted ~~only~~ in the 6 years to $8,500,000, ~~and~~ also what appears in the Public Accounts as "Other Charges", being in fact largely the costs involved in raising loans. The only other possible figures that Sir Thomas might wish to ~~in~~clude were non-active advances to the then bankrupt railways in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, aggregating $45,780,000. My reply to this is, that in our expenditures for the eight and a half years we have been in office, we have included all expenditures made on account of capital outlay, all subsidies, or non-active advances to railways, and expenditures incurred in the negotiation of loans. So long as a like method of accounting is carried out with respect to both periods, and so long as what is meant is fully understood by all, no exception can be taken. The fact of the matter is that the capital expenditure which we have made on such large enterprises as the Hudson's Bay Railway and the Welland Ship Canal has all bee-n made out of current revenue.

The result ~~was~~ that the present Administration was faced, on coming into office, not only with the task of meeting all expenditures in connection with the regular business of ~~the country~~ Government expenditures, ~~business~~ business which had vastly increased, due to fresh obligations to which the ~~war~~ had given rise, but was also faced with the task of continuing to finance the total cost of war and demobilization. This meant, apart altogether from what might be effected in the way of reducing the public debt,

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meeting an annual interest ~~demand~~ on war debt, pensions and other war charges well over $140,000,000., a sum much greater than the total cost of Government in Canada at the time Sir ~~Wilfrid Laurier~~ Robert Borden came into ~~left~~ office.

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

~~How national bankruptcy was averted,~~ deficits turned into surpluses, national debt reduced.

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

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~~Reductions in the Public Debt~~

Surpluses under Liberal Administration

May I say here that in all the years from Confederation down to the time that we came into office there ~~have been~~ were only eight years in which there ~~has been~~ was a surplus, four of which were under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In other words there have been surpluses in the public accounts in fifteen out of sixty-three years, ~~only~~ four of ~~which~~ were in the ~~other~~ period of a Conservative administration, ~~and~~ seven ~~of which~~ have been during the eight and a half years that the present administration has held office. The sum total of surpluses in the public accounts ~~is three hundred and fifteen millions~~ $315.000.000 ~~dollars~~ $273.000.000 of which two hundred ~~and seventy three millions~~ represents the ~~reduction made~~ surpluses realized since we came into office. This is a record of accomplishment which is unequalled by any country or any government which participated in the late war from its commencement. But in addition, we have transferred to non-active assets, in other words ~~we have~~ written off, sums amounting to over ~~thirty million~~ $30.000.000 dollars on account of Soldier's Land Settlement Board Loans, seed grain and relief advances, and one or two other accounts. At the rate at which we have been reducing debt during the past four years, the total public ~~debt~~ debt of Canada would be paid off entirely in the course of the next

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~~thirty-five~~ nearly years.

Expenditures Kept Down

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

In 1914, when the Conservatives were in office, prior to the war, the total expenditures were $186,~~241,048~~. In the fiscal year ending March 31, 1930, the estimated expenditures were $377,~~000,000~~,000, or slightly more than double the 1914 figures. Account must be taken, however, of the expenditures attributable to the war, and these, as furnished by the Minister of Finance, amounted during the last fiscal year to $15~~8,000,000~~. In other words, ~~almost~~ as already mentioned 40 per cent of the total expenditures of the Government in the last fiscal year were directly attributable to the war. When this amount is deducted from the total, it will be found that the total expenditures of Canada today are very little more than in 1914, and this notwithstanding the great increase in the population of the country from 1914 to the present time, and

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notwithstanding the fact that the value of the dollar today is only two-thirds of what it wasin 1914.

Reductions in Taxes

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

Reductions in Income Tax

Let me enumerate some only of the reductions that have been made. It would take much too long to give in detail all of the reductions in taxes which have been made. I shall speak first ~~of the~~ of the Income Tax. In 1926 the income tax was reduced from 4 per cent to 2 per cent for those whose incomes were $5000. ~~dollars~~ or less. The Corporation Income Tax was reduced from 10% to 9%. In 1927 there was a further 10% reduction made in the 1926 rates. In 1928

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there was an additional 10% reduction made in the 1926 rates, and the Corporation Income Tax was reduced to 8% on incomes in excess of $2000. All this was in addition to important exemptions which from time to time have been made. In 1922, for example, the exemption for each child was raised from $200. to $300. In 1924 an additional exemption for each child was raised from $300. to $500. In 1926 the exemption limit was raised from $2000. to $3000. in the case of married persons or persons with dependents; and $1000. to $1500. in the case of other persons. This year the Government has exempted Government or other like annuities to the extent of $5000. An exemption of $500. each, (the same as for dependent children,) has been granted for parents, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters who are not capable of self-support, owing to mental or physical infirmity. Finally, also, under the legislation of this year, donations to any Church, University, College, School, Hospital, or Charitable Organization in Canada are to be treated as reductions on income, up to a maximum of 10% of the tax-payer's income.

Reductions in the Sales Tax

Let me speak next of the Sales Tax. In 1923 the Sales Tax was fixed at a flat 6%. This, it is true, was higher than the rate as imposed by our predecessors, but the raise was necessary for purposes of revenue. A considerable

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number ~~class~~ of commodities were ~~were~~, however, subsequently removed from its operation, or ~~paid~~ rates on them were considerably reduced, and the tax was no longer pyramided as was formerly the case. In 1924 this flat rate was reduced to 5%. In 1927 the rate ~~5 per cent~~ was reduced to 4 per cent. In 1928 it ~~the rate~~ was reduced to 3 per cent. In 1929 it was reduced to 2 per cent, and this year, as promised it would be in the course of the public addresses which I delivered last Fall, it was reduced to 1 percent. With this gradual elimination of the Sales Tax, I need not ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, what will happen to that 1 per cent if the present Administration is returned to office!

Gradual abolition of all Nuisance Taxes

I need not stop to speak of another frequently known as "Nuisance taxes", most of which were initiated by the previous administration. Taxes on cheques ~~Let me pass to another class of taxes, a~~ class of taxes not so generally applicable, perhaps, but nevertheless far-reaching ~~in its application~~. ~~First, there is what~~ is known as the cheque tax ~~stamps~~. ~~That tax was~~ first imposed in 1921, ~~the rate~~ being then what it is today. In 1922 the cheque tax of 2 cents was imposed on every $50, with a maximum of $2.00 on cheques of $5,000 or over. This maximum was reduced to $1.00 in 1923. In 1925 on cheques not exceeding $5. the tax was abolished. In 1928 the tax was further abolished on cheques under $10. and reduced to a flat rate of 2 cents on all cheques over that amount.

? further abolished

~~In 1925, the 2 cent receipt~~ tax on receipts ~~was imposed~~. ~~In~~

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1926 this receipt tax was abolished altogether.

In 1929 what was known as the Transportation tax, levy on railway and steamship tickets imposed in 1915, during the war, was removed. Also the tax imposed by our predecessor, in 1915, of 1 per cent on insurance premiums other than life and marine, and a tax imposed on telegrams and cablegrams.

Reduction in Postage

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

Remission of Taxation exceeds $116,000,000 in five years.

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

Amount estimated on reductions			for the year	1926...$25,000,000
do	do	do		1927... 27,000,000
do	do	do		1928... 19,000,000
do	do	do		1929... 25,000,000
do	do	do		1930... 22,000,000

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

Thus in five years there has been an estimated remission of taxation revenue which would otherwise have been collected ~~solely from the sources indicated a remission of taxation to an amount considerably exceeding one hundred and sixteen million dollars~~ from the sources indicated to an amount of $116,000,000. The remissions indicated have been cumulative. Assuming conditions similar to those of the last five years, from now on the amount of taxation ~~collected~~ imposed each year will be $116,000,000 less per annum than it was prior to 1926, ~~even supposing no further reduction in taxes were made~~. May I add that all this takes no account of the further ~~remissions~~ remissions of taxation effected by the reductions of duties under the several revisions of the tariff which have taken place since we came into office, and which as the country well knows have been ~~considerable~~ substantial.

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

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

Achievement in Railway Policy

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

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The Acquisition of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern

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

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

Consolidation and Unification of the Canadian National Railways

We found the Canadian Northern system thus acquired operating

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under one management, the Grand Trunk Railway under another management, the Intercolonial railway under the management of a Department of the Government and the Grand Trunk Pacific in the hands of a Receiver. It was the present Liberal Administration which effected the necessary consolidation and brought these roads into a unified national system. It was the present Administration which made the necessary provision for the President and the Board of Directors of the system, and it was the present Administration that sought and secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton as President and Chairman of the Board.

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

Far reaching reductions in railway rates

How the Canadian National Railways have been brought to the present position as a Government owned railway system, unequalled in

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

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

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Advances in Other Transportation Facilities

But organization of the Canadian National Railways has not been our only achievement in the realm of transportation. We have brought the Hudson's Bay Railway to completion, though the rails on a part of this road had been taken up by our opponents while in office, and the partially constructed roadbed allowed to fall into disrepair and decay. We have acquired and, by making them a part of the Canadian National system, have revitalized not a few of the smaller privately owned railways in different parts of the Dominion; and we have, on more than one occasion, made provision through parliament for extensive branch line construction in other parts of the country. We have completed the Welland Canal, and we have effected other developments with respect to the St. Lawrence Waterways, ~~with respect to~~ on which I shall have opportunity to say something on ~~some future~~ another occasion. The improvement in the financial conditions of the railways has aided the financial condition of the country just as the improvement in our country's finances and credit has been the major factor in the improvement of the railways.

Achievement in Immigration Policy

May I now say a word with respect to immigration. You have heard a great deal about our boys and girls leaving for the United States. You have heard a great deal about foreign immigration being encouraged to the relative disadvantage of immigration

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~~of immigration~~ from the British Isles. During part of the time you have been told that we were not bringing in a sifficient number of immigrants; at another time the complaint has been that the number was excessive. The policy of the Conservative Party, as outlined by General McRae was that of a huge colonization and land settlement scheme involving an expenditure of some ~~three hundred million of dollars~~ $300.000.000 and the transfer of 7 300.000 ~~British~~ immigrants. Perhaps Mr Bennett will tell the House.

The Truth About the Exodus to the United States.

Now what are the facts with respect to our ~~own~~ management of ~~this difficult~~ the immigration problem. It is quite true that, during the years immediately following our coming into office the trend of migration ~~was~~ continued from Canada to the States. The reasons for that were very obvious. The United States had prospered while we had suffered through the war. During the period of re-establishment of our citizen-soldiery in Canada, preferences in the matter of employment were being given where possible to those who had served overseas. There were not the opportunities for employment here that there were in the country to the south for many of our boys and girls, and ~~many~~ a number of our grown-ups as well, left on that account. Moreover, the springs of immigration had, during the war, and the period immediately following the war, been permitted to dry up at the source. It takes time for a movement of immigration to get under way, whatever its direction may be. People had

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not the wherewithal to migrate in numbers from the British Isles or from other countries after the war, that they had had before, and Canada had not the free homesteads to offer, nor was she able to advertise ~~thus~~ as to give the low ocean and railway rates which were so important an inducement to British immigration in former years. It was not very long, however, before the fruits of our effort became apparent. Little by little the migration of Canadians to the United States began to lessen. In increasing numbers Canadians began to return from the United States to Canada, until to-day while conditions of employment in Canada may not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States or for that matter in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals to-day the migration from Canada to the United States. These are the facts and, far from affording grounds of criticism, they are in the nature of a real achievement.

The Truth About British as Compared with Foreign Immigration

With regard to the allegation that the Government was ~~preparing~~ preferring foreign to British immigration, it did not take very long to establish the facts. When, in 1928, the Leader of the Opposition hinted in parliament that an enquiry might be desirable, I told him

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that an enquiry could not take place too soon and a committee of the House of Commons was forthwith appointed, on which all parties were represented. The findings of the parliamentary committee were to the effect that while Canada was spending ~~eleven~~ 11 cents per capita on continental immigrants she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on immigrants from the British Isles. Reference to the statistics of the British Empire shows that of citizens of the British Isles emigrating to other Dominions and other parts of the world, Canada has been receiving by a very long way the largest proportion. of recent years

Closer Co-Operation with the Provinces.

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

Restriction of Oriental Immigration.

I should not leave the subject of immigration without reminding you that, as respects Oriental immigration, which in

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our own as in other countries constitutes a most perplexing problem, we have in our term of office, without offence to the Orient, brought about complete exclusion of immigration from China, and, by diplomatic arrangement, a restriction of immigration from Japan so effective as to relieve both countries of further embarrassment on that score.

Achievement in the Development of the Basic Industries

Let me now come to the basic industries of our country, agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing, on the development of which our transportation and immigration policies, as well as most other policies of the Government have had so important a bearing. I need not remind you that we have regarded the ~~development~~ national development of these great basic industries as fundamental in our national ~~development~~ progress. We have recognized from the start that

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our manufacturing industries and our trade, both domestic and foreign, were dependent upon the ~~development~~ utilization of our great natural resources, more than on aught else. We have shaped our policies with respect to the tariff in a manner which, while keeping in ~~mind~~ the essentials in the development ~~of trade and~~ of manufacturing and trade, would, above all else, further the growth and development of our basic industries. We have recognized that, if our trade ~~and~~ manufacturing ~~was~~ were to expand that world markets as well as home markets were an essential, and we have recognized, further, that what was possible in the way of competition in the markets of the world was dependent in no inconsiderable measure upon the costs of production and the cost of living in our own land. So, we have striven in our tariff revisions, consistently, to take those steps which, without injury to any legitimate business in the country, would at the same time tend to make possible more in the way of production in our basic industries, through reduction of duties on the instruments of production required in those industries, and on the necessaries of life of those employed therein and in the manufactures and other businesses of our country. I have not time to go into the revisions of the tariff effected by the present Administrion since it took office in 1921. You recall the reductions made in our first year of office on some of the instruments of production, on boots and shoes, on sugar and textiles, the increase in the British Preference

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on some commodities and in the following year the 10% additional discount in the preference rate made where goods were brought in through Canadian ports. I need not remind you of the Budget of 1924 with its far-reaching reductions in duties on the instruments of production ~~and employment generally~~, nor of the Budget of 1926, with its reductions on motor cars, motor trucks and other motor vehicles. There was enough of commotion at the time to cause you to remember how considerable the reductions in duties were alleged to be; enough also to remember what was said on behalf of the Government at the time, that the lessened cost of production and the larger sales through lowered prices would more than ensure to those industries wider markets for their products than they had had before. Such indeed, as everyone knows, has proven to be the case. Nor need I remind you of ~~the~~ reductions made ~~in textiles~~ a year ago; nor of the extensive increases in the British Preference made in the Budget of the present year, with its complete removal of all duties on tea, on procelain and china, household utensils and many other commodities affecting the homes of the people throughout the land. To the extent to which producers and consumers have benefitted by these changes in the tariff which have lessened the cost of production and lessened the cost of living, not only have we materially benefitted the great industries of agriculture, lumber, mining and fishing, but we have also benefitted the manufacturing industries and extensively furthered Canada's trade, both at home and abroad.

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Growth in manufactures and trade

~~Manufacturers~~

The confidence which the people of Canada have given to the present Administration has enabled us to serve and to further the interests of this country until to-day Canada stands as the sixth on the list of the great trading countries of the world. You sometimes hear it said that this trade is largely in raw materials; that we are parting with our birthright~~, in disposing, in however so small a way, with our illimitable natural resources.~~ Perhaps this is the best time at which to remind you that the quantity of ~~our~~ raw materials which Canada imports from the United States for her manufacturing industries, raw materials such as cotton, ~~wool~~, rubber and the like, exceed~~ing~~ in value the total value of ~~our~~ the raw materials which Canada exports to the United States. This, too, is perhaps an appropriate moment at which to remind you that the per capita exports of manufactured goods from Canada exceed in value those of any other country in the world ~~and~~ with the exception of Great Britain. Let me ~~just~~ add that no nation in the world has enjoyed the same proportionate increase in domestic export trade since the war as Canada. ~~Rising, as~~ It has risen from a total of $740 ~~million dollars~~ 000,000 at the time the present government came into office, at the end of the fiscal year 1921-22, to over $1,363,000,000. at the end of the fiscal year 1928-29. In other words there has been a doubling of our total domestic export trade in a period of ~~six~~ seven years.

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This spectacular increase of trade is no mere chance. It is the result of wise policies effectively administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

~~A statement in~~ Liberal Policies for Labour

I shall have, I fear, to reserve for another time what I would like to have told you to-night of our policies with respect to labour and with respect to war veterans. May I just remind you that there has been less in the way of industrial strife, more in the way of industrial peace in Canada during the last few years than has been enjoyed by any other industrial country. May I remind you that it was a Liberal administration which created the Canadian Department of Labour, which introduced its "Fair Wages" policy, and which this year has given statutory effect to the payment of Fair Wages and to an eight-hour day on all public works carried out under contract ~~of~~ for the Dominion Government, and with respect to all labour in the Government's own employ. May I remind you that the Industrial Disputes Act and the Combines Investigation Act are both Liberal measures; that it was a Liberal administration ~~that~~ which restored to the employees, ~~or their estates,~~ or to families of those who had died in the interim, of the Grand Trunk railway system ~~pension rights~~ payments due on pension account of which they had been arbitrarily deprived some 12 years before, gave to Labour a place on the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway system; that it was a Liberal administration that placed upon the statutes of this country the Old Age Pension Act, ~~and~~ and which under the provisions of which ~~has conferred~~ a large measure of comfort and independence in their old age, ~~the sum~~ has been assured ~~of $50~~ to some 50,000 of the aged people of our Dominion.

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

Achievement in National Conciliation

If, however, there is one other portion of the record ~~in~~ to which I ~~feel an equal pride, but for which perhaps I may claim an ever larger measure of personal responsibility,~~ have given much in the way of personal attention, and which I feel has involved much in the way of time and effort, it is ~~that which pertains to~~ the policy is of the Government in its relations with other governments both within and without ~~internal and external relations in dealing with, on the one hand, the Governments of the British Empire and the Governments of foreign lands.~~ Canada ~~and within and without~~ For thirty years in Canada ~~the~~ governments of the day have been wrestling with the problem of the return to the Western Provinces of their natural resources. It remained for the

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present government to solve that great problem. For an almost equal length of time, the Province of British Columbia has been seeking to have restored to it lands in what is known as the "railway belt" and the "Peace River block" which passed out of its possession at the time that Province came into confederation. It remained for the present Administration to restore these lands. Ever since their entry into confederation, the Maritime Provinces have felt that they have not had a square deal. Here and there, in patchwork fashion, some adjustments have been made in dealing with particular grievances as they arose. It remained for the present Administration to tackle the problem of Maritime claims in a thorough, statesmanlike fashion. This we have done with respect to their transportation problems; to the problems of their industries; with respect to their subsidies ~~from the Dominion government~~; with respect to their harbour and trade facilities, and to all other matters having a bearing upon the economic welfare of the Maritimes as an integral part of our Dominion. In the case of all, ~~alike~~ a like method was followed. Matters were not left to vain disputation, or to ~~the relative strength of~~ political pressure; they were investigated; they were made the subject, in the first instance, of impartial fact-finding inquiries conducted by in each case under Royal Commission, the personnel of which in every instance commanded the confidence of all parties concerned. In the case of the four Western Provinces, the agreements were not only submitted to our Parliament

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for approval, but received the approval of their respective legislatures as well, and may I add, so fairly were they drawn and so completely did they accord with what in the case of the provinces as well as the Dominion was believed to be the equity and justice of the situation, that ~~neither~~ in the provinces themselves and ~~nor~~ in ~~either~~ both Houses of our Parliament, they passed without a single division. I have not time to go into the provisions of these several agreements, but I do not hesitate to say that an examination of these provisions reveal ~~this~~ a generosity in the manner of the treatment of those provinces such as has never characterized similar negotiations in the history of our Dominion. And here may I point out something which has also a bearing upon the somewhat surprising attitude of the Premier of this province and his government in this ~~particular contest~~ General Election, namely, that in not a single case were the negotiations conducted exclusively with governments of the same political persuasion as the present Administration at Ottawa. It made no difference to us whether we were dealing with Liberal governments or, as ~~it~~ happened to be the case, more particularly, with Progressive and Conservative governments, our attitude throughout was the same; not an endeavour merely, but a determination to see that in the interests of national unity, these long standing grievances should for once and for all, be ~~ir~~radicated and ~~ir~~radicated in a way which ~~could~~ would leave no vistage of distrust or illwill.

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

Equality - good-will and co-operation in inter-empire relations

But if we have ~~strengthened and reinforced~~ improved relations within the Dominion between the governments of the provinces and the Federal government, if we have removed sectional antagonisms and helped to develop a truer national spirit what ~~has to be~~ may not be said of our achievements in inter-imperial and international relations? Here I come to the work of the Imperial Conference and the Economic Conference of 1923; the work of the Imperial Conference of 1926, the work of the subsidiary conference on the operation of ~~Canadian~~ Dominion legislation which concluded its sittings in London ~~less than a year ago~~ last autumn. Out of these conferences has come, for the first time in the history of the relations of Great Britain and the Dominions, a statement of their relative positions, which has removed from the realm of possible controversy all further talk of colonial subordination, and which ~~as regards national status~~ in has ~~come~~ exceeded to ~~this~~ Canada and to the other

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self-governing Dominions a ~~position of~~ equal~~ity with~~ that of Great Britain herself. ~~Here, too,~~ May I remind my fellow countrymen that within the period of office of the present Administration, Canada has welcomed for the first time in ~~the~~ history ~~of the British Empire~~, the leaders of all the political parties in Britain, two of them in the office of Prime Minister, ~~and all with one accord~~ have born witness to the cordiality of the relations which ~~have~~ existed between the Government at Ottawa and the Government at Westminster ~~and the note of helpful co-operation there has been in all our relations~~. I may add that within our term of office we have also welcomed to this Dominion Prime Ministers or ex-Prime Ministers from each of the other self governing Dominions; from Australia, from New Zealand, South Africa, the Irish Free State and from Newfoundland ~~and all have joined in the chorus of neighbourly goodwill.~~

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

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Responsible self government, not in internal affairs alone, but also in external affairs, as well is the corner stone of our Empire as it exists today. ~~That~~ The struggle for responsible self-government in ~~the~~ internal affairs ~~of Canada~~ began in this country. It was marked out successfully, and Canada came in time to be an example. To win a like measure of self-government with respect to the country's external affairs is has been one of the supreme achievements of the present Administration. In our progress towards that achievement ~~and for that achievement~~ we have been opposed by the Conservative party every step of the way. When we sought and won the right to negotiate our own treaties, we were told that we were seeking separation because, forsooth, we asked His Majesty in regard to an international negotiation on a matter of Canadian concern to give full powers to a Canadian Minister of the Crown instead of to the British Ambassador at Washington. When a little later we opened a legation at Washington and subsequently at Paris and Tokio, we were again told that we were ~~pursuing~~ pursuing the path of separation. Mr. Bennett is saying a great deal about "Canada First." Just what does his "Canada First" mean? Perhaps he will tell us where he stands on the right to make our own treaties, and on the establishment of Canadian legations in other lands, and on Canada's status of co-equality with the Motherland. I am not sure where he stands to-day, but I know where he stood in the session of Parliament just closed.

So far as the Dominions are concerned

bloged the trail which the others have followed.

I have said nothing of the part this country has played in international conferences, of the election of a Canadian, a member of the present Administration as President of the League of

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

Neither have I had time to make mention of many reforms ~~and other measures~~ which are of national and international significance. I might have referred to ~~our~~ the policy for which we secured the approval of parliament of requiring submission to parliament of all treaties likely to involve this

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country in foreign wars, ~~or~~ and approval in advance of any commitment involving Canada's participation in war; of our efforts to suppress rumrunning and smuggling and to prevent the use or co-operation of government agencies in the violation of the laws of another country. I might also have spoken of the reform of our electoral laws and of the representation given to women in the Senate of Canada. These are but a few of many other measures of the significance of which I should have been glad to say a word had time permitted. They all constitute an important part of the record of the present administration.

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II

The Budget of 1930

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

Policies framed to meet existing conditions

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

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

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

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National Policy of half a century ago not suited to to-day

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

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

Fifty years ago Canada consisted of the two old provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and what are today known as the Maritime Provinces. The provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia were also in Confederation but were still largely isolated. The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were unknown. The agencies of transportation and communication within the country were wholly

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inadequate, and, altogether negligible as a factor in world commerce. Canadian were still colonial-minded, though many there were who has aspirations of nationhood. A policy designed to bring the trade of these provinces into closer touch with each other, to make the rural and the urban areas more and more interdependent had much to commend it, much that could be supported by those who were desirous of making the national appeal. But is that the Canada we know to-day? We have ceased to be a Dominion of scattered provinces. We are a compact nation There is no break in the chain from coast to coast. Our agencies of transportation and communication are world agencies. We have ceased to be colonials, and are proud of possessing an Empire citizenship; of being citizens of a nation in the British Commonwealth of Nations, a nation also in the League of Nations. The country year by year is being more closely knit together in all its parts, and in the inter-dependence of its varied interests, and more and more these interests are becoming a part of the wider interests of the world at large.

Not true that so-called National Policy has always served to meet conditions.

But is it true that the so-called National Policy is a cure for all our industrial ills. The worst period of depression Canada has ever known was in the years prior to the General Election of 1896, when those who had helped to create the National Policy, and to administer it, were in control of the affairs of the country. As a matter of fact, it was not until the Liberal administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office and the Laurier-Fielding tariff

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modified in a considerable measure the existing tariff structure of the day, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced the system of British Preference, and trade treaties with other countries which served further to modify the old tariff structure, that in any true sense of the word Canada began to prosper as a nation.

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

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

I have only to point to the conditions in Canada as they have been in the past four years to ask whether a policy of restriction or a policy of greater freedom of trade is the more

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deserving of being called a National Policy as we approach the third decade of the Twentieth Century. A National Policy to-day in matters of trade, as in all else, is one which aims at giving Canada her place among the nations of the world. It is not a policy primarily concentrated upon home markets. It is essentially a policy of world markets.

Sectional Interests must yield to a United Canada

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

~~But if high protection is a sectional policy in~~

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

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

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

The Policy of Reconciliation, the Traditional Liberal Policy

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

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

This then is the issue presented by the Liberal Party.

The Budget of 1930, the legislation implementing the recommendations

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

The Underlying Purpose of the Budget of 1930

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

When Mr. Hoover assumed office as President of the United States on March 4, 1929, the United States Congress began carrying out a far-reaching revision of the tariff in

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conformity with the pledges given by the Republican Party during the presidential campaign of the previous year. As that revision proceeded, it became increasingly apparent that the duties against Canadian agricultural products would be raised to such an extent as to cut off a considerable proportion of the existing Canadian exports to that country. In these circumstances, and in accordance with its policy of using every endeavour to find wider markets for Canadian products, the Government gave insutrctions to the Tariff Advisory Board to make a careful survey of the tariff schedules then applying against American imports, with a view to determining to what extent these imports could be purchased from Great Britain or from other parts of the British Empire.

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

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on May 1st.

The Main Proposals of the Budget

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

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

The Revision of the Iron and Steel duties.

The revision of the iron and steel tariff schedules has been based upon investigations of the Tariff Advisory Board which have been conducted over a period of several years. Never in the history of Canada has there been so complete and exhaustive an inquiry into the relation of the tariff to one of our great nasic industries. The purpose kept in kind by the Government in prosecuting this inquiry, and later in bringing about a revision of the iron and steel schedules, was the double one of promoting a greater efficiency and productivity in the Canadian iron and steel ~~industr~~

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industry, and at the same time of diverting a large proportion of our necessary imports of iron and steel products from the United States to Great Britain. This in turn was in conformity with the announced intention of the Government to facilitate trade with those countries which are willing to trade with Canada on equal terms.

The Countervailing Duties on Agricultural and other Commodities.

The next feature of the Budget, namely, the countervailing duties, is designed to give a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade at all times on fair and equal terms. The present Administration has watched the revision of the American tariff with the closest interest. We cannot but regret that in respect of

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a considerable range of commodities the tariff duties have been raised against the importation of Canadian products. The wiadom of this policy, however, is for the United States to decide for itself. We, on our part, through t he countervailing duties on a selected list of commodities, which are the subject of exchange between Canada and the United States, announce our intention of trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us. For the present we raise the duties on these selected commodities to the level applied against Canadian exports of the same commodities by other countries, but at the same time we tell our neighbour frankly and sincerely that we are ready in the future, as we have been in the past, to consider trade on a reciprocal basis. On this point there can be no misunderstanding of our attitude. Friendly, not hostile, trade relations with the United States as with every other country have always been a primary concern of the present administration. This is a sound neighborly attitude. But we are resolved, in the interests of the Canadian people, that our commercial relations must not be one-sided.

In revising the Customs Tariff on fruits and vegetables, the Government has had before it the evidence presented to the Tariff Advisory Board on several occasions by those who were primarily interested in this important branch of our agricultural

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production. There has been for many years a tariff schedule imposing duties on the importation of fruits and begetables. It was represented to us, however, that the existing scale of duties permitted an unreasonable competition at certain seasons of the year from the earlier maturing crops of other countries. It was not easy to devise a means of meeting the needs of the fruit and negetable growers without, at the same time, imposing a severe burden on Canadian consumers. We have met the situation by combining ad valorem rates, which operate throughout the entire year, with specific minimum rates, which apply at certain designated seasons, which are set our explicitly in the new schedules. In this manner we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of the growers during the period when they suffer from instability of prices, and at the same time by the limitation of the season during which these specific duties apply, we have kept clearly in mind the interests of the consumers of these commodities. In past year, moreover, a large proportion of our early fruits and negetables has been purchased from the United States. We believe that the British West Indies are capable of supplying us with an increasing share of this business. Under the existing trade agreement these Islands have assured us of a preference in their market. In accordance, therefore, with our declared policy of trading with those who are willing to trade with us, we have made provision for the free entry into Canada of fruits

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and vegetables under the British Preference. Already we have seen what the response of other parts of the British Empire is likely to be to this attitude and policy. Bermuda has given to us since our budget was introduced additional preference or free entry on some of our agricultural manufactured products and this very week there is assembling at Trinidad representatives of all the British West Indies for the purpose of considering closer trade relations with our country.

The British Preference Feature of the Budget

This brings me to the last feature of the Budget which I propose to discuss briefly at this time. Throughout the entire revision of the tariff we have kept in mind the possibilities of increased trade with the British Empire. We have done this in no spirit of economic exclusiveness, Our portals of trade are open to the world on fair and equal terms. At the same time we do not forget that Canada is a member of a great community of nations under the British Crown which offers an unexampled opportunity for economic co-operation in the period of rapid development which lies before us during the present century. Great Britain purchases far more from Canada

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than we buy from her. If we are to maintain in Great Britain an assured market for Canadian wheat and other articles of export we must be prepared to increase our imports from that country. This, as I have already explained, can be done without necessarily increasing our total importations, but merely by diverting to Britain, who gives us a free entry into her markets and who is of our own household, purchases which have formerly been made in other countries, but which countries to-day do not give to us equal or like opportunities of trade.

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

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

Tory Criticisms of the Fiscal and Trade Policies of the Budget

Against the fiscal and trade policies of the Budget what are the ciriticism of the Conservative Party as enunciated by the Leader of the Opposition? They may be summed up in a

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

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b/c - Liberal Records Issues

Memo used by Mr. King,
Brantford, June 16, 1930.

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Financial Record

Net Debt

Net debt,	March 31, 1914	$ 336,000,000
" "	" 1922	$ 2,427,000,000
Added in last 2 yrs. Cons. Adm.		$ 174,000,000
Borrowed from Treasury for deficits on railways 3 fiscal yrs. 1919-1922		355 $ 335,000,000

Legacies of War & Extravagance

Sir Thomas White said not include Expenditures capital A/c & railway subsidies

which amounted in the 6 years to	$ 8,500,000
White might wish exclude non-active adv. to rlys. fiscal yr.March 31,1920	45,780,000
We had to meet annual interest demand on war debt,pensions, etc.	140,000,000

National debt reduced, deficits into surpluses

Balanced budget & had surplus,Mar.31'24. 36,000,000

Surpluses under Liberal Administration

Sum total of surpluses in Public A/cs.	$ 315,000,000
Surpluses since we assumed office	273,000,000
Written off on A/c Soldiers Land S.B.	30,000,000

Expenditures Kept Down

Total expenditures in 1914	$ 186,000,000
Estimated expenditures,Mar.31,1930	377,000,000
of which war expenditures were	159,000,000

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SPEECH of the PRIME MINISTER at BRANTFORD

Opening General Election Campaign, 1930

To be released for morning papers,
TUESDAY, JUNE 17.

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THE GENERAL ELECTIONS OF 1930

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

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

The issues of the present campaign

There are three outstanding issues in the present campaign. The first is the record of the Government in the discharge of its public duties since it first assumed office. The second is the Budget of 1930, representing as it does the views of the present administration on important questions of fiscal and trade policy. The third, is the direct issue of a choice between the Liberal and Conservative parties as the representatives of Canadian opinion at the Imperial and Economic Conferences which are to be held in London in September of the present

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year. This last issue is necessarily related to the question of the personnel of the Ministry which is to manage the affairs of our country during the ensuing term of Parliament.

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

The record of the Government

Let me deal first of all with the record of the government; not only our record since we were returned to office in September, 1926, but our record from the time we first came into office in December, 1921. Were there no other issues before the people, I should ask for nothing more than that we should be judged fairly and squarely on the manner in which, having regard for all circumstances, we have administered the affairs of Canada during the past eight and a half years. For in that time the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond, and out of years of depression it has been brought into years of prosperity which have not been equalled in its history. As a people and as a government we have been far too modest with respect to the achievements of the years we have been in office. We have been so modest, in fact, that the record is but partially known even to the people of our own country. The growth and development of Canada under

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the present Administration stand without parallel in the history of this or any other nation. It is right that these facts should be known and I propose to make the record of the Administration an open book from one end of the country to the other.

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

The Financial Record

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

On March 31, 1932, as a result of the war, and of the extravagance of the last Conservative administration, the net debt had reached the staggering total of over $2,427,000,000. In the last two years of the Conservative administration no less than $174,000,000. had been added to the public debt. In addition not less than $355,000,000. had been borrowed out of the public treasury to meet the deficits on our railways during the three fiscal years 1919-1922. Depression was general, the business community was anxious for the future, the industrial life of the country was paralyzed; foreign trade

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was contracted; agriculture was depressed. Against this dark background, which is still a vivid memory to many of us to-day, let me point out briefly the manner in which the Liberal Administration met the problem of reconstruction, turned deficits into surpluses, reduced taxes, co-ordinated and vitalized the Canadian National Railways, revived industry, stimulated agriculture, extended foreign trade, and brought to Canada the greatest period of progress it has ever known.

Legacies of the War and Extravagance

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

Not only did our predecessors meet the total cost of the war and of demobilization out of borrowed money, money raised by loans, a very considerable part of which were made totally exempt from taxation, but they actually failed to raise during the four years of the war and two years of demobilization sufficient revenues to meet the expenditures of government, apart altogether from the war. I know

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that this statement has been challenged, but it is nevertheless true. Sir Thomas White has said that we should not include in the expenditures for the six years mentioned those made on capital account and on account of railway subsidies, which amounted in the 6 years to $8,500,000, also what appears in the Public Accounts as "Other Charges", being in fact largely the costs involved in raising loans. The only other possible figures that Sir Thomas might wish to exclude were non-active advances to the then bankrupt railways in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, aggregating $45,780,000. My reply to this is, that in our expenditures for the eight-and-a-half years we have been in office, we have included all expenditures made on account of capital outlay, all subsidies, or non-active advances to railways, and expenditures incurred in the negotiation of loans. So long as a like method of accounting is carried out with respect to both periods, and so long as what is meant is fully understood by all, no exception can be taken. The fact of the matter is that the capital expenditure which we have made on such large enterprises as the Hudson's Bay railway and the Welland Ship Canal has all been made out of current revenue.

The result was that the present Administration was faced, on coming into office, not only with the task of meeting all expenditures in connection with the regular business of government, business which had vastly increased, due to fresh obligations to which the war had given rise, but was also faced with the task of continuing to finance the total cost of war and demobilization. This meant, apart altogether from what might be effected in the way of reducing the public debt

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meeting an annual interest on war debt, pensions and other war charges of well over $140,000,000, a sum much greater than the total cost of Government in Canada at the time Sir Robert Borden came into office.

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

National Debt reduced - Deficitis turned into surpluses

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

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Surpluses under Liberal Administration

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

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forty years.

Expenditures Kept Down

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

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

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notwithstanding the fact that the value of the dollar today is only two-thirds of what it was in 1914.

Reductions in Taxes

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

Reductions in Income Tax

Let me enumerate only some of the reductions that have been made. It would take much too long to give in detail all of the reductions in taxes which have been made. I shall speak first of the Income tax. In 1926 the income tax was reduced from 4 percent to 2 percent for those whose incomes were $5000. or less. The Corporation Income Tax was reduced from 10% to 9%. In 1927 there was a further 10% reduction made in the 1926 rates. In 1928

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there was an additional 10% reduction made in the 1926 rates, and the Corporation Income Tax was reduced to 8% on incomes in excess of $2000. All this was in addition to important exemptions which from time to time have been made. In 1922, for example, the exemption for each child was raised from $200. to $300. In 1924 an additional exemption for each child was raised from $300. to $500. in 1926 the exemption limit was raised from $2000. to $3000, in the case of married persons or persons with dependents; and $1000. to $1500. in the case of other persons. This year the Government has exempted Government or other like annuities to the extent of $5000. An exemption of $500. each (the same as for dependent children) has been granted for parents, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters who are not capable of self-support, owing to mental or physical infirmity. Finally, also, under the legislation of this year, donations to any Church, University, College, School, Hospital, or Charitable Organization in Canada are to be treated as reductions on income, up to a maximum of 10% of the tax-payer's income.

Reductions in the Sales Tax

Let me speak next of the Sales Tax. In 1923 the Sales Tax was fixed at a flat 6%. This, it is true, was higher than the rate as imposed by our predecessors, but the raise was necessary for purposes of revenue. A considerable

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number of commodities were, however, subsequently removed from its operation, or rates on them were considerably reduced, and the tax was no longer pyramided as was formerly the case. In 1924 this flat rate was reduced to 5%. In 1927 the rate was reduced to 4 per cent. In 1928 it was reduced to 3 per cent. In 1929 it was reduced to 2 per cent, and this year, as promised it would be in the course of the public addresses which I delivered last Fall, it was reduced to 1 per cent. With this gradual elimination of the Sales Tax, I need not ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, what will happen to that 1 per cent if the present Administration is returned to office!

Gradual abolition of all Nuisance Taxes

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

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Reduction in Postage

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

Remission of Taxation exceeds
$~~115~~ 118,000,000 in five years

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

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

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

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

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

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

Achievement in Railway Policy

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

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The Acquisition of the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Northern.

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

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

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Consolidation and Unification of the Canadian National Railways

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

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

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Far reaching reductions in railway rates.

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

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

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Advance in Other Transportation Facilities

But organization of the Canadian National Railways has not been our only achievement in the realm of transportation. We have brought the Hudson's Bay Railway to completion, though the rails on a part of this road had been taken up by our opponents while in office, and the partially constructed road-bed allowed to fall into disrepair and decay. We have acquired, and, by making them a part of the Canadian National system, have revitalized not a few of the smaller privately owned railways in different parts of the Dominion; and we have, on more than one occasion, made provision through parliament for extensive branch line construction in other parts of the country. We have completed the Welland Canal, and we have effected other developments with respect to the St. Lawrence Waterways, on which I shall have opportunity to say something on another occasion. I wish that time permitted me to say something of the developments in aviation, which the Government has steadily sought to initiate and advance. This development has been encouraged through the widespread use of airplanes in surveys and forest protection work, through the development of air mail routes, and through the construction of the St. Hubert Airdrome, at which we expect shortly to welcome the R100. In this as in every field of national activity the Government has sought to further and will continue to further Canadian enterprise and achievement.

Achievement in Immigration Policy

May I now say a word with respect to immigration. You have heard a great deal about our boys and girls leaving for the United States. You have heard a great deal about foreign immigration being encouraged to the relative disadvantage of immigration

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from the British Isles. During part of the time you have been told that we were not bringing in a sufficient number of immigrants; at another time the complaint has been that the number was excessive. The policy of the Conservative Party, as outlined by General McRae was that of a huge colonization and land settlement scheme involving an expenditure of some $300.000.000 and the bringing in of 300.000 fresh immigrants. Perhaps Mr. Bennett will tell the west how this policy which he supported would have helped to lessen the present unemployment of which he has had much to say during the present campaign.

The Truth About the Exodus to the United States.

Now what are the facts with respect to our management of the immigration problem. It is quite true that, during the years immediately following our coming into office the trend of migration continued to be from Canada to the States. The reasons for that were very obvious. The United States had prospered while we had suffered through the war. During the period of re-establishment of our citizen-soldiery in Canada, preferences in the matter of employment were being given where possible to those who had served overseas. There were not the opportunities for employment here that there were in the country to the south for many of our boys and girls not a few of them and of our grown-ups as well left on that account. Moreover, the springs of immigration had, during the war, and the period immediately following the war, been permitted to dry up at the source. It takes time for a movement of immigration to get under way, whatever its direction may be. People had

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not the wherewithal to migrate in numbers from the British Isles or from other countries after the war, that they had had before, and Canada had not the free homesteads to offer, nor was she able to advertise these or to give the low ocean and railway rates which were so important an inducement to British immigration in former years. It was not very long, however, before the fruits of our effort became apparent. Little by little the migration of Canadians to the United States began to lessen. In increasing numbers Canadians began to return from the United States to Canada, until to-day while conditions of employment in Canada many not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States or for that matter in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals to-day the migration from Canada to the United States. These are the facts and, far from affording grounds of criticism, they are in the nature of a real achievement.

The Truth About British as Compared with Foreign Immigration

With regard to the allegation that the Government was preferring foreign to British immigration, it did not take very long to establish the facts. When, in 1928, the Leader of the Opposition hinted in parliament that an enquiry might be desirable, I told him

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that an enquiry could not take place too soon and a committee of the House of Commons was forthwith appointed, on which all parties were represented. The findings of the parliamentary committee were to the effect that, while Canada was spending 11 cents per capita on continental immigrants she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on immigrants from the British Isles. Reference to the statistics of the British Empire shows that of citizens of the British Isles emigrating of recent years to other Dominions and other parts of the world, Canada has been receiving by a very long way the largest proportion.

Closer Co-operation with the Provinces

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

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Restriction of Oriental Immigration

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

Achievement in the Development of the Basic Industries

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

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Principles underlying tariff policies

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

I have not time to go into the revisions of the tariff affected by the present Administration since it took office in 1921. You recall the reductions made in our first year of office on some of the instruments of production, on boots and shoes, on sugar and textiles, the increase in the British Preference

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on some commodities and in the following year the 10% additional discount in the preference rate made where goods were brought in through Canadian ports. I need not remind you of the Budget of 1924 with its far-reaching reductions in duties on the instruments of production, nor of the Budget of 1926, with its reductions on motor cars, motor trucks and other motor vehicles. There was enough of commotion at the time to cause you to remember how considerable the reductions in duties were alleged to be; enough also to remember what was said on behalf of the Government at the time, that the lessened cost of production and the larger sales through lowered prices would more than ensure to those industries wider markets for their products than they had had before. Such indeed, as everyone knows, was proven to be the case. Nor need I remind you of reductions made a year ago; nor of the extensive increases in the British Preference made in the Budget of the present year, with its complete removal of all duties on tea, on procelain and china household utensils and many other commodities affecting the homes of the people throughout the land. To the extent to which producers and consumers have benefitted by these changes in the tariff which have lessened the cost of production and lessened the cost of living, not only have we materially benefitted the great industries of agriculture, lumber, mining and fishing, but we have also benefitted the manufacturing industries and extensively furthered Canada's trade, both at home and abroad.

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Growth in Manufactures and Trade

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

Let me add that no nation in the world has enjoyed the same proportionate increase in domestic export trade since the war as Canada. It has risen from a total of $740,000,000. at the time the present government came into office, at the end of the fiscal year 1921-22, to over $1,363,000,000. at the end of the fiscal year 1928-29. In other words there has boen a doubling of our total domestic export trade in a period of seven years.

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This spectacular increase of trade is no mere chance. It is the result of wise policies effectively administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Liberal Policies for Labour

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

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Liberal Policies for War Veterans

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

Achievement in National Conciliation

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

For thirty years in Canada Governments of the day have been wrestling with the problem of the return to the Western Provinces of their natural resources. It remained for the

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

In the case of all, a like method was followed. Matters were not left to vain disputation, or to political pressure; they were investigated; they were made the subject, in the first instance, of impartial fact-finding inquiries conducted in each case under Royal Commission, the personnel of which in every instance commanded the confidence of all parties concerned. In the case of the four Western Provinces, the agreements were not only submitted to our Parliament

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for approval, but received the approval of their respective legislatures as well, and may I add, so fairly were they drawn and so completely did they accord with what in the case of the provinces as well as of the Dominion was believed to be the equity and justice of the situation, that in the provinces themselves and in both Houses of Our Parliament, they passed without a single division.

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

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

Equality - Good-will and Co-operation in inter-empire relations

But if we have improved relations within the Dominion between the governments of the provinces and the Federal government, if we have removed sectional antagonisms and helped to develop a truly national spirit, what may not also be said of our achievements in inter-imperial and international relations? Here I come to the work of the Imperial Conference and the Economic Conference of 1923; the work of the Imperial Conference of 1926, the work of the subsidiary conference on the operation of Dominion legislation, which concluded its sittings in London last Autumn. Out of these conferences has come, for the first time in the history of their relations of Great Britain and the Dominions, a statement of their relative positions, which has removed from the realm of possible controversy all further talk of colonial subordination, and which has accorded to Canada and to the other

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self-governing Dominions a national status equal to that of Great Britain herself. With this clear recognition of nationhood there has come a corresponding development in free and effective co-operation, not only with the Mother Country but with the sister nations of the Commonwealth.

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

A New Position in World Affairs

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

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

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

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

Neither have I had time to make mention of many reforms which are of national and international significance.

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I might have referred to the policy for which we secured the approval of parliamentof requiring submission to parliament of all treaties likely to involve this country in foreign wars, and approval in advance of any commitment involving Canada's participation in war; of our efforts to suppress rum-running and smuggling and to prevent the use or co-operation of government agencies in the violation of the laws of another country. I might also have spoken of the reform of our electoral laws, and of the representation given to women in the Senate of Canada. These are but a few of many other measures of the significance of which I should have been glad to say a word had time permitted. They all constitute an important part of the record of the present administration.

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The Budget of 1930.

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

Policies framed to meet existing conditions.

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

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

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

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National Policy of half a century ago not suited to to-day

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

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

Fifty years ago Canada consisted of the two old provinces of Ontario and Quebec, and what are today known as the Maritime Provinces. The provinces of Manitoba and British Columbia were also in Confederation but were still largely isolated. The provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta were unknown. The agencies of transportation and communication within the country were wholly

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inadequate, and, altogether negligable as a factor in world commerce. Canadians were still colonial-minded, though many there were who had aspirations of nationhood. A policy designed to bring the trade of these provinces into closer touch with each other, to make the rural and the urban areas more amd more interdependent had much to commend it, much that could be supported by those who were desirous of making the national appeal. But is that the Canada we know to-day? We have ceased to be a Dominion of scattered provinces. We are a compact nation. There is no break in the chain from coast to coast. Our agencies of transportation and communication are world agencies. We have ceased to be colonials, and are proud of possessing an Empire citizenship; of being citizens of a nation in the British Commonwealth of Nations, a nation also in the League of Nations. The country year by year is being more closely knit together in all its parts, and in the inter-dependence of its varied interests, and more and more these interests are becoming a part of the wider interests of the world at large.

Not true that so-called National Policy has always served to meet conditions.

But is it true that the so-called National Policy is a cure for all our industrial ills. The worst period of depression Canada has ever known was in the years prior to the General Election of 1896, when those who had helped to create the National Policy, and to administer it, were in control of the affairs of the country. As a matter of fact, it was not until the Liberal administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office and the Laurier-Fielding tariff

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modified in a considerable measure the existing tariff structure of the day, and that Sir Wilfrid Laurier introduced the system of British Preference, and trade treaties with other countries which served further to modify the old tariff structure, that in any true sense of the word Canada began to prosper as a nation.

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

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

I have only to point to the conditions in Canada as they have been in the past four years to ask whether a policy of restriction or a policy of greater freedon of trade is the more

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deserving of being called a National Policy as we approach the third decade of the Twentieth Century. A National Policy to-day in matters of trade, as in all else, is one which aims at giving Canada her place among the nations of the world. It is not a policy primarily concentrated upon home markets. It is essentially a policy of world markets.

Sectional Interests must yield to a United Canada

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

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

It is apparent, therefore, that both a high tariff and free trade are sectional policies when applied to the existing conditions in Canada. What then is the answer? The answer given by the Liberal party to a conflict of interests arising out of the tariff is the same as it is with respect to a conflict of interests in all other directions. To the greatest possible extent sectional interests must be reconciled in the light of the larger interests of the whole. This can be effected only by moderation and compromise. Face the facts of our situation. Take Canada as it is, with its changing needs and its conflicting interests. Acknowledge the facts of feography and of divergent industrial development in east, and centre, and west. And having examined the realities of the situation, and having considered the demands of different sections

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for policies suited to their needs, so mould our social transportation and fiscal policies as to hold the scales evenly between class and creed and section thus weld a far-flung country into a united Canadian nation.

The Policy of Reconciliation, the Traditional Liberal Policy

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

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

This then is the issue presented by the Liberal Party. The Budget of 1930, the legislation implementing the recommendations

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

The Underlying Purpose of the Budget of 1930

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

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When Mr. Hoover assumed office as President of the United States on March 11, 1929, the United States Congress began carrying out a far-reaching revision of the tariff in conformity with the pledges given by the Republican Party during the presidential campaign of the previous year. As that revision proceeded, it became increasingly apparent that the duties against Canadian agricultural products would be raised to such an extent as to cut off a considerable proportion of the existing Canadian exports to that country. In these circumstances, and in accordance with its policy of using every endeavour to find wider markets for Canadian products, the Government gave instructions to the Tariff Advisory Board to make a careful survey of the tariff schedules then applying against American imports, with a view to determining to what extent these imports could be purchased from Great Britain or from other parts of the British Empire.

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

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on May 1st.

The Main Proposals of the Budget

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

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

The Revision of the Iron and Steel duties.

The revision of the iron and steel tariff schedules has been based upon investigations of the Tariff Advisory Board which have been conducted pver a period of several years. Never in the history of Canada has there been so complete and exhaustive an inquiry into the relation of the tariff to one of our great basic industries. The purpose kept in mind by the Government in prosecuting this inquiry,

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and later in bringing about a revision of the iron and steel schedules, was the double one of promoting a greater efficiency and productivity in the Canadian iron and steel industry, and at the same time of diverting a large proportion of our necessary imports of iron and steel products from the United States to Great Britain. This in turn was in conformity with the announced intention of the Government to facilitate trade with those countries which are willing to trade with Canada on equal terms.

The Countervailing Duties on Agricultural and other Commodities.

The next feature of the Budget, namely, the countervailing duties, is designed to give a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade at all times on fair and equal terms. The present administration has watched the revision of the American tariff with the closest interest. We cannot but regret that in respect of

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a considerable range of commodities the tariff duties have been raised against the importation of Canadian products. The wisdom of this policy, however, is for the United States to decide for itself. We, on our part, through the countervailing duties on a selected list of commodities, which are the subject of exchange between Canada and the United States, announce our intention of trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us. For the present we raise the duties on these selected commodities to the level applied against Canadian exports of the same commodities by other countries, but at the same time we tell our neighbour frankly and sincerely that we are ready in the future, as we have been in the past, to consider trade on a reciprocal basis. On this point there can be no misunderstanding of our attitude. Friendly, not hostile, trade relations with the United States as with every other country have always been a primary concern of the present administration. This is a sound neighbourly attitude. But we are resolved, in the interests of the Canadian people, that our commercial relations must not be one-sided.

In revising the Customs Tariff on fruits and vegetables, the Government has had before it the evidence presented to the

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Tariff Advisory Board on several occasions by those who were primarily interested in this important branch of our agricultural production. There has been for many years a tariff schedule imposing duties on the importation of fruits and vegetables. It was represented to us, however, that the existing scale of duties permitted an unreasonable competition at certain seasons of the year from the earlier maturing crops of other countries. It was not easy to devise a means of meeting the needs of the fruit and vegetable growers without, at the same time, imposing a severe burden on Canadian consumers. We have met the situation by combining ad valorem rates, which operate throughout the entire year, with specific minimum rates, which apply at certain designated seasons, which are set out explicitly in the new schedules. In this manner we have endeavoured to meet the requirements of the growers during the period when they suffer from instability of prices, and at the same time by the limitation of the season during which these specific duties apply, we have kept clearly in mind the interests of the consumers of these commodities. In past year, moreover, a large proportion of our early fruits and vegetables has been purchased from the United States. We believe that the British West Indies are capable of supplying us with an increasing share of this business. Under the existing trade agreement these Islands have assured us of a preference in

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their market. In accordance, therefore, with our declared policy of trading with those who are willing to trade with us, we have made provision for the free entry into Canada of fruits and vegetables under the British Preference. Already we have seen what the response of other parts of the British Empire is likely to be to this attitude and policy. Bermuda has given to us since our budget was introduced additional preference or free entry on some of our agricultural manufactured products and this very week there is assembling at Trinidad representatives of all the British West Indies for the purpose of considering closer trade relations with our country.

The British Preference Feature of the Budget

This brings me to the last feature of the Budget which I propose to discuss briefly at this time. Throughout the entire revision of the tariff we have kept in mind the possibilities of increased trade with the British Empire. We have done this in no spirit of economic exclusiveness. Our portals of trade are open to the world on fair and equal terms. At the same time we do not forget that Canada is a member of a great community of nations under the British Crown which offers an unexampled opportunity for economic co-operation in the period of rapid development which lies before us during the present century. Great Britain purchases far more from Canada

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than we buy from her. If we are to maintain in Breat Britain an assured market for Canadian wheat and other articles of export, we must be prepared to increase our imports from that country. This, as I have already explained, can be done without necessarily increasing our total importations, but merely by diverting to Britain, who gives us a free entry into her markets and who is of our own household, purchases which have formerly been made in other countries, but which countries to-day do not give to us equal or like opportunities of trade.

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

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

Tory Criticisms of the Fiscal and Trade Policies of the Budget

Against the fiscal and trade policies of the Budget what are the criticisms of the Conservative Party as enunciated by the Leader of the Opposition? They may be summed up in a

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

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The Budget the outcome of the most mature deliberation

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

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

The Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation

This is perhaps the most appropriate place for me to recall to your mind an all-important and far-reaching reform, inaugurated by the present Administration, in the method of dealing with revisions of the

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tariff. Prior to the time we came into office, the tariff changes proposed in the Budgets of Finance Ministers were in no inconsiderable part the outcome of decisions taken solely by the government of the day, unaided by any expert advice or opinion. Sometimes they were taken after hearings conducted by Ministers themselves, but not infrequently they were the outcome of the pressure of special interests. Too often they were made without that degree of careful examination into the probable effects of the changes proposed which was obviously in the public interest.

The result was that, not infrequently, the changes made in the tariff did not produce the results it was hoped they might; in fact they produced, on occasions, results quite the opposite to those which had been anticipated. The present government, while recognizing that the tariff is a matter with which parliament in the last analysis must deal, and over which parliament at all times should exercise supreme control, nevertheless felt that it was in the interests alike of the ministry and of parliament that some agency should be estalished which would be in a position carefully to weigh and examine in advance the probable effects of all contemplated changes and be in a position to advise the ministry and parliament with respect thereto. Accordingly, in 1926, the government, having obtained provision for the same from parliament, established

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what is known as an Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. It gave to the Board the most ample powersto investigate any and every tariff proposal or phase of tariff policy which might be referred to it, for consideration, by the Ministry. The Board, in other words, was constituted as a fact-finding body to deal with such questions as might be referred to it for scientific investigation. Its personnel was composed of individuals possessing special qualifications for the class of work with which the Board was expected to deal, and representative alike of the interests of producers and consumers, of industrialists and agriculturists. It was given power to employ experts and to examine witnesses under oath; to hold its investigations in public or in private. Very wisely the Board has decided that its hearings should be held in public. More than that, the government decided that such of the evidence as was taken before the Board as it might be thought it would be in the public interest to have made available at all times, should be printed at the public expense. To the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation, there was assigned by the present government the broad task of reviewing the tariff schedules generally, with a view to their systematization, and the removal of anomalies, and also the special task of investigating the particular matters which, from time to time, might be referred to it for special

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enquiry.

The government was particularly fortunate in securing as Chairman of the Board, the services of Mr. W. H. Moore, a trained economist, a man of wide experience in knowledge of financial and industrial problems, and a man of judicial mind and temperament. Recognizing the confidence which Mr. Moore's impartial conduct of the Board's affairs has established in the public mind, some of our opponents, and the Leader of the Opposition in particular, have, on this occasion, sought to belittle the services of the Board has rendered, and in particular to raise a doubt concerning the disinterested character of the services of its Chairman. The services of the Chairman of the Board fortunately speak for themselves. The government is more than satisfied to have them estimated solely on their merits. With the exception of an occasional jibe at the Chairman by the Leader of the Opposition, the fairness and impartiality of the Board's

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methods of proceeding have never been seriously challenged in parliament. I believe it is true that throughout the country each year has served to enhance public confidence in the board itself.

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

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

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

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The Genesis of the Budget

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

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

When it became apparent that notwithstanding these representations, changes inimical to our country, and to its agricultural interests in particular, were likely to be made, and that our immediate neighbours were not prepared to continue to trade with us except upon unequal terms, a further important step was taken, Both the Minister of Finance and myself, speaking in Parliament, gave our

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own people to understand, that the government was fully alive to the possible consequences of the action contemplated by the United States, that we were watching Canadian interests to the fullest possible extent. Public intimation was given, in words the significance of which the United States could not do other than fully comprehend, that in the event of tariff changes taking place which might adversely affect our interests, it would be found that Canada was well able to take care of herself; that all countries might expect to see that we proposed in matters of trade to extend our favours as far as might be possible to those countries most ready to favour us, and that where trade could not be expected except on unequal terms, use would be made of the tariff to divert the course of trade, first of all so as to deepen the channels of trade within the British Empire, and secondly to cause the trade of Canada hereafter more and more to flow in these channels which reciprocal treatment in matters of trade might help to develop between this country and other lands.

Statement in House of Commons by the
late James Robb, on March 1, 1929.

Speaking on the introduction of his budget in the House of Commons on March 1, 1929, the late Mr. Robb said:

"This Dominion continues to be one of the world leaders in the volume of its external trade; therefore, problems arising in connection with our foreign trade can never be ignored. As the years go by an increasing quantity of our domestic

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production must necessarily be marketed abroad. It is our desire to trade freely with any and all who are willing to trade with us. What may, or may not, be possible in this particular necessarily depends in some measure on the purchasing power and the fiscal policies of other countries. The policy of this Administration is not a high tariff policy; it is a low tariff policy. Its policy is to encourage production at home and the marketing of our excess of production abroad. In applying this policy both domestic and international factors must of necessity be considered.

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

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Present Budget forecast in Winnipeg Speech
November 1, 1929.

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

Speaking of the position taken by our opponents in Parliament I said: "We are told that we should retaliate; but what we are to retaliate against, they cannot so much as

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tell us, for up to the present, no changes in the American tariff have been made." I added, with regard to our own position, "I am not denying that changes by Congress in the United States' tariff which may adversely affect our trade may call for action on the part of the Canadian Parliament to secure elsewhere markets for our exports which it is in the public interest to maintain."

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

"Let it, however, never be assumed that because we have not been threatening, because we have not been expounding vociferously with regard to a situation that has not yet arisen, that in any particular we have been indifferent to possibilities; that we have not been making all proper and necessary representations, or that we have not been reflecting upon, studying, and determining the course of action that it may be best to adopt in the event of any changes which may adversely affect

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our trade being made now or later on in the tariff of the United States or of any other country. This it was obviously our duty to do, and this we have been doing through the agency of more departments of government than one."

Specific references to the United States' Tariff Revision

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

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

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

"I spoke a moment ago of the Advisory Board on Tariff and Taxation. This Board has been in existence now for three years. During the whole of that period it has been making a most searching and careful study of the tariff. It has been considering its chedules as a whole, and, one by one, in relation to special applications made for changes in the tariff which have been referred to it for consideration, and in relation to modifications of the tariff generally in accordance with the Liberal policy of watching the interest of consumers

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as well as of producers and manufacturers. The Board's personnel is composed of able representative men from different parts of Canada. It has associated with it permanently, and is free to call in from time to time, persons in a position to give expert opinion.

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

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

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Specific Reference to Inter-Imperial Trade

Then speaking of the development of inter-imperial trade, I said: "Finally there is the movement of effecting more in the way of inter-imperial trade, which from voluntary as well as government agencies, has gathered momentum almost daily since the revision of the United States' tariff began to be discussed. Here we already see the extent to which even the possibility of a revision of their tariff by the United States has served to bring home to component parts of the British Empire the wisdon of securing, within the Empire itself, with regard to any and every eventuality, as large a measure of inter-imperial trade as may be possible. There seems little doubt that Empire producers can supply vast quantities of goods now produced in the United States. What proportions this movement may assume, should actual changes adversely affecting different parts of the Empire ever come into effect, it is, of course, impossible to foretell. To this aspect, as far as Canada is concerned, we have been giving the closest possible attention.

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

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The Whole position very clearly stated

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

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

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of trade, in a manner which will encourage production at home and the marketing of our excess of production abroad.

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

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revisions in the United States.

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

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The Clearest Possible Forecast of The Budget Proposals

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

But there are none so blind as those who will not see, and perhaps there are none so prejudiced and readily deceived as those who seek to prejudice and deceive the minds of others. The Tory Party had gone so far in its efforts to misrepresent the position of myself and others in our attitude towards the United States and in our attitude towards

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Britain and other nations of the British Commonwealth that they had come to believe that what they had been repeating over and over again had in it some element of truth, and that any change in the tariff which might not accord with their own predictions was something quite impossible. Now they know that the Government meant every word of what it said, and they have before them in the form of legislature enactments, acts which speak very much louder than words.

The Significance of a Provocative attitude in International Affairs.

I have been taken to task because I ventured to say that I did not believe in a course of conduct which might only serve to arouse international antagonisms and to defeat the very ends which we had in view, in other words that a provocative attitude is not the best one to take in international affairs. May I say that this applies no more to the United States than to any other country. Its application is as true of the relations between individuals as it is between nations, though the consequences of a wrong course of action may be much more serious where it relates to nations in their dealings with each other. The course of conduct that deliberately seeks to aroune prejudice and hatred, whatever other purpose it may be made to serve at the moment, never succeeds in doing good in the long run. Knowing the course which the government was taking, and proposed to take, how far-reaching that course was certain to be, I felt my responsibility all the greater to see that, on the part of those countries which

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might be affected, not for today only but possibly for years to come, no cause should be given which might enable them to say that their adverse action toward Canada was the result of some offensive attitude on our part, rather than something which was wholly of their own creation.

Work of Tariff Board.

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

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The "Stolen Clothes" and "Made in Washington" Cry.

I do not think I need devote any time to exposing the weakness of the "stolen clothes" and "made in Washington" cries. As I have already said, if both are true the Tory party stands self-condemned. The Liberal party has never had occasion to steal political clothes from any party, least of all the outworn garments which drape the Tory party. The Liberal party has its own consistent policy, a policy of moderation, a policy which has developed from time to time to meet the changing conditions in the world and in Canada itself. If it had been so ill-advised as to seek Conservative garments, where would it have found them? At the Winnipeg convention, where it will be recalled that the whole Tory party was painfully careful to make sure that the word "protection" appeared in not a line of its platform? Or from the Winnipeg address of Mr. Bennett last week, when protection returned in full and resoudning force, not so much as a political garment, as a political umbrella, or political omnibus. You may have noticed how at Winnipeg Mr. Bennett

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declared there was to be protection for labour and agriculturists, for producers and consumers, as well as for manufacturers and others. Just how that protection is to be brought about he did not say. He has been studiously vague and indefinite, and he has not mentioned a single specific change that he would propose.

The British Preference

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

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I need not remind the people of Canada that the policy of British Preference is a Liberal policy. Many here present will still recall Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee in 1896. They will recall the Imperial Conference held in London in that year, the very year Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office. They will recall too that next to Queen Victoria herself there was no more impressive or distinguished figure at that great gathering than Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself. When the Parliament of Canada assembled at its next session there was introduced the Laurier-Fielding tariff, the outstanding feature of which was the British Preference. Therefore Canada had had one tariff applicable to all countries, Great Britain and the British self-governing Dominions included.

The tariff of 1897 provided that thereafter goods coming to Canada from the British Isles should be permitted to enter at a rate of duty 25 per cent lower than the duty on goods coming to Canada from other countries. This rate was subsequently increased to 33 1/3 per cent. In some instances the increase has been even greater, and on a vast number of commodities entry has been made free under the British Preference. Whenever there has been a Liberal Government in office, further increases have been made in the British Preference. I think, however, I am right in saying that never once under a

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Conservative administration has any British Preference or increase of British Preference been given. In the first session the present Administration was in office there were as respects several commodities further increases in the British Preference. To aid in the development of Canadian ports and Canadian trade routes an additional discount of 10 per cent on the existing rate of duty was granted in 1923 to goods entering Canada under the British Preference through Canadian ports. When subsequently an enactment was passed making it conditional in order to entitle goods to the British Preference that they should be entered through Canadian ports, it was discovered that under the 10 per cent discount something like 99 were already coming in that way. The policy of the British Preference and its gradual extension is, therefore, nothing new. It is a Liberal policy. Though it has not been changed under Conservative rule, in no sense can it be said to have been Conservative policy. Indeed, more and more the Conservative Party has taken the position that it is not in favour of the granting of British Preferences, save where they are the outcome of some bargain driven between Canada and the Motherland or between Canada and other parts of the British Empire.

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Fundamental differencos between Liberals and Conservatives on nature of trade.

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

> MR. MANION: Does not the right hon. gentleman think we could have negotiated a treaty with a little more effect if we had kept our weapons until the negotiations were completed.
>
> MR. MACKENZIE KING: What weapons? This is not a case of war.
>
> MR. MANION: The right hon. gentleman talked of war the other day. But trade is war so far as that goes.
>
> MR. MACKENZIE KING: That is the language of my hon friend - trade is war.
>
> MR. MANION: So it is.

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Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I always thought trade was exchange.

Mr. MANION: Yes, but we have tariff wars.

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

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

In other words, to the Tory mind it would appear that trade is not something as the result of which each of the parties concerned may gain, but is in the nature of conflict, where as an outcome there must be gain to one and

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loss to another. So, Mr. Bennett goes on to say that he will have nothing to do with the giving of preferences save where something of a corresponding nature is given in return. He fails to see that people trade only because they wish to, and only because each of the parties concerned has reason to believe that he is benefitting by the exchange. Where a commodity is being bought or sold the buyer or seller believes that what he is getting in exchange is more to his advantage to him than that which is being given in exchange. In other words, both parties stand to gain or there would be no trade. The Liberal Party has consistently taken the view that where it has given a preference it has made possible an increasing measure of trade between the countries concerned.

Blasting a way to Trade

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

Mr. Bennett at Winnipeg asks "When did free trade ever fight for you?" Free trade is not an issue in this campaign and Mr. Bennett knows it. But there is a country which has maintained a free trade policy for almost one hundred years. Does Mr. Bennett suggest that Great Britain is guilty of economic cowardice because it has not followed the high tariff policies of the United States? "We will make our tariffs fight for you," he declared in ringing tones. "We will blast a way to trade." Let me ask you frankly, did you ever hear of any

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one blasting a way to trade? Germany tried that method of gaining world supremacy in trade! There are business men, salesmen and commercial travellers in this audience. Let me ask you this question. Did you ever secure an order by force? Did you ever gain trade by ill-will against your

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customer? Is it not an elementary principle of business that trade is secured not by ill-will but by good-will? Not by awakening antagonism, but by developing friendliness and co-operation? To Mr. Bennett all countries are competitors. He forgets that all countries are also our customers and that no nation liveth to itself alone.

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

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

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of high protection who profess to be its friends.

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

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The Doctrine of Mutual Preferences.

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

We all wish to preserve and extend the British market. It has been our greatest outlet in the past. Whatever changes may come, it will remain a great and indispensable market. Looking at it as practical men, which is the better way of securing a favourable position in that market, to offer as the Liberal party has done, from the days of Laurier and Fielding to the present, a free-will preference to the Mother Country, or to insist that we will grant no preference whatever and will cancel the existing proference unless Britain reverses its fiscal system for the purpose

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of granting us a preference? Put yourself in the other's place. Would you prefer to deal with a country which has held out to you the hand of friendship and good will, or with a country which held nothing in its hands but a club? We have not far to go for our answer. Look at the position today. What has been the result of the Dunning budget, a budget which gave the British producer the opportunity for a great expansion of trade in Canada, a trade in large measure diverted from foreign countries without any injury to Canadian industry? The result has been an immediate and warm response from every party and every part of Britain, a deep feeling which will inevitably be reflected in the action of individuals, in the action of parties, in the action of the community, in whatever form their good will may most appropriately find expression. We do not propose to blast our way into the markets of Britain, but we have secured and we will hold the most favourable position any country enjoys today for the expansion of trade in the British Isles.

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

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

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Advantages of the Liberal attitude
in inter-imperial relations.

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

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

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III

Representation of Canada at Imperial and Imperial Economic Conferences.

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

Leader of Opposition seeks to avoid the issue

Let me remind the country that the question of Canada's representation at the forthcoming conferences was stated by Mr. Bennett as so all important as to necessitate a mandate from the people. It was so important in fact as to be the one real issue of an electoral campaign. Mr. Bennett made his declaration for a general election on the issue of the forthcoming conferences in his speech on the Address at the opening of the recent session. He said that in his opinion and in that of the Party which he represented so important were the conferences of this year in London that Canada should be represented only by a government which had, in the interval, received a direct mandate from the people. When it came to the debate on the Budget, Mr. Bennett

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repeated this expression of view, albeit, I confess, with something less in the way of emphasis. Ever since, however, he has been doing his utmost to get away from this issue, to create new issues, to say or to do anything which may help to obscure this all-important question as a real issue of the election, even to the calling of a special session of parliament immediately after the election.

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

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

A Mandate imperative in view of fiscal policies of Budget

The situation became somewhat different, however, once the Minister of Finance had introduced his budget in the House, and it was apparent that the budget was likely to become a matter of political controversy. The fiscal policies embodied in the Budget had been framed, amonst other things, in the light and in the knowledge of the conferences to be held in London this Fall. Those policies, as I have indicated, were deliberately shaped so as to make possible a wider measure of trade between this country and other portions of the British Empire, Great Britain in particular. The budget was framed with the design of seeking to gain in British markets, the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere. Above all, the budget was framed with a view to holding for Western Canada the market for her wheat which for so many years she has had in Great Britain and this at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult for her

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to hold her markets elsewhere. To secure from the people of Canada approval of these policies before the Imperial Conferences take place, is, therefore, in our opinion, an all-important consideration if the Conferences are to do for the further development of our trade what, with all confidence, we believe they will. To have a mandate based upon the policies which are now before the people is, therefore, in our opinion, imperative. It is for this reason that we have not hesitated to dissolve parliament over fourteen months before the time at which dissolution becomes necessary. When we go to the Conference of 1930 we want to go, as we went to the Conferences of 1923, and 1926, with the voice of Canada behind us, and with all the influence and power which comes from the voice of the nation as a whole.

Importance of Liberal Representation at the Imperial Conference

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

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

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Importance of Liberal Representation at the Economic Conference

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

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The personell of the Ministry.

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

Up to the present time, pretty much all that Mr. Bennett has said has been in the nature of platitudes or declamation. He has not put forward a single constructive idea, nor has he indicated a single policy with any clearness or definiteness of aim. In his speach at Winnipeg, he referred to the members of the present Government as: "This group of mercenaries, holding office by shame and subterfuge", and as, "forgetful, in their love of office, of all else but their own personal advantages". He said: "Look upon them, treacherous to you, self-confessed, deserving of your passionate condemnation". And at a meeting at Regina on the following

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day he spoke of "nine years of wasted effort before the great betrayal" and added "It did not take Judas that long." May I say to Mr. Bennett that language of this kind is wholly uncalled-for, and adds nothing to his stature in the position of leadership. Already I have heard it strongly resented by men of his own party. A government securely established which voluntarily appeals to a people on a great issue nearly a year and a half in advance of the completion of its term, is not "a group of mercenaries holding office by shame and subterfuge," nor are they persons "forgetful in their love of office, of all else but their own personal advantages."

Who are to be the Ministers to go abroad?

May I say that I believe it is the general opinion that Canada at no time has had a government composed of abler men, of men more genuinely disinterested or of higher purpose than the men I am proud to have as my colleagues in the present Administration. I believe it is true that no government has ever given a better account of itself both at home and abroad. May I ask Mr. Bennet who, in the Administration that he has in mind, are to take the place of the Ministers in the present Government from the Province of Quebec, from the Province of Ontario, from the Maritime Provinces, and west of the Great Lakes. Who are the gentlemen he has in mind as those who are to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference? I will tell him who of the

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government will be among the number to represent Canada, if the present Administration is returned: At the Imperial Conference, the present Minister of Justice, Honourable Ernest Lapointe, who represented Canada with such ability and distinction at the Imperial Conference of 1926 and who represented Canada at the Subsidiary Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation which met in London last fall, will be one of the representatives. Another of the representatives at the Imperial Conference will be the present Minister of National Defence, Colonel the Honourable J. L. Ralston, who during the present year represented Canada with such credit to himself and to our country at the conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments. At the Economic Conference Canada will be represented by the present Minister of Finance, Honourable Charles A. Dunning, the author of the Budget of 1930, a budget which has stirred and warmed the heart of the whole British Empire. Another representative will be the present Minister of Trade and Commerce, Honourable James Malcolm, under whose auspices the trade of Canada has expanded as never before to all quarters of the Globe.

I ask Mr. Bennett to tell the Canadian people before the 28th of July who, from the Province of Quebec, he intends, if given the opportunity, to substitute for Mr. Lapointe? Who from the Maritime Provinces he intends to substitute for Colonel Ralston? Who from Ontario he intends to substitute for Mr. Malcolm? And who from the Canadian West he intends to substitue for Mr. Dunning? The Canadian people have a right to know who are to be their

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representatives at these two great Conferences. The people have a right to know, in addition, who for the next five years, the other members of the government of Canada are likely to be.

"The meeting of the ways".

In the general elections of 1911, when the Liberal Party in Canada, under its great leader Sir Wilfrid Laurier, appealed to the country on a trade issue in the nature of reciprocity in natural products between Canada and the United States, a measure of greater freedom in trade so far as this continent was concerned and of wider markets for the producers in the great basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing, the forces that were opposed to the tariff changes then proposed, allied under the cry of 'we are at the parting of the ways'. I do not intend to go the length of saying that, having regard to the measure of increased trade assured by the budget of 1930 between Canada and Great Britain, and indeed between Canada and all other parts of the British Empire, we are "at the parting of the ways", or that the rejection of the budget, for such would be the significance of the defeat of the present government at this general election, would mean an end to all endeavour further to promote inter-empire trade. I do, however, say, what in very truth I believe to be the fact, that so far as inter-empire trade is concerned, "we are, at last, at the meeting of the ways" and that the acceptance of this budget by the people on July 28th will do more than all else to ensure for Canada's representatives at the Economic Conference in London that

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favourable response to our attitude and action which we believe will be given by the Government of Great Britain and by the Governments of all the sister Dominions of the Empire. It may not be going too far to say that the acceptance or rejection of our budget may help to determine whether the highways of Empire are to become, as we hope they may increasingly become, the avenues of a British commerce expanding ever more widely, o'er land and sea, or, whether in so far as the component parts of the Empire are concerned, its highways are to remain indistinguishable from the other trade routes of the world.

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Premier King Names Three Outstanding Issues in Appeal to Electors at Brantford

Insists Dunning Budget Is Main Election Issue

Lists Record of Government and Mandate for Coming Imperial Conference as Other Important Factors in Opening Campaign in Speech at Brantford.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Brantford, June 15.—Opening his campaign here to-night, Premier King declared that there were three issues at stake in the coming contest—the record of the Government, the budget and the choice between Liberals or Conservatives as Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conference in September.

The Premier confined his address to discussing the three issues he had outlined. He warmly answered the Conservative charge that the Liberal party in the budget had stolen political clothes belonging to the Conservatives and he took a vigorous rap at the National Policy.

The full text of his speech follows:

Text of Speech.

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

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

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

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

Government's Record.

Let me deal first of all with the record of the government; not only our record since we were returned to office in September, 1926, but our record from the time we first came into office in December, 1921. Were there no other issue before the people, I should ask for nothing more than that we should be judged fairly and square-

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ly on the manner in which, having regard for all circumstances, we have administered the affairs of Canada during the past eight and a half years. For in that time the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond, and out of years of depression it has been brought into years of prosperity which have not been equalled in its history. As a people and as a government we have been far too modest with respect to the achievements of the years we have been in office. We have been so modest, in fact, that the record is but partially known even to the people of our own country. The growth and development of Canada under the present Administration stand without parallel in the history of this or any other nation. It is right that these facts should be known and I propose to make the record of the Administration an open book from one end of the country to the other.

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

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

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

Legacies of the War.

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

Not only did our predecessors meet the total cost of the war and of demobilization out of borrowed money, money raised by loans, a very considerable part of which were made totally exempt from taxation, but they actually failed to raise during the four years of the war and two years of demobilization sufficient revenues to meet the expenditures of government, apart altogether from the war. I know that this statement has been challenged, but it is nevertheless true. Sir Thomas White has said that we should not include in the expenditures for the six years mentioned those made on capital account and on account of railway subsidies, which amounted in the 6 years to $8,500,000, also what appears in the Public Accounts as "Other Charges", being in fact largely the costs involved in raising loans. The only other possible figures that Sir Thomas might wish to exclude were non-active advances to the then bankrupt railways in fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, aggregating $45,780,000. My reply to this is, that in our expenditures for the eight-and-a-half years we have been in office, we have included all expenditures made on account of capital outlay, all subsidies, or non-active advances to railways, and expenditures incurred in the negotiation of loans. So long as a like method of accounting is carried out with respect to both periods, and so long as what is meant is fully understood by all, no exception can be taken. The fact of the matter is that the capital expenditure which we have made on such large enterprises as the Hudson's Bay railway and the Welland Ship Canal has all been made out of current revenue.

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

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

National Debt Reduced.

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

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

Matter of Expenditures.

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

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

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

Reductions in Income Tax.

Let me enumerate only some of the reductions that have been made. It would take much too long to give in detail all of the reductions in taxes which have been made. I shall speak first of the Income tax. In 1926 the income tax was reduced from 4 per cent. to 2 per cent. for those whose incomes were $5,000 or less. The Corporation Income Tax was reduced from 10% to 9%. In 1927 there was a further 10% reduction made in the 1926 rates. In 1928 there was an additional 10% reduction made in the 1926 rates, and the Corporation Income Tax was reduced to 8% on incomes in excess of $2,000. All this was in addition to important exemptions which from time to time have been made. In 1922, for example, the exemption for each child was raised from $200 to $300. In 1924 an additional exemption for each child was raised from $300 to $500, in 1926 the exemption limit was raised from $2,000 to $3,000, in the case of married persons or persons with dependents; and $1,000 to $1,500 in the case of other persons. This year the Government has exempted Government or other like annuities to the extent of $5,000. An exemption of $500 each (the same as for dependent children) has been granted for parents, brothers, sisters, sons and daughters who are not capable of self-support, owing to mental or physical infirmity. Finally, also, under the legislation of this year, donations to any Church, University, College, School, Hospital, or Charitable Organization in Canada are to be treated as reductions on income, up to a maximum of 10% of the tax-payer's income.

The Sales Tax.

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

Abolition of Nuisance Taxes.

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

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

Remission of Taxation Exceeds $118,000,000 in Five Years.

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

For the year

1926	$25,000,000
1927	27,000,000
1928	19,000,000
1929	25,000,000
1930	22,000,000

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

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

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

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

Railway Policy.

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

I notice that Mr. Bennett is saying that the records of parliament show that the Liberal party, when in opposition, opposed the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway as a Government owned system. The Liberal party did nothing of the kind. What we did object to was the refusal of the Government of the day to submit to parliament for approval the terms and conditions of the contract under which the system was to be acquired. We contended that, as the people were being made responsible for the purchase of the system, by terms arranged by agreement, the people's representatives in parliament were entitled to know what those terms were and to approve of them, before final acquisition of the system was made. This, however, the Government of the day refused to allow, though at a subsequent session of parliament, having failed to include some essential features

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of the transaction in the agreement, they were obliged to submit the whole measure to parliament, and, in order to permit of the additional terms being inserted, to secure its approval which they were, of course, able to do in virtue of their majority.

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

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

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

Reductions in Railway Rates.

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

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

But organization of the Canadian National Railways has not been our only achievement in the realm of transportation. We have brought the Hudson's Bay Railway to completion, though the rails on a part of this road had been taken up by our opponents while in office, and the partially constructed roadbed allowed to fall into disrepair and decay. We have acquired, and, by making them a part of the Canadian National system, have revitalized not a few of the smaller privately owned railways in different parts of the Dominion; and we have, on more than one occasion, made provision through parliament for extensive branch line construction in other parts of the country. We have completed the Welland Canal, and we have effected other developments with respect to the St. Lawrence waterways, on which I shall have opportunity to say something on another occasion. I wish that time permitted me to say something of the developments in aviation, which the Government has steadily sought to initiate and advance. This development has been encouraged through the widespread use of airplanes in surveys and forest protection work, through the development of air mail routes, and through the construction of the St. Hubert Airdrome, at which we expect shortly to welcome the R100. In this as in every field of national activity the Government has sought to further and will continue to further Canadian enterprise and achievement.

Immigration Policy.

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

Facts About the Exodus.

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

With regard to the allegation that the Government was preferring foreign to British immigration, it did not take very long to establish the facts. When, in 1928, the Leader of the Opposition hinted in parliament that an inquiry might be desirable, I told him that an inquiry could not take place too soon, and a committee of the House of Commons was forthwith appointed, on which all parties were represented. The findings of the parliamentary committee were to the effect that, while Canada was spending 11 cents per capita on continental immigrants she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on immigrants from the British Isles. Reference to the statistics of the British Empire shows that of citizens of the British Isles emigrating of

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recent years to other Dominions and other parts of the world, Canada has been receiving by a very long way the largest proportion.

Co-operation With Provinces.

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

Oriental Immigration.

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

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

Tariff Policies.

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

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

Manufactures and Trade.

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

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

Attitude Towards Labor.

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

The success which has attended our efforts to see that the provision made by the State for our war veterans and their dependents was both fair and generous, is, I think, well known. It is, I believe, absolutely true that Canada's war pension legislation is the most advanced in the world and that no other nation has made provision for its ex-service men and their dependents on a scale of such open-handed justice as this country. The War Veterans' Allowances Act, the revised machinery for dealing with pension claims, the decision to give to men who have served overseas the benefit of the doubt as to the cause of disability where application is made for pension; these and other measures, while supported

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by members of all parties in the House of Commons, are nevertheless a part of the record of Liberal policy and achievement, and may I say, a part of the record to which I have felt it a privilege to give a special measure of personal attention and a part of the record of which I feel particularly proud.

National Conciliation.

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

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

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

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

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

Inter-Empire Relations.

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

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

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

Responsible Government.

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

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

Ladies and Gentlemen: In this brief summary of the Government's record, I have not had opportunity to make so much as mention of the position Canada has taken within the past few years at international conferences and at the League of Nations, a position not merely of helpful co-operation, but of leadership as well. Not only has Canada had a place on the council of the League of Nations and played an important role at its assemblies, but a member of the present Government has held the high office of president of the assembly of the league. We were one of the first countries of the world to signify our approval of the Briand-

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Kellogg Pact and were among its original signatories in Paris. We were the first of the British countries to urge the acceptance of the optional clause for the settlement of international disputes by arbitration. We were represented with distinction in London at the recent conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments. In Washington, Paris and Tokio our representation abroad has won for our country added and worthy recognition alike in America, Europe and the Orient.

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

Budget of 1930.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Attacks National Policy

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

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

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

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

For a United Canada.

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

But if high protection is a sectional policy in the distribution of its benefits, it is equally true that having regard to the present industrial development of Central Canada a free trade policy would be detrimental in its immediate effects to one section of the Dominion, even though it conferred benefits on those of our citi-

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zens who are obliged to seek markets abroad for their agricultural produce and who derive little or no advantage from a protective tariff.

It is apparent, therefore, that both a high tariff and free trade are sectional policies when applied to the existing conditions in Canada. What then is the answer? The answer given by the Liberal party to a conflict of interests arising out of the tariff is the same as it is with respect to a conflict of interests in all other directions. To the greatest possible extent sectional interests must be reconciled in the light of the larger interests of the whole. This can be effected only by moderation and compromise. Face the facts of our situation. Take Canada as it is, with its changing needs and its conflicting interests. Acknowledge the facts of geography and of divergent industrial development in east and centre and west. And having examined the realities of the situation, and having considered the demands of different sections for policies suited to their needs, so mould our social transportation and fiscal policies as to hold the scales evenly between class and creed and section, thus welding a far-flung country into a united Canadian nation.

Policy of Reconciliation.

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

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

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

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

U.S. Tariff Revision.

When Mr. Hoover assumed office as President of the United States on March 11, 1929, the United States Congress began carrying out a far-reaching revision of the tariff in conformity with the pledges given by the Republican party during the presidential campaign of the previous year. As that revision proceeded, it became increasingly apparent that the duties against Canadian agricultural products would be raised to such an extent as to cut off a considerable proportion of the existing Canadian exports to that country. In these circumstances, and in accordance with its policy of using every endeavor to find wider markets for Canadian products, the Government gave instructions to the Tariff Advisory Board to make a careful survey of the tariff schedules then applying against American imports, with a view to determining to what extent these imports could be purchased from Great Britain or from other parts of the British Empire.

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

Proposals of the Budget.

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

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

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

Countervailing Duties.

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

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our attitude. Friendly, not hostile, trade relations with the United States as with every other country have always been a primary concern of the present administration. This is a sound neighborly attitude. But we are resolved, in the interests of the Canadian people, that our commercial relations must not be one-sided.

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

British Preference.

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

The present budget is framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It is not a new policy. It is the traditional policy of the Liberal party as inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897. It was opposed by the Conservatives then as it is opposed by them to-day. They have said that we must have preference for preference, and that no favors should be extended to Great Britain until she is prepared to forgo the policy of free trade. If Great Britain comes to the point where she is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, is it not reasonable to suppose that through the voluntary action of Canada in inaugurating and extending the British preference this Dominion would receive first consideration in any new fiscal arrangement Great Britain might adopt? If the Government of Great Britain indicates its desire to do so, the present administration can be trusted to carry forward to a successful conclusion any proposal for trade on a basis of reciprocal preference. But in the absence of any such proposals from Great Britain the Liberal party stands for the policy which is not only of benefit to Canadian consumers and to inter-imperial trade with its beneficial effects to the British Empire as a whole, but a policy which is vitally related to the maintenance of a British market for Canadian wheat and other commodities of export. The essential point is that Canada must enlarge her imports from the Mother Country, in order that she may enlarge her exports to the Mother Country. In the far-reaching extension of the British preference under the budget of 1930, this has been our purpose and our objective. We have studied the situation with the utmost care, and have revised the tariff schedules with the definite aim of diverting a considerable portion of trade from the United States and other countries to Great Britain. We firmly believe that this policy will receive the wholehearted approval of the Canadian people.

Opposition Criticism.

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

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

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

Advisory Board on Tariff.

This is perhaps the most appropriate place for me to recall to your mind an all-important and far-reaching reform, inaugurated by the present administration, in the method of dealing with revisions of the tariff. Prior to the time we came into office, the tariff changes proposed in the budgets of finance ministers were in no inconsiderable part the outcome of decisions taken solely by the government of the day, unaided by any expert advice or opinion. Sometimes they were taken after hearings conducted by ministers themselves, but not infrequently they were the outcome of the pressure of special interests. Too often they were

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made without that degree of careful examination into the probable effects of the changes proposed which was obviously in the public interest.

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

Tribute to W. H. Moore.

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

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

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

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

Genesis of the Budget.

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

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

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

Statement in House of Commons by the late James Robb, on March 1, 1929.

Speaking on the introduction of his budget in the House of Commons on March 1, 1929, the late Mr. Robb said:

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

In accordance with the fiscal policy of the Government, the tariff changes to be submitted to-day are designed to reduce taxation and to lessen the costs of production. The changes to be submitted arise out of references which the Advisory Board on tariff and taxation has investigated, and are based on its fact-findings. The Board is continu-

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ing its inquiries, on which substantial progress has already been made, into several larger problems which involve the consideration of whole tariff schedules and the interrelation of many important Canadian industries. While these inquiries are being pursued, opportunity will be afforded for considering the possible effect on trade of changes being proposed in the tariff schedules of other countries, should they be implemented by legislation."

Budget Forecast in 1929.

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

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

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

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

As to the U.S.

This, let me remind you, was said publicly last year. It had reference to the course the Government had been pursuing prior to that date. It was, I think, fairly pointed as to what the Government's course would be as a consequence of changes in the tariff of the United States, but I was more direct and specific than even this—not only as regards trade with the United States but also as regards the development of inter-imperial trade. Let me read what I said, and then ask whether there is reason to regard the present budget as in any sense the outcome of "premature," "unreasoned" action, or as hysterically inspired by party exigencies. Here are my words: They will be found in the very full reports of the speech which were made by most of the leading papers throughout the Dominion. Speaking specifically of the possible changes in the American tariff, I said:

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

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

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

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

Trade With Britain.

Then speaking of the development of inter-imperial trade, I said: "Finally, there is the movement of effecting more in the way of inter-imperial trade, which from voluntary as well as government agencies, has gathered momentum almost daily since the revision of the United States tariff began to be discussed. Here we already see the extent to which even the possibility of a revision of their tariff by the United States has served to bring home to component parts of the British Empire the wisdom of securing, within the Empire itself, with regard to any and every eventuality, as large a measure of inter-imperial trade as may be possible. There seems little doubt that Empire producers can supply vast quantities of goods now produced in the United States. What proportions this movement may assume, should actual changes adversely affecting different parts of the Empire ever come into effect, it is, of course, impossible to foretell. To this aspect, as far as Canada is concerned, we have been giving the closest possible attention.

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

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

"We have made it clear that, in so far as we have a fiscal problem, our task would appear to be that of furthering the utilization of domestic resources, of encouraging greater and more economical production of quality products, of removing inequalities where inquiry proves such to exist, and of adjusting as necessity arises, our customs tariff schedules to meet new conditions. In applying these principles the availability of supplies, the proximity of markets and transportation costs are

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all factors that must be considered. Other things being equal, we would wish to favor those countries which favor our products. It is our desire to trade freely with any or all who are willing to trade with us; to buy from those who buy from us; and in so far as we may be able so to do, to secure markets for our products and merchandise on which we can rely. What may or may not be possible in this particular necessarily depends in some measure on the purchasing power and the fiscal policies of other countries. The policy of the present Administration is not a high tariff policy, it is one of promoting greater freedom in the matter of trade, in a manner which will encourage production at home and the marketing of our excess of production abroad.

Position Made Clear.

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

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

Forecast of Budget Proposals.

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

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

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

Work of Tariff Board.

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

I do not think I need devote any time to exposing the weakness of the "stolen clothes" and "made in Washington" cries. As I have already said, if both are true the Tory party stands self-condemned. The Liberal party has never had occasion to steal political clothes from any party, least of all the outworn garments which drape the Tory party. The Liberal party has its own consistent policy, a policy of moderation, a policy which has developed from time to time to meet the changing conditions in the world and in Canada itself. If it had been so ill-advised as to seek Conservative garments, where would it have found them? At the Winnipeg convention, where it will be recalled that the whole Tory party was painfully careful to make sure that the word "protection" appeared in not a line of its platform? Or from the Winnipeg address of Mr. Bennett last week, when protection returned in full and resounding force, not so

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much as a political garment, as a political umbrella, or political omnibus. You may have noted how at Winnipeg Mr. Bennett declared there was to be protection for labor and agriculturists, for producers and for consumers, as well as for manufacturers and others. Just how that protection is to be brought about he did not say. He has been studiously vague and indefinite, and he has not mentioned a single specific change that he would propose.

The British Preference.

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

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

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

Policies Contrasted.

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

Mr. Manion—Does not the right hon. gentleman think we could have negotiated a treaty with a little more effect if we had kept our weapons until the negotiations were completed.

Mr. Mackenzie King—What weapons? This is not a case of war.

Mr. Manion—The right hon. gentleman talked of war the other day. But trade is war so far as that goes.

Mr. Mackenzie King—That is the language of my hon. friend—trade is war.

Mr. Manion—So it is.

Mr. Mackenzie King — I always thought trade was exchange.

Mr. Manion—Yes, but we have tariff wars.

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

"Tell me, where did free trade ever fight for you as well. I will use them for the manufacturers. I will make a fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you."

In other words, to the Tory mind it would appear that trade is not something as the result of which each of the parties concerned may gain, but is in the nature of conflict, where as an outcome there must be gain to one and loss to another. So, Mr. Bennett goes on to say that he will have nothing to do with the giving of preferences save where something of a corresponding nature is given in return. He fails to see that people trade only because they wish to, and only because each of the parties concerned has reason to believe that he is benefitting by the exchange. Where a commodity is being bought or sold the buyer or seller believes that what he is getting in exchange is more to his advantage to him than that which is being given in exchange. In other words, both parties stand to gain or there would be no trade. The Liberal Party has consistently taken the view that where it has given a preference it has made possible an increasing measure of trade between the countries concerned.

Blasting a Way to Trade.

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

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

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

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

May I ask you to ponder this question both now and until your votes are cast. Should the Government of this country be entrusted to men who speak of commerce in terms of war, who would abolish the British preference excepting on a basis of hard bargaining and who would destroy the founda-

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tions of good-will upon which our tremendous foreign trade is surely founded to-day?

Mutual Preferences.

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

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

Give Canada Consideration.

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

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

Policy Avoids Bargaining.

One of the real advantages of the Liberal method is that it avoids this very feature of bargaining which all too frequently creates difficult situations instead of relieving them. The ready manner in which the Island Colony of Bermuda within less than a month of the time in which our budget was introduced granted increased preference to Canadian bran, hay, middlings, shorts, wheat flour and fish, is evidence of the kind of response which is likely to be accorded a right, fair and generous attitude. Another great advantage of our method of proceeding is that we avoid altogether interfering in any way with the existing fiscal policies of other parts of the British Empire. The recognition of the fullest autonomy of all the self-governing parts of the British Empire by all the others is of the very essence of the maintenance of the whole structure. There is nothing that we in Canada would more resent than an effort on the part of Britain or any of the other Dominions to compel us to alter our fiscal system as a means of further co-operation in trade or in other matters between themselves and us. Most of all, is this true with respect to Great Britain. It is for the people of Britain to decide for themselves what fiscal policy they wish to maintain. It is for us in our endeavors to further co-operation between the different parts of the empire, to accept fiscal policies and conditions as we find them. To seek, either directly or indirectly, to alter the fiscal policies of other parts of the empire, is, I believe, only to invite discord where unity at all times should be the supreme aim. Whether it be a Conservative Government, led by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, as was the case at the last two Imperial Conferences, or a Liberal Government led by Mr. Lloyd George, or a Labor Government led by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the attitude assumed by the Liberal party towards Britain in the budget as introduced into and passed by Parliament cannot do other than win for it the best possible means of approach towards further co-operation on the part of Britain. Our policy, while of benefit to ourselves, is also beneficial to Britain, regardless of which political party may be in office or power there, and has, as we well know, been so recognized by all.

Economic Conferences.

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

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

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

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well have assumed that the people of the Dominion would be prepared to continue to trust the representation of Canada to those who had previously represented her so well. We might, had we wished, have taken the position that there was no need for a special mandate, that the administration was entitled to remain in office until November of next year; that it could be held to account at a subsequent session of Parliament for the character of its representation; that that session would necessarily be followed by a general election at which the people, as well as their representatives in Parliament, would hold the ministry to account.

Need of a Mandate.

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

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

Canada in Pioneer Role.

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

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

Personnel of Ministry.

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

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

May I say that I believe it is the general opinion that Canada at no time has had a government composed of abler men, of men more genuinely disinterested or of higher purpose than the men I am proud to have as my colleagues in the present administration. I believe it is true that no government has ever given a better account of itself both at home and abroad. May I ask Mr. Bennett who, in the administration that he has in mind, are to take the place of the ministers in the present Government from the Province of Quebec, from the Province of Ontario, from the Maritime Provinces, and west of the Great Lakes. Who are the gentlemen he has in mind as those who are to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference? I will tell him who of the Government will be among the number to represent Canada, if the present administration is returned: At the Imperial Conference, the present Minister of Justice, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who represented Canada with such ability and distinction at the Imperial Conference of 1926 and who represented Canada at the Subsidiary Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation which met in London last fall, will be one of the representatives. Another of the representatives at the Imperial Conference will be the present Minister of National Defence, Colonel the Hon. J. L. Ralston, who during the present year represented Canada with such credit to himself and to our country at the Conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments. At the Economic Conference Canada will be represented by the present Minister of Finance, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, the author of the budget of 1930, a budget which has stirred and warmed the heart of the whole British Empire. Another representative will be the present Minister of Trade and Com-

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merce, Hon. James Malcolm, under whose auspices the trade of Canada has expanded as never before to all quarters of the globe.

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

"The Meeting of the Ways."

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

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TORONTO MAIL AND EMPIRE JUNE 17, 1930

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Stakes Ministry's Fate On List of Achievements Stresses Imperial Trade

Declares Budget, Mandate for Imperial Conference and Government's Record Are Three Main Issues of Campaign in Keynote Speech at Brantford.

PROMISES EARLY ST. LAWRENCE STATEMENT

Accuses Conservatives of Attempting to Block Canada's Nationhood Status—Says 1911 Cry in Danger of Becoming No Truck or Trade With Empire.

By KEN. W. MacTAGGART.
Mail and Empire Staff Writer.

Brantford, June 16.—Right Honorable William Lyon Mackenzie King to-night laid his offering on the altar of public opinion.

It was the offering of achievement, Liberal achievement during eight and a half years of administration. He offered that administration to the people of Canada for the next five years and upon it, he stated, the Liberal party is ready to stand or fall. It was the manifesto of his Government.

Before the largest gathering that ever attended a political meeting in this city he told of the seven years through which Canada has most recently come. Seven thousand people packed the armories of the Dufferin Rifles, to which he was triumphantly paraded by the band of Post 90 of the Canadian Legion. He was accompanied by three Cabinet Ministers who seek with him re-election to Canada's Government.

In short, brief, pungent sentences, fired with feeling and thrown out in the manner characteristic of the Premier, he reviewed the work of his Government, told of the thoughts that had been behind its every action and move. Then he challenged Hon. Richard Bedford Bennett, Conservative chieftain, to tell Canadians what he had to offer Canada in its stead.

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Challenge to Name Cabinet.

He demanded that Mr. Bennett tell now the men who will form his cabinet, the men who will represent Canada at the Imperial conferences to be held next September. Not till the names were told, Mr. King declared, will Canadians know what they are asked to do. "I ask him to tell you—and he said he will reply to me to-night in Vancouver—I asked him," and the Premier leaned low to the radio microphone, "who will he give you from Quebec to take the place of Lapointe, who to take the place of Ralston from the Maritimes, who to take the place of Ontario's cabinet members, who will represent as does Dunning the great people of the West? I ask that and make that my challenge to him now."

He predicted the complete abolition of sales tax, he intimated an early pronouncement on St. Lawrence development to be delivered on an occasion when more time be given the subject, he told of the creation of national unity through Federal cooperation with the Provinces, of the need of world markets, of the Government's past expenditures for British settlement, of the realization by Canada of a national status among the countries of the world and of the creation of national legations in Paris and Tokyo and he said: "Mr. Bennett says that every nation is a competitor. I say every nation is a customer. He says he will blast a way for trade. Is that the way to gain trade? Will you trade with the man who holds out his hand to you or the one who wields a club over your head? Look at the little island, England; free trade for a hundred years. Is she a coward?"

He then stated that Canada's representatives at the next Imperial conference, if the Government is returned, will be Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Col. Hon. J. L. Ralston and Hon. James Malcolm.

Upholds Dunning Budget.

In referring to the budget as the outstanding issue in the campaign the premier said that the budget of 1930 was the response of the Government to a combination of internal and external factors in the present economic situation.

He described the countervailing duties as a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade at all times on fair and equal terms; a frank and sincere announcement to our neighbors "that we are ready in the future as we have been in the past to consider trade on a reciprocal basis."

Answering charges of the Conservatives, he declared that the Liberal party "has never had occasion to steal political clothes from any party, least of all the outworn garments which drape the Tory party."

Swinging to imperial trade, he announced that the Conservative cry of 1911—"No truck or trade with the Yankees"—was in danger of becoming in 1930 "No truck or trade with Great Britain."

With the declaration that Conservatives had consistently tried to block the recognition of Canada's nationhood he interjected the constitutional issue into the campaign.

Replies to Ferguson.

The Premier made one brief reference to the presence in the campaign of Ontario's Premier, G. Howard Ferguson, on the five-cent piece speech issue.

Provincial problems faced the Liberal administration, he declared. They were met; there was not a single case of distinction.

"And in this issue," the Premier continued, "may I speak in view of the attitude of the Premier of this province and his Government. There was not a single case where we dealt with Liberals alone yet all received similar recognition; there was not the slightest suggestion of any party distinction as he (Premier Ferguson) well knows. We worked together and created a national unity never known before."

"We are at last at the meeting of the ways in so far as intra-empire trade is concerned. We are at the position where a favorable response to our attitude and action already expressed in our budget will be given by the Government of Great Britain and the sister Dominions of the Empire.

"It may not be going too far to say that the acceptance or rejection of our budget may determine whether the highways of the Empire are to become the avenues of British commerce expanding ever more widely over land and sea or whether, in so far as the Empire is concerned, its highways are to remain distinguishagle from the other trade routes of the world."

The Premier opened his remarks by expressing his thanks to the millions of unseen listeners who form the people of Canada. To them thanks was due for the support the Government had been given in the last few years.

"It will be expected of the leaders in this campaign that they speak to all Canada. I am trying to do that. I am here in Brantford to-night to pay a tribute to the late citizen, your citizen Alexander Graham Bell. In a few days I will be in Cape Breton where his ashes remain a part of Canada.

"I also pay tribute to your two candidates, those two men who preceded me to this platform, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Harold. I am glad to know them as my friends."

Leaping directly, then, into his address the premier divided the issues of the election into there classifications: the Government's record; secondly, the budget, and lastly, the choice of Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conference in September.

Other Speakers Heard.

Prior to the arrival of the Premier a number of local citizens spoke to the huge audience. The hall was packed nearly an hour before Mr. King's entrance and they cheered and applauded the addresses. Among the speakers were R. F. Miller, former M.P.P.; Dr. Charlton of Galt, Mayor Hilbert of Galt, A. T. Whitaker of Brantford, Charles Widdifield, Liberal candidate in South Waterloo.

hTe armories was draped with red, white and blue buntings. Placards announced: "Are you for Canada and the Empire?", "Build Canada and Empire trade—vote Liberal." "Let King and Dunning continue their work — vote Liberal." A. T. Whitaker, president of the local Liberal Association, acted as chairman and entered the hall a minute ahead of the Premier—causing much excitement amongst the sweltering crowd.

The Premier entered the hall behind a stalwart piper of the Hamilton Kilty Band. Both were warm from their struggle through the mobs that packed the street and entrance. On the platform were seated three Senators: Senators James Spence and W. H. Maguire of Toronto, and Senator Little of Windsor. The Premier was accompanied by Hon. W. D. Euler, Hon. J. C. Elliott and Hon. James Malcolm, Ministers of the recent Government. The address of the Premier was broadcast to all Canada through a network of 24 radio stations, the largest hook-up yet known in Canada. When the Premier began speaking a crowd of about 500 persons were standing in the corridors and aisles.

Mayor Beckett of Brantford welcomed the Premier on behalf of the city and the throng that overflowed through the exits and into the streets and on the lawn.

John Harold, Liberal candidate for North Brant, an old Liberal stronghold but a Conservative seat at present, reviewed in tabloid form some of the achievements of Liberal policies. W. Ross MacDonald, candidate of Brantford, was cheered as was Mr. Harold.

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Challenge to Name Cabinet.

He demanded that Mr. Bennett tell now the men who will form his cabinet, the men who will represent Canada at the Imperial conferences to be held next September. Not till the names were told, Mr. King declared, will Canadians know what they are asked to do. "I ask him to tell you—and he said he will reply to me to-night in Vancouver—I asked him," and the Premier leaned low to the radio microphone, "who will he give you from Quebec to take the place of Lapointe, who to take the place of Ralston from the Maritimes, who to take the place of Ontario's cabinet members, who will represent as does Dunning the great people of the West? I ask that and make that my challenge to him now."

He predicted the complete abolition of sales tax, he intimated an early pronouncement on St. Lawrence development to be delivered on an occasion when more time be given the subject, he told of the creation of national unity through Federal cooperation with the Provinces, of the need of world markets, of the Government's past expenditures for British settlement, of the realization by Canada of a national status among the countries of the world and of the creation of national legations in Paris and Tokyo and he said: "Mr. Bennett says that every nation is a competitor. I say every nation is a customer. He says he will blast a way for trade. Is that the way to gain trade? Will you trade with the man who holds out his hand to you or the one who wields a club over your head? Look at the little island, England; free trade for a hundred years. Is she a coward?"

He then stated that Canada's representatives at the next Imperial conference, if the Government is returned, will be Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Col. Hon. J. L. Ralston and Hon. James Malcolm.

Upholds Dunning Budget.

In referring to the budget as the outstanding issue in the campaign the premier said that the budget of 1930 was the response of the Government to a combination of internal and external factors in the present economic situation.

He described the countervailing duties as a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade at all times on fair and equal terms; a frank and sincere announcement to our neighbors "that we are ready in the future as we have been in the past to consider trade on a reciprocal basis."

Answering charges of the Conservatives, he declared that the Liberal party "has never had occasion to steal political clothes from any party, least of all the outworn garments which drape the Tory party."

Swinging to imperial trade, he announced that the Conservative cry of 1911—"No truck or trade with the Yankees"—was in danger of becoming in 1930 "No truck or trade with Great Britain."

With the declaration that Conservatives had consistently tried to block the recognition of Canada's nationhood he interjected the constitutional issue into the campaign.

Replies to Ferguson.

The Premier made one brief reference to the presence in the campaign of Ontario's Premier, G. Howard Ferguson, on the five-cent piece speech issue.

Provincial problems faced the Liberal administration, he declared. They were met; there was not a single case of distinction.

"And in this issue," the Premier continued, "may I speak in view of the attitude of the Premier of this province and his Government. There was not a single case where we dealt with Liberals alone yet all received similar recognition; there was not the slightest suggestion of any party distinction as he (Premier Ferguson) well knows. We worked together and created a national unity never known before."

"We are at last at the meeting of the ways in so far as intra-empire trade is concerned. We are at the position where a favorable response to our attitude and action already expressed in our budget will be given by the Government of Great Britain and the sister Dominions of the Empire.

"It may not be going too far to say that the acceptance or rejection of our budget may determine whether the highways of the Empire are to become the avenues of British commerce expanding ever more widely over land and sea or whether, in so far as the Empire is concerned, its highways are to remain distinguishagle from the other trade routes of the world."

The Premier opened his remarks by expressing his thanks to the millions of unseen listeners who form the people of Canada. To them thanks was due for the support the Government had been given in the last few years.

"It will be expected of the leaders in this campaign that they speak to all Canada. I am trying to do that. I am here in Brantford to-night to pay a tribute to the late citizen, your citizen Alexander Graham Bell. In a few days I will be in Cape Breton where his ashes remain a part of Canada.

"I also pay tribute to your two candidates, those two men who preceded me to this platform, Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Harold. I am glad to know them as my friends."

Leaping directly, then, into his address the premier divided the issues of the election into there classifications: the Government's record; secondly, the budget, and lastly, the choice of Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conference in September.

Other Speakers Heard.

Prior to the arrival of the Premier a number of local citizens spoke to the huge audience. The hall was packed nearly an hour before Mr. King's entrance and they cheered and applauded the addresses. Among the speakers were R. F. Miller, former M.P.P.; Dr. Charlton of Galt, Mayor Hilbert of Galt, A. T. Whitaker of Brantford, Charles Widdifield, Liberal candidate in South Waterloo.

hTe armories was draped with red, white and blue buntings. Placards announced: "Are you for Canada and the Empire?", "Build Canada and Empire trade—vote Liberal." "Let King and Dunning continue their work — vote Liberal." A. T. Whitaker, president of the local Liberal Association, acted as chairman and entered the hall a minute ahead of the Premier—causing much excitement amongst the sweltering crowd.

The Premier entered the hall behind a stalwart piper of the Hamilton Kilty Band. Both were warm from their struggle through the mobs that packed the street and entrance. On the platform were seated three Senators: Senators James Spence and W. H. Maguire of Toronto, and Senator Little of Windsor. The Premier was accompanied by Hon. W. D. Euler, Hon. J. C. Elliott and Hon. James Malcolm, Ministers of the recent Government. The address of the Premier was broadcast to all Canada through a network of 24 radio stations, the largest hook-up yet known in Canada. When the Premier began speaking a crowd of about 500 persons were standing in the corridors and aisles.

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"I feel confident," he stated, "that Brantford is going back to the Liberal party." Soldiers' aid and old age pensions were the ancient riding's necessities three years ago. Since then Canada has been given these two great needs. "And now," he said, "soldiers' pensions are not an issue because the necessary legislation has been written into Canadian history. That pledge is fulfilled. And the old people are receiving monthly payments, thanks to the same man, your prime minister."

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TORONTO DAILY STAR JUNE 17, 1930

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Canada's Greatness Treads Path of Trade Wider Empire

RECORD OF GOVERNMENT LONDON ECONOMIC MEET AND BUDGET ARE ISSUES

Support Asked for Policies Which Lift Canada From Despond to Prosperity—Premier Leaves "Whisper of Death" to Bennett While He Plans Greater Dominion

MACKENZIE KING OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN

The following is an extended report of Premier King's speech at Brantford last night:

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

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

"There are three outstanding issues in the present campaign. The first is the record of the government in the discharge of its public duties since it first assumed office. The second is the budget of 1930, representing as it does the views of the present administration on important questions of fiscal and trade policy. The third is the direct issue of a choice between Liberal and Conservative parties as the representatives of Canadian opinion at the Imperial and Economic Conferences which are to be held in London in September of the present year.

"Let me deal first of all with the record of the government; not only our record since we were returned to office in September, 1926, but our record from the time we first came into office in December, 1921.

"Were there no other issue before the people, I should ask for nothing more than that we should be judged fairly and squarely on the manner in which, having regard for all circumstances, we have administered the affairs of Canada during the past eight and a half years. For in that time the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond, and out of years of depression it has been brought into years of prosperity which have not been equalled in its history. The growth and development of Canada under the present administration stand without parallel in the history of this or any other nation.

"Standing on a record of sound progressive accomplishment, we approach the problems of the future with the same faith, courage and optimism which have made possible the achievements of the past years. The 'whispers of death,' the fear of returning depression, the complaints of an exodus which has ceased, the misgivings

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for the future, I shall leave to Mr. Bennett and other leaders of the Conservative party whose last tenure of office was indelibly associated with acute economic depression, and whose minds apparently are still shackled to the gloomy memories of other days.

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

"On March 31, 1922, as a result of the war, and of the extravagance of the last Conservative administration, the net debt had reached the staggering total of over $2,427,000,000. In the last two years of the Conservative administration no less than $174,000,000 had been added to the public debt. In addition not less than $355,000,000 had been borrowed out of the public treasury to meet the deficits on our railways during the three fiscal years 1919-22. Depression was general, the business community was anxious for the future, the industrial life of the country was paralyzed; foreign trade was contradicted; agriculture was depressed.

Period of Progress

"Against this dark background, which is still a vivid memory to many of us to-day, let me point out briefly the manner in which the Liberal administration met the problem of reconstruction, turned deficits into surpluses, reduced taxes, co-ordinated and vitalized the Canadian National Railways, revived industry, stimulated agriculture, extended foreign trade, and brought to Canada the greatest period of progress it has ever known.

"We approached the problem from two directions; first, by the curtailment of expenditures, the second, with the raising of increased revenues by the necessary additional taxes. The second of these methods is traditionally unpopular. The previous administration had avoided it, at a time when the patriotism of the people might well have been counted on to support increased taxation to meet the tremendous cost of the war.

"Sir Thomas White has said that we should not include in the expenditures for the six years mentioned those made on capital account and on account of railway subsidies, which amounted in the six years to $8,500,000, also what appears in the public accounts as 'other charges,' being in fact largely the costs involved in raising loans. The only other possible figures that Sir Thomas might wish to exclude were non-active advances to the then bankrupt railways in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, aggregating $45,780,000.

"My reply to this is, that in our expenditures for the eight and a half years we have been in office, we have included all expenditures made on account of capital outlay, all subsidies, or non-active advances to railways, and expenditures incurred in the negotiation of loans. So long as a like method of accounting is carried out with respect to both periods, and so long as what is meant is fully understood by all, no exception can be taken.

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

"Where the previous administration avoided their responsibilities we met ours courageously and without regard to political consequences. We imposed new taxes, we increased certain old taxes, but this we did from the urgent necessity of balancing the national budget. To have continued the other course would have brought the country into a condition of bankruptcy. Within two years our first task was accomplished; we had raised sufficient revenues not only to balance our budget but to give us on the 31st March, 1924, a surplus of nearly $36,000,000.

"From that time forward we began to pay off annually without intermission an increasing portion of the vast burden of debt which was the joint legacy from the war and the extravagance of the previous administration. Every year, including and since 1924, we have had a surplus instead of deficits in the public accounts. In seven successive years, without exception, this has been the case.

Reducing Deficits

"May I say here that in all the years from Confederation down to the time that we came into office there were only eight years in which there was a surplus, four of which were under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In other words, there have been surpluses in the public accounts in fifteen out of sixty-three years. Only four of these were in the entire period of Conservative administration, and seven have been during the eight and a half years that the present administration has held office. The sum total of surpluses in the public accounts is $315,000,000, of which $273,000,000 represents the surpluses achieved since we came into office. At the rate at which we have been reducing debt during the past four years, the total public debt of Canada would be paid off entirely in the course of the next forty years.

"Not only has the national debt been steadily reduced, but expenditures have been kept down to the minimum, consistent with efficient administration. Despite a period of unparalleled prosperity during the past five years, the government has kept national expenditures within prudent limits, and has thus set an example of thrift and economy for the country at large."

The long list of income tax reductions were enumerated by Premier King. The corporation tax was reduced to 8 per cent. on incomes in excess of $2,000. The exemption on each child was raised from $200 to $300. The salary exemption was raised from $2,000 to $3,000 in the case of married persons or persons with dependents.

The same course was pursued by the premier in connection with the sales tax reductions, until only 1 per cent. is left. "I need not ask you, ladies and gentlemen," said Premier King, "what will happen to that 1 per cent. if the present administration is returned to office."

The subject of immigration next received Premier King's attention, especially the refutation of Canadian emigration on a large scale into the United States. Such a movement, he contended, was very temporary, since the United States had prospered far more than Canada during the war, but now, owing to policies of the government in encouraging Canadian industry, Canada is more prosperous than the United States and the tide of migration is pouring back here, including many citizens of the United States.

"While conditions of employment in Canada," he admitted, "may not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States or for that matter in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals to-day the migration from Canada to the United States."

British Preference

He easily spiked the allegation that the government was preferring foreign to British immigration, citing the alacrity with which the government had taken up this challenge of Mr. Bennett in the House, and had appointed an impartial commission to determine the facts, which showed that while Canada was spending 11 cents per capita on continental immigrants, she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on immigrants from the British Isles.

Soil is Kept British

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

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

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Basic Industries

"I need not remind you that we have regarded the development of the great basic industries as fundamental in our national progress," he continued. "We have recognized from the start that our manufacturing industries and our trade, both domestic and foreign, were dependent more than on aught else upon the utilization of our great natural resources.

"We have shaped our policies with respect to the tariff in a manner which, while keeping in mind essentials in the development of manufacturing and of trade would, above all else, further the growth and development of our basic industries."

Premier King briefly summarized some of the most familiar reductions in the tariff that have benefited the consumer since the present administration came into power. First, there was the reduction on some instruments of production, boots and shoes, sugar and textiles. The second year of the administration there was an additional 10 per cent. discount in the British preference rate on goods brought in through Canadian ports. In 1924 came great reductions on motor cars, motor trucks and other motor vehicles. This year, by the British preference, there is a complete removal of all duties on tea, porcelain, household utensils and other commodities affecting the homes of the people throughout Canada. All these changes lessened the cost of living. On account of a reduction in costs of production, all the people benefited from the great industries of agriculture, lumber, mining, fishing, and also from the manufacturing industries. Both at home and abroad, Canada's trade had extended.

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

Huge Trade Growth

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

"I shall have, I fear, to reserve for another time what I would like to have told you to-night of our policies with respect to labor and with respect to war veterans," Premier King declared. "May I just remind you that there has been less in the way of industrial strife, more in the way of industrial peace in Canada during the last few years than has been enjoyed by any other industrial country.

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

"And here may I point out something which has also a bearing upon the somewhat surprising attitude of the premier of this province and his government in this general election, namely, that in not a single case were the negotiations conducted exclusively with governments of the same political persuasion as the present administration at Ottawa.

Eradicate Grievances

"It made no difference to us whether we were dealing with Liberal governments or, as happened to be the case, more particularly, with Progressive and Conservative governments, our attitude throughout was the same: not an endeavor merely, but a determination to see that in the interests of national unity these long standing grievances should for once and for all be eradicated and eradicated in a way which would leave no vestige of distrust or illwill.

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

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

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

The premier then turned to the question of the budget.

The anomaly of trying to fit the so-called "National Policy" of Sir John A. Macdonald and the Conservatives formulated in 1878 to the vastly changed Canada of to-day was exposed by Premier King. In other words, the Conservative party to-day says that Canada needs even more in the way of protection than she needed fifty years ago for the infant, struggling industries of that time.

A Compact Nation

"But is that the Canada we know to-day?" the premier asked. We have ceased to be a dominion of scattered provinces. We are a compact nation. There is no break in the chain from coast to coast. Our agencies of transportation and communication are world agencies.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Meet Growers' Needs

"In revising the customs tariff on fruits and vegetables, the government has had before it the evidence presented to the tariff advisory board on several occasions by those who were primarily interested in this important branch of our agricultural production. There has been for many years a tariff schedule imposing duties on the importation of fruits and vegetables. It was represented to us, however, that the existing scale of duties permitted an unreasonable competition at certain seasons of the year from the earlier maturing crops of other countries. It was not easy to devise a means of meeting the needs of the fruit and vegetable growers without, at the same time, imposing a severe burden on Canadian consumers.

"We have met the situation by combining ad valorem rates, which operate throughout the entire year, with specific minimum rates, which apply at certain designated seasons, which are set out explicitly in the new schedules.

"In this manner we have endeavored to meet the requirements of the growers during the period when they suffer from instability of prices, and at the same time by the limitation of the season during which these specific duties apply, we have kept clearly in mind the interests of the consumers of these commodities. In past year, moreover, a large proportion of our early fruits and vegetables has been purchased from the United States. We believe that the British West Indies are capable of supplying us with an increasing share of this business. Under the existing trade agreement these islands have assured us of a preference in their market. In accordance, therefore, with our declared policy of trading with those who are willing to trade with us, we have made provision for the free entry into Canada of fruits and vegetables under the British preference. Already we have seen what the response of other parts of the British Empire is likely to be to this attitude and policy. Bermuda has given to us since our budget was introduced, additional preference or free entry of our agricultural manufactured products, and this very week there is assembling at Trinidad representatives of all the British West Indies for the purpose of considering closer trade relations with our country.

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

Reciprocal Preference

"The present budget is framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It is not a new policy. It is the traditional policy of the Liberal party as inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897. It was opposed by the Conservatives then as it is opposed by them to-day. They have said that we must have preference for preference, and that no favors should be extended to Great Britain until she is prepared to forego the policy of free trade. If Great Britain comes to the point where she is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, is it not reasonable to suppose that

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through the voluntary action of Canada in inaugurating and extending the British preference this Dominion would receive first consideration in any new fiscal arrangement Great Britain might adopt? If the government of Great Britain indicates its desire to do so, the present administration can be trusted to carry forward to a successful conclusion any proposal for trade on a basis of reciprocal preference.

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

Analyzes Criticism

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

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

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

Free Trade Not Issue

"Well," said Mr. King, "free trade is not an issue in this campaign, and Mr. Bennett knows it. But there is a country which has maintained a free trade policy for almost 100 years. Does Mr. Bennett suggest that Great Britain is guilty of economic cowardice because it has not followed the high-tariff policies of the United States? 'We will make our tariffs fight for you,' he declared in ringing tones. 'We will blast a way to trade.'

"Let me ask you frankly: Did you ever hear of anyone blasting a way to trade? Germany tried that method of gaining world supremacy in trade. There are business men, salesmen and commercial travellers in this audience. Let me ask you this question: Did you ever secure an order by force? Did you ever gain trade by ill will against your customer?"

"No, no," cried the crowd.

Is Commerce to Be War?

"Should the government of this country," asked Mr. King, later on, "be entrusted to men who speak of commerce in terms of war, who would abolish the British preference, excepting on a basis of hard bargaining, and who would destroy the foundation of good-will upon which our tremendous foreign trade is surely founded today?"

Again the "No, no" cries rang out from the audience. Mr. Bennett was "nailed hard" by the prime minister for his references to the government ministers.

Premier King quoted statements by the late Hon. Mr. Robb and himself in the House and throughout the country, outlining step by step their attitude in face of the threatened increase in duties by the new United States tariff and their reasons for waiting until it was certain what the United States were really going to do before action by the government of Canada. In no way, he pointed out, was it the intention of Canada to be provocative.

"The people of Canada may rely upon the present administration taking care of Canadian trade in future," he quoted, "as we have taken care of it in the past. They may rely upon the Canadian tariff being made to serve Canadian interests. No situation has arisen during the past nine years which has not been satisfactorily met. The government is fully prepared in the interests of Canada to readjust its fiscal policy from time to time to meet any changes in existing fiscal structures which may affect our markets.

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

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

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"Gave Us Equality"

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

"Mr. Bennett and his party insist that we should give absolutely no preference to the mother country unless as the result of a bargain, unless in return for an equivalent tariff preference from Great Britain. Is it true that we have received no advantage in Britain's market? It is true that Britain has not, except in a limited measure, established protective tariffs and given us a preferential reduction, but if she has not given us a preference over the foreigner she has given us equality with her own producers.

"We all wish to preserve and extend the British market. It has been our greatest outlet in the past. Whatever changes may come, it will remain a great and indispensable market.

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

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

Coming to the third of the issues—which party is to represent Canada at the imperial and economic conferences at London this year, Premier King described how the government, to Mr. Bennett's dismay, had eagerly accepted his challenge for a vote of the people, although the government was entitled to remain in office till November, 1931.

"The situation, however, became somewhat different," he said, "once the minister of finance had introduced his budget in the House, and it was apparent that the budget was likely to become a matter of political controversy.

"Those policies, as I have indicated, were deliberately shaped so as to make possible a wider measure of trade between this country and other portions of the British empire, Great Britain in particular. The budget was framed with the design of seeking to gain in British markets the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere. Above all, the budget was framed with a view to holding for western Canada the market for her wheat which for so many years she has had in Great Britain, and this at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to hold her markets elsewhere. To secure from the people of Canada approval of these policies before the imperial conferences take place is, therefore, in our opinion, an all-important consideration if the conferences are to do for the further development of our trade what, with all confidence, we believe they will.

Far Reaching Changes

"Let me remind the people of our country that there are two conferences at which Canada is to be represented in London, the imperial conference and the imperial economic conference. At each of these conferences will be assembled representatives of the government of Great Britain and of the governments of each of the dominions and India. The imperial conference will deal more particularly with constitutional and political problems such as those of inter-imperial relations and foreign affairs. The imperial economic conference will deal more particularly with questions which are primarily economic such as matters of co-operation in inter-empire trade and communication.

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

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

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Star June 17, 1930.

WEALTHY IN PLATITUDES BUT DON'T OWN SLIVER FOR BUILDING PLATFORM

Premier King Opening Campaign Argues Conservatives Bankrupt in Policy

WILDLY ACCLAIMED

Brantford Audience and Radio Listeners Hear Great Issues Lucidly Defined

Special to The Star

Brantford, June 17.—A sweltering June evening and an even warmer welcome greeted Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, premier of Canada, in Brantford last night.

Vociferous acclaim was accorded the premier from the moment he stepped from Canadian National Railway train No. 5 at 7.40 until a madly-cheering throng, which crammed the Brantford armories to capacity, permitted him to retire to his private car nearly four hours later.

Confidence in the administration of the Liberal government in the past and faith in Premier King's plans for the future were echoed in the shouting, applauding crowd which awaited his arrival at the railway station, lined the approach to the armories for three-quarters of a mile, and jammed the great hall to capacity for fully an hour before Premier King was scheduled to open his initial campaign address.

Several thousands struggled and pushed their way into a decorated armories to hear the premier review the record of his government since it first came into power in December, 1921, and define the issues of the campaign.

Not a single word of criticism was voiced or a single heckler silenced during a speech which lasted one hour and 50 minutes.

Despite the intense heat, unrelieved by even a breath of air, the crowd was continually enthusiastic during the three-hour rally.

Ladies fluttered fans before faces from which the powder had long since been washed by perspiration, but the crowd stayed to the end, eager to hear the premier's message.

All Canada was enabled to hear the premier's speech through a network of 25 added stations, the greatest hook-up ever attempted in the Dominion.

Legion Band Is Escort

A reception committee of local notables, headed by the band of the Brantford branch of the Canadian Legion, met the premier's party as the train drew into the station at 7.40 about 35 minutes late. The strains of "O Canada" were merged in the cheering which greeted Premier King's appearance at the door of his private car. Bowing in response to the outburst Premier King was led to 16-cylinder automobile to begin a triumphal procession through the city streets.

The band and a piper played the march of Auld Scotia, firecrackers banged, automobile horns hooted and screamed their welcome. Cars were parked on both sides of the street and stood four deep at intersections to honk their greeting.

Led by the piper, Premier King took his seat on the platform at 8.10. A Niagara of applause roared forth without cessation for three minutes as A. T. Whitaker, chairman of the meeting, called for three cheers. Premier King got the cheers and a litter of "tigers."

The crowd cheered him from the moment he voiced his pride in opening the campaign in the city which had produced Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, until, hoarse of voice, he closed his speech by asking which party would represent Canada at the imperial conference in September—the party which had extended British preference, "or the party with a club in its hand."

They shouted their approval as he spiked the allegations made by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, in Winnipeg recently.

"Mr. Bennett referred to members of the present government as: 'This group of mercenaries, holding office by shame and subterfuge,' and as, 'forgetful in their love of office of all else but their own personal advantages'," Premier King told his hearers.

Not Dignified Language

"He said: 'Look upon them, treacherous to you, self-confessed, deserving of your passionate condemnation'," the premier continued warmly. "May I say to Mr. Bennett that language of this kind is wholly uncalled-for and adds nothing to his stature in a position of leadership. A nation like Canada does not expect that kind of language from its leaders.

"Mr. Bennett hasn't given this country one single constructive idea in the whole of his campaign up to now," Premier King told his audience and radio listeners, which are stated to have included the opposition leader sitting at the dials of a radio in Vancouver, 3,000 miles away. "There has been a great deal of declamation—a great deal of platitudes, by the Tory party during the present campaign, but not a single sliver of constructive platform." (Prolonged applause.)

Pointing out that the Liberal government had gone to the country a year and a half ahead of time in order to go to the imperial conference "with the voice of Canada" behind them, Premier King hotly demanded: "Is that the action of a group of mercenaries holding office by shame and subterfuge?"

With pointed logic the premier stripped bare the Conservative objections to the Dunning budget in which they sought to show that the Liberals had "stolen the clothes" of the Conservative party and that the budget allowed the tariff to be "made in Washington."

"The Liberal party doesn't need to steal the clothes of any other party, least of all the outworn garments which drape the Tory party," he declared. "If that were true, which it is not, that should not make our policies objectionable to their party. And if it were true, what then becomes of the argument that our policy is made in Washington? It doesn't say much for their policy."

Shows Conservative Mind

In an illustration of the operation of the Conservative mind Premier King recalled a debate on the floor of the House during the past session in which Hon. R. J. Manion, Conservative, participated.

"Trade is war," asserted Dr. Manion.

"Trade is exchange," corrected Premier King.

The crowd cheered when the speaker observed that Mr. Bennett saw a competitor where he ought to see a customer; that the present Conservative policy was a "political umbrella" or "political omnibus" to take care of everything under the sun.

The premier referred to speeches of the late Hon. J. A. Robb and himself, made over a year ago, warning the United States to expect reprisals in the Canadian tariff if the United States put through the contemplated additions to its tariff wall, in stirring refutation of Mr. Bennett's charge that the Dunning budget was "premature," "unreasoned" and "hysterically inspired to meet party exigencies."

His Policy Is Definite

"We aim to trade with those who trade with us," was a declaration of policy which almost literally "brought down the house." Premier King was cheered until he had to pause in his speech and bow as he explained the object of the countervailing duties with the United States.

They cheered when the speaker announced the government's intention to buy from Great Britain what had been purchased in the United States; the need for a national policy good for east and west; the appointment of the Hon. Cairine Wilson as first woman senator; and highlights of the Liberal government's enviable fiscal record since 1921.

He labelled the "national policy" of Sir John A. Macdonald "50 years behind the times," and told how Canada's export trade had doubled during the past seven years.

Premier King wanted to know what the Conservatives would say about unemployment now if General McCrae had been allowed to spend $300,000,000 on bringing 300,000 immigrants to Canada and declared the return of Canadian youth to the country of their birth was now greater than their exodus to the United States.

As Premier King's speech drew to a close, old and young crushed their way to the platform to grasp his hand. Those who couldn't reach him renewed their applause and the microphones were still vibrating to the din when the strains of "God Save the King" closed the broadcast.

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Border Cities Star, Windsor June 17, 1930.

Mr. King's Leading Points

THE highlights of Premier King's Keynote speech at Brantford last night follow:

Canada will do business with the nations that are willing to do business with her.

The Government is appealing to the electorate on its record of administration, on the facts of the Dunning budget and on the importance of Canada's representation at the forthcoming Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic conference.

The King Government again emphasizes Canadian national status, and questions the attitude of its opponents in this connection.

The King Government stands committed to a definite policy of strengthening intra-empire trade.

The King Government's position is that trade is an exchange of goods—not a war.

The King Government charges the Opposition with dealing in "platitudes and declamation, but no constructive ideas, nor clear policies."

The premier intimates that he will make a statement later on the St. Lawrence Waterways question.

Wiping out of the remaining one percent of sales tax is forecast.

The premier declares his government has always played fair with the provinces, and will continue to do so despite political leanings.

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The Border Cities Star, Windsor June 17, 1930.

Canada Will Deal With Those Who Deal With Her

Dominion Ready to Do Business With Countries Which Will Meet Her Half Way, Mr. King Declares in Keynote Speech

Cites Countervailing Rates

Greater Commerce With Britain Needed to Offset Loss Of Exports to Republic, and to Develop Market For Wheat of Prairie Belt

Special to The Border Cities Star

BRANTFORD, Ont., June 17.—Serving notice on the United States that Canada is prepared to trade with countries willing to trade with her, but that "our commercial relations must not be one-sided," Premier W. L. Mackenzie King last night launched his re-election campaign hard on the heels of President Hoover's announcement that he would sign the bill raising United States tariffs against products of Canada. Washington despatches today intimate the new United States tariffs will be signed and in effect before midnight.

Countervailing features of the Dunning budget, the premier explained, are designed specifically to impress this determination and this desire for reciprocal trade upon the republic.

Another illustration of this intention, based largely, also, on a desire to increase trade with Great Britain and sell there Canada's products which the new United States tariffs shut out from the republic, is furnished in the budget's British preference features, he said.

Wheat Market Needed

Development of trade relations with Britain on a more extensive scale than in the past is also necessary in order to establish in the old country a market for Canadian wheat, a market which has been considerably curtailed.

Premier King defined the issues Canadian electors must pass on at the polls on July 28 as threefold: the government's record, the budget, and Canada's representation at the imperial conference and the imperial economic conference.

They will be called upon to decide, he said, whether or not they believe in the policy of "blasting a way to trade," as he said Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, stated at Winnipeg, or if they prefer the viewpoint that trade is exchange for mutual advantage, and that it is "secured not by ill will but by good will."

Announces Delegates

Announcing that if returned to office the men who would accompany him to the empire conferences in London this fall would be Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Hon. J. L. Ralston and Hon. James Malcolm, Premier King challenged Mr. Bennett to name the representatives he would select.

Turning to the budget, the premier said policies must be framed to meet existing conditions. The national policy of 1878 would not suit the Canada of 1930. What was more, he declared, the old national policy advocated by the Conservatives had not always served to meet conditions in the past.

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

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

Not National Policy

"With the rapid development of western Canada and the emergency of a great agricultural population engaged in the production of a commodity which must seek its markets throughout the world, high protection, or an all round increase in the tariff can no longer be called a national policy. According to figures given in the Canada Year Book of 1929, over 80 percent of Canadian manufacturing is concentrated in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This percentage is based on figures of production, capital employed and number of employes. While it is true that manufacturing has developed to a considerable extent in western Canada these manufactures are based largely upon the primary industries of agriculture and mining and do not require a tariff

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protection to any considerable extent. It is therefore true to say that a general increase in the tariff in 1930 is essentially a sectional policy so far as the distribution of its benefits is concerned. It has forfeited every right to the name —national policy—given to it by Sir John A. MacDonald in 1878, and by Mr. Bennett in 1930.

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

"It is apparent, therefore, that both a high tariff and free trade are sectional policies when applied to the existing conditions in Canada.

"What then is the answer? The answer given by the Liberal party to a conflict of interests arising out of the tariff is the same as it is with respect to a conflict of interests in all other directions.

"To the greatest possible extent sectional interests must be reconciled in the light of the larger interests of the whole.

Needs Moderation

"This can be effected only by moderation and compromise. Face the fact of our situation. Take Canada as it is, with its changing needs and its conflicting interests. Acknowledge the facts of geography and of divergent industrial development in east, and centre, and west. And having examined the realties of the situation, and having considered the demands of different sections for policies suited to their needs, so mould our social transportation and fiscal policies as to hold the scales evenly between class and creed and section and thus weld a far flung country into a united Canadian nation."

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

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

Imperial Meeting

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

"The budget of 1930 is therefore the response of the present government to a combination of internal and external factors in our economic situation.

Four Proposals

"It contains four proposals, each of them designed to assist the great underlying purpose of assuring a continuance and increase of prosperity in Canada and of widening as far as possible the boundaries of our foreign trade.

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

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

Countervailing Duties

"The next feature of the budget, namely, the countervailing duties, is designed to give a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade at all times on fair and equal terms. The present administration has watched the revision of the American tariff with the closest interest. We cannot but regret that in respect of a considerable range of commodities the tariff duties have been raised against the importation of Canadian products. The wisdom of this policy, however, is for the United States to decide for itself. We, on our part, through the countervailing duties on a selected list of commodities, which are the subject of exchange between Canada and the United States, announce our intention of trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us.

For the present we raise the duties on those selected commodities to the level applied against Canadian exports of the same commodities by either countries, but at the same time we tell our neighbor frankly and sincerely that we are ready in the future, as we have been in the past, to consider trade on a reciprocal basis.

"On this point there can be no misunderstanding of our attitude. Friendly, not hostile, trade relations with the United States as with every other country have always been a primary concern of the present administration. This is a sound neighborly attitude. But we are resolved, in the interests of the Canadian people, that our commercial relations must not be one-sided.

Has Evidence

"In revising the customs tariff on fruits and vegetables, the government has before it the evidence presented to the tariff advisory board on several occasions by those who were primarily interested in this important branch of our agricultural production. There has been for many years a tariff schedule imposing duties on the importation of fruits and vegetables. It was represented to us, however, that the existing scale of duties permitted an unreasonable competition at certain seasons of the year from the earlier maturing crops of other countries.

"It was not easy to devise a means of meeting the needs of the fruit and vegetable growers without, at the same time, imposing a severe burden on Canadian consumers. We have met the situation by combining ad valorem rates which operate throughout the entire year, with specific minimum rates, which apply at certain designated seasons, which are set out explicitly in the new schedules. In this matter we have endeavored to meet requirements of growers during periods when they suffer from instability of prices, and at the same time by the limitation of the season during which these specific duties apply, we have kept clearly in mind the interests of consumers of these commodities. In past years, moreover, large proportion of our early fruits and vegetables has been purchased from the United States. We believe that the British West Indies are capable of supplying us with an increasing share of this business.

Assure Preference

"Under the existing trade agreement these islands have assured us of a preference in their market. In accordance, therefore, with our declared policy of trading with those who are willing to trade with us, we have made provision for the free entry into Canada of fruits and vegetables under the British preference. Already we have seen what the response of other parts of the British Empire is likely to be by their attitude and policy. Bermuda has given to us since our budget was introduced, addi-

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tional preference or free entry on some of our agricultural and manufactured products and this very week there are assembling at Trinidad representatives of all the British West Indies for purpose of considering closer trade relations with our country.

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

Definite Purpose

"The present budget is framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It is not a new policy. It is the traditional policy of the Liberal party as inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897. It was opposed by the Conservatives then as it is opposed by them today. They have said that we must have preference and that no favors should be extended to Great Britain until she is prepared to forego the policy of free trade.

"If Great Britain comes to the point where she is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, is it not reasonable to suppose that through the voluntary action of Canada in inaugurating and extending the British preference this Dominion would receive first consideration in any new fiscal arrangement Great Britain might adopt? If the government of Great Britain indicates its desire to do so, the present administration can be trusted to carry forward to conclusion any proposal for trade on a basis of reciprocal preference. But in the absence of any such proposals from Great Britain, the Liberal party stands for the policy which is not only of benefit to Canadian consumers and to inter-imperial trades with its beneficial effects to the British Empire as a whole, but a policy which is vitally related to the maintenance of a British market for Canadian wheat and other commodities of export. The essential point is that Canada must enlarge her imports from the mother country, in order that she may enlarge her exports to the mother country.

"In the far reaching extension of the British preference under the budget of 1930, this has been our purpose and our objective. We have studied the situation with the utmost care and have revised the tariff schedules with definite aim of diverting a considerable portion of trade from the United States and other countries to Great Britain. We firmly believe that this policy will receive the wholehearted approval of the Canadian people.

Sums Up Criticisms

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

The budget, declared the prime minister, was the outcome of the most mature deliberation.

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

Tariff Board

The work of the tariff advisory board in shaping the budget was gone into by the prime minister. He referred to the fact that the board had been established by the Liberal government as a fact finding body, and that its hearings were held in public.

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

"With the establishment of the advisory board on this and taxation the day has gone for the making of tariffs on impulse, or because of momentary resentments.

Cool, Calm, Reasoning

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

The genesis of the budget was then dealt with by Premier King. When the probability of a revision of the United States tariff was announced, he said, the tariff board was advised by the late Hon. J. A. Robb, then finance minister, and by the prime minister himself to study the probable effect on Canada of such revision. At the same time representations were made to the government of the United States.

"When it became apparent that notwithstanding these representations changes inimical to our country, and to its agricultural interests in particular, were likely to be made, and that our immediate neighbors were not prepared to continue to trade with us except upon unequal terms, a further important step was taken. Both the minister of finance and myself speaking in Parliament, gave our own people to understand that the government was fulily alive to the possible consequence of the action contemplated by the United States, that we were watching Canadian interests to the fullest possible extent.

Intimation Given

"Public intimation was given, in words the significance of which the United States could not do other than fully comprehend, that in the event of tariff changes taking place which might adversely affect our interests, it would be found that Canada was well able to take care of herself: that all countries might expect to see what we proposed in matters of trade to extend our favors as far as might be possible to those countries most ready to favor us, and that where trade could not be expected except on unequal terms, use would be made of the tariff to divert the course of trade, first of all so as to deepen the channels of trade within British Empire and secondly to cause the trade of Canada hereafter more and more to flow in these channels which reciprocal treatment in matters of trade might have to develop between this country and other lands. "Notations from speeches made by himself and Mr. Robb with respect to the position taken by Canada in regard to the United States tariff revision were given by Mr. King at some length. He referred to the speech at Winnipeg in 1929 in which he had said that what was needed was not so much a "red blooded" as a "cool headed" attitude in respect to the matter. At the conclusion of his questions he asked how, in the face of so clear and emphatic a statement of the government's position could anyone claim that the country had been taken by surprise in the last budget?

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"But there are none so blind as those who will not see, and perhaps there are none so prejudiced and readily deceived as those who seek to prejudice and deceive the minds of others," continued Mr. King. "The Tory party has gone so far in its efforts to misrepresent the position of myself and others in our attitude towards the United States and in our attitude toward Britain and other nations of the British Commonwealth that they had come to believe that what they had been repeating over and over again had in it some element of truth and that any change in the tariff which might not accord with their own predictions was something quite impossible.

Actions Speak

"Now they know that the government meant every word of what it said, and they have before them in the form of legislative enactments, acts which speak very much louder than words.

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

"I do not think I need devote any time to exposing the weakness of the 'stolen clothes' and 'made in Washington' cries. As I have already said, if both are true the Tory party stands self-condemned. The Liberal party has never had occasion to steal political clothes from any party, least of all the outworn garments which drape the Tory party. The Liberal party has its own consistent policy, a policy of moderation, a policy which has developed from time to time to meet the changing conditions in the world and in Canada itself. If it had been so ill-advised as to seek Conservative garments, where would it have found them?

"Painfully Careful"

"At the Winnipeg convention, where it will be recalled that the whole Tory party was painfully careful to make sure that the word 'protection' appeared in not a line of its platform. Or from the Winnipeg address of Mr. Bennett last week, when protection returned in full and resounding force, not so much as a political garment, as a political umbrella, or political omnibus? You may have noticed how at Winnipeg Mr. Bennett declared there was to be protection for labor and agriculturists, for producers and consumers as well as for manufacturers and others. Just how that protection is to be brought about, he did not say. He has been studiously vague and indefinite, and he has not mentioned a single specific change that he would propose.

"But whatever Mr. Bennett and his followers may say of 'stolen clothes' and of 'made in Washington' policies, they will scarcely be able to say that either epithet applies to the increases made in the British preference and which, after all, constitute the central figure of the budget." There appeared, said Mr. King, to be a fundamental difference betwen the Liberal party and the Conservatives and the nature of trade. In the House of Commons, he said, Hon. R. J. Manion had declared that trade was war. In the opinion of the prime minister trade was exchange. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, had taken a somewhat similar stand as Dr. Manion in his recent Winnipeg speech, said Mr. King. He quoted from Mr. Bennett's speech as follows: "Tell me where did free trade ever fight for you? You say tariffs are only for the manufacturers. I will make a fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you."

One Gains—One Loses

"In other words," continued Mr. King, "to the Tory mind it would appear that trade is not something as the result of which each of the parties concerned may gain, but is in the nature of conflict, whereas an outcome there must be gain to one and loss to another. So, Mr. Bennett goes on to say that he will have nothing to do with the giving of preferences save where something of a corresponding nature is given in return. He fails to see that people trade only because they wish to, and only because each of the parties concerned has reason to believe that he is benefitting by the exchange. Where a commodity is being bought or sold the buyer or seller believes that what he is getting in exchange is more to his advantage than that which is being given in exchange. In other words, both parties stand to gain or there would be no trade. The Liberal party has consistently taken the view that where it has given a preference it has made possible an increasing measure of trade between the countries concerned.

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

Not An Issue

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

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

Are Insistent

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

"We all wish to preserve and extend the British market. It has been our greatest outlet in the past. Whatever changes may come, it will remain a great and indispensable market.

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

To Get Advantage

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

"I come now to the third of the issues, and with what I have to say in this connection, to the conclusion of my address. You are being called upon to decide which party—the Liberal or the Conservative—is to represent Canadian opinion at the Imperial and Economic Conference to be held in London this year. To this issue, as I have said, is

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necessarily related the question of the personnel of the ministry which is to manage the affairs of Canada during the next parliament."

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

Situation Changed

Mr. King reminded his listeners that the present administration might have claimed that it had a mandate to represent Canada at the Imperial conference in view of the fact that it had still a year of office to run. The situation became somewhat different, however, with the introduction of the budget.

"The fiscal policies embodied in the budget had been framed, amongst other things, in the light and in the knowledge of the conferences to be held in London this fall. Those policies, as I have indicated, were deliberately shaped so as to make possible a wider measure of trade between this country and other portions of the British Empire, Great Britain in particular. The budget was framed with the design of seeking to gain in British markets, the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere. Above all, the budget was framed with a view to holding for western Canada the market for her wheat, which for so many years she has had in Great Britain and this at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to hold her markets elsewhere.

"To secure from the people of Canada approval of these policies before the Imperial Conferences take place, therefore, in our opinion an all important consideration if the conferences are to do for the further development of our trade what, with all confidence, we believe they will. To have a mandate based upon the policies which are now before the people is, therefore, in our opinion, imperative. It is for this reason that we have not hesitated to dissolve parliament over 14 months before the time at which dissolution becomes necessary. When we go to the conferences of 1930 we want to go, as we went to the conferences of 1923 and 1926, with the voice of Canada behind us, and with all the influence and power which comes from the voice of the nation as a whole."

Asks Question

The representation of Canada at the conferences was bound up with the personnel of the ministry, said Mr. King. What had Mr. Bennett to offer by way of constructive leadership? he asked.

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

Points To Record

"May I say that I believe it is the general opinion that Canada at no time has had a government composed of abler men, of men genuinely disinterested, or of men of higher purpose than the men I am proud to have as my colleagues in the present administration. I believe it is true that no government has ever given a better account of itself both at home and abroad. May I ask Mr. Bennett who, in the administration that he has in mind, are to take the place of the minister in the present government from the province of Quebec, in the province of Ontario, in the Maritime Provinces and west of the Great Lakes? Who are the gentlemen he has in mind as those who are to represent Canada at the Imperial conference and the Imperial Economic conference?

"I will tell who of the government will be among the number to represent Canda, if the present administration is returned, at the Imperial conference, the present minister of justice, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who represented Canada with such ability and distinction at the Imperial conference of 1926 and who represented Canada at the subsidiary conference of the operation of Dominion legislation which met in London last fall, will be one of the representatives. Another of the representatives at the Imperial conference will be the present minister of national defense, Col. The Hon. J. L. Ralston, who, during the present year, represented Canada with such credit to himself and to our country at the conference on the limitation of naval armaments. At the Economic conference Canada will be represented by the present minister of finance, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, the author of the budget of 1930, a budget which has stirred and warmed the hearts of the whole British Empire. Another representative will be the present minister of trade and commerce, Hon. James Malcolm, under whose auspices the trade of Canada has expanded as never before to all quarters of the globe.

What Substitutes?

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

"In the general elections of 1911, when the Liberal party in Canada under its great leader, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, appealed to the country on a trade issue in the nature of reciprocity in natural products betwen Canada and the United States, a measure of greater freedom in trade so far as this continent was concerned, and of wider markets for the producers in the great basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing, the forces that were opposed to the tariff changes then proposed, allied under the cry of 'we are at the parting of the ways.'"

"At Meeting of Ways"

"I do not intend to go the length of saying that, having regard to the measure of increased trade assured by the budget of 1930 between Canada and Great Britain, and between Canada and all other parts of the British Empire, we are 'at the parting of the ways,' or that the rejection of the budget, for such would be the significance of the defeat of the present government at this general election, would mean an end to all endeavor further to promote interempire trade. I do, however, say what in very truth I believe to be the fact, that so far as interempire trade is concerned, 'we are at last, at the meeting of the ways,' and that the acceptance of this budget by the people on July 28 will do more than all else to ensure for Canada's representatives at the economic conference in London that favorable response to our attitude and action which we believe will be given by the government of Great Britain and by the governments of all the sister Dominions of the Empire. It may not be going too far to say that the acceptance or rejection of our budget may help to determine whether the highways of Empire are to become, as we hope they may increasingly become, the avenues of a British commerce expanding ever so widely, o'er land and sea, or whether, insofar as the component parts of the Empire are concerned, its highways are to remain indistinguishable from the other trade routes of the world."

Three Main Issues

"There are three outstanding issues in the present campaign," the prime minister began. "The first is the record of the government in the discharge of its public duties since it first assumed office. The second is the budget of 1930, representing as it does the views of the present administration on important questions of fiscal and trade policy. The third, is the direct issue of the representatives of Canadian opinion at the imperial and economic conferences which are to be held in London in September of the present year. This last issue is necessarily related to the question of the personnel of the ministry which is to manage the affairs of our country during the ensuing term of parliament.

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

"Were there no other issue before the people, I should ask for nothing more than that we should be judged fairly and squarely on the manner in which, having regard for all circumstances, we have administered the affairs of Canada during the past eight and a half years," asserted Mr. King, in dealing with the record of the government. "For in that time the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond, and out of years of depression it has been brought into years of prosperity which have not been equalled in its history. As a people and as a government we have been far too modest with respect to the achievements of the years we have been in office.

"We have been so modest, in fact, that the record is but partially known even to the people of our own country. The growth and development of Canada under the present administration stand without parallel in the history of this or any other nation. It is right that these facts should be known and I propose to make the record of the administration an open book from one end of the country to the other.

"Gloomy Memories"

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

Mr. King went at length into the financial record of the government. On March 31, 1914, the net debt of Canada stood at about $336,000,000, he said.

"On March 31, 1922, as the result of the war, and of the extravagance of the last Conservative administration, the net debt had reached the staggering total of over $2,427,000,000. In the last two years of the Conservative administration no less than $174,000,000 had been added to the public debt. In addition not less than $355,000,000 had been borrowed out of the public treasury to meet the deficits on our railways during the three fiscal years 1919-1922.

"Depression was general, the business community was anxious for the future, the industrial life of the country was paralyzed; foreign trade was contracted; agriculture was depressed. Against this dark background; which is still a vivid memory to many of us today, let me point out briefly the manner in which the Liberal administration met the problem of reconstruction, turned deficits into surpluses, reduced taxes, co-ordinated and vitalized the Canadian National Railways; revived industry; stimulated agriculture, extended foreign trade, and brought to Canada the greatest period of progress it has ever known."

Revenues Increased

The government, continued the prime minister, had approached the problem first by curtailment of expenditures and second by increasing revenues. The latter had, of necessity, to be accomplished by additional taxation which, he said, was "traditionally unpopular." The Conservative government had avoided taxing the people to meet the increased costs due to the war, and had raised the necessary money by loan, a very considerable part of which was made exempt from taxation. He was aware that this statement had been challenged, but it was nevertheless true.

"Where the previous administration avoided their responsibility, we met our's courageously and without regard to political consequences," continued Mr. King. "We imposed new taxes, we increased certain old taxes, but this we did from the urgent necessity of balancing the national budget. To have continued the other course would have brought the country into a condition of bankruptcy.

"Within two years our first task was accomplished; we had raised sufficient revenues not only to balance our budget but to give us on the 31st of March, 1924, a surplus of nearly $36,000,000. From that time forward, we began to pay off annually without intermission, an increasing portion of the vast burden of debt which was the joint legacy from the war and the extravagance of the previous administration. Every year, including and since 1924, we have had a surplus instead of deficits in the public accounts. In seven successive years, without exception, this has been the case.

Fifteen Surpluses

"I say here in all the years in which there was a surplus; four of which were under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In other words, there have been surpluses in the public accounts in 15 out of 63 years. Only four of these were in the entire period of Conservative administration, and seven have been during the eight and a half years that the present administration has held office. The sum total of surpluses in the public accounts is $315,000,000, of which $273,000,000 represents the surpluses achieved since we came into office. This is a record of accomplishment which is unequalled by any country or any government which participated in the late war from its commencement.

Reference to the tax reductions followed. Mr. King spoke of the various reductions in the income tax since 1926 up to those contained in the last budget. He referred to the persistent decreases in the sales tax which had brought it down from six to one percent. And he added: With this gradual elimination of the sales tax, I need not ask you ladies and gentlemen, what will happen to that one percent if the present administration is returned to office. He stated that the socalled 'nuisance taxes" had now all been eliminated with the exception of the two cents on cheques above $10, and he mentioned the reduction in the rates of letter postage in Canada from three to two cents and the re-establishment of penny postage.

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

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

$118,000,000 Tax Cut

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

The record of the government in respect to transportation was touched on by Mr. King.

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

Defends Rail Policy

"I notice that Mr. Bennett is saying that the records of parliament show that the Liberal party, when in opposition, opposed the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway as a government owned system. The Liberal party did nothing of the kind. What we did object to was the refusal of the government of the day to submit to parliament for approval the terms and conditions of the contract under which the system was to be acquired.

"We contended that, as the people were being made responsible for the purchase of the system, by terms arranged by agreement, the people's representatives in parliament were entitled to know what those terms were and to approve of them, before final acquisition of the system was made. This, however, government of the day refused to allow, though at a subsequent session of parliament, having failed to include some essential features of the transaction in the agreement, they were obliged to submit the whole measure to parliament and, in order to permit of the additional terms being inserted, to secure its approval which they were of course able to do in virtue of their majority."

Secured Thornton

'It was the present administration which made the necessary provision for the president and the board of directors of the system, and it was the present administration that sought and secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton as president and chairman of the board," declared Mr. King. "It was the present administration that laid down the policy that there should be no political interference with the management or operation of the Canadian National Railways.

"Sir Henry Thornton has publicly testified, on more occasions than one, that the government has lived up to this policy, alike in letter and in spirit. It was the present administration which laid down as a further policy of railway management and operation in this country that government ownership was to be given a fair trial; and that, as between the government owned National Railways and the privately owned Canadian Pacific Railway, there should be neither fear nor favor in the respective treatment to be accorded these roads. I venture to say that the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and his

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board of directors will be the first to say that, in the fulfilment of this policy, the government has sought to be scrupulously fair."

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

Hudson Bay Railway

"But organization of the Canadian National Railways has not been our only achievement in the realm of transportation. We have brought the Hudsons Bay Railway to completion, though the rails on a part of this road had been taken up by our opponents while in office, and the partially constructed roadbed allowed to fall into disrepair and decay."

"We have acquired, and, by making them a part of the Canadian National system, have revitalized not a few of the smaller privately owned railways in different parts of the dominion, and we have, on more than one occasion, made provision through parliament for extensive branch line construction in other parts of the country.

"We have completed the Welland Canal, and we have effected other developments with respect to St. Lawrence waterways, on which I shall have opportunity to say something on another occasion. I wish that time permitted me to say something of the developments in aviation, which the government has steadily sought to initiate and advance.

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

Trend Toward U. S.

"It is quite true that, during the years immediately following our coming into office the trend of migration continued to be from Canada to the States. The reasons for that were very obvious. The United States had prospered while we had suffered through the war.

"During the period of re-establishment of our citizen-soldiery in Canada, preferences in the matter of employment were being given where possible to those who had served overseas. There were not the opportunities for employment here that there were in the country to the south for many of our boys and girls. Not a few of them and of our grown-ups as well left on that account. Moreover, the springs of immigration had, during the war, and the period immediately following the war, been permitted to dry up at the source.

"It takes time for a movement of immigration to get under way. Many had not the wherewithal to migrate in numbers from the British Isles or from other countries after the war, that they had had before, and Canada had not the free homesites to offer, nor was she able to advertise these or to give the low ocean and railway rates which were so important an inducement to British immigration in former years.

"It was not very long, however, before the fruits of our effort became apparent. Little by little the migration of Canadians to the United States began to lessen. In increasing numbers Canadians began to return from the United States to Canada, until today, while conditions of employment in Canada may not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States, or, for that matter, in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals today the migration from Canada to the United States. These are the facts and, far from affording grounds of criticism, they are in the nature of a real achievement.

"With regard to the allegation that the government was preferring foreign to British immigration, it did not take very long to establish the facts. The findings of the parliamentary committee were to the effect that, while Canada was spending 11 cents per capita on continental immigrants, she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on imigrants from the British Isles. Reference to the statistics of the British Empire shows that of citizens of the British Isles emigrating of recent years to other dominions and other parts of the world, Canada has been receiving by a very long way the largest proportion.

Provincial Control

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

Mr. King dealt with the principles which underlay the government tariff policies.

"We have shaped our policies with respect to the tariff in a manner which, while keeping in mind essentials in the development of manufacturing and of trade would, above all else, further the growth and development of our basic industries," he asserted.

"We have recognized that, if our manufacturing and trade were to expand that world markets as well as home markets were an essential, and we hav recognized, further, that what was possible in the way of competition in the markets of the world was dependent in no inconsiderable measure upon the costs of production and the cost of living in our own land.

"So we have striven in our tariff revisions, consistently, to take those steps which, without injury to any legitimate business in the country, would at the same time tend to make possible more in the way of production in our basic industries, through reduction of duties of the instruments of production required in those industries, and on the necessities of life of those employed therein and in the manufactures and other businesses of our country."

He made brief reference to the tariff revisions effected by the present administration since taking office in 1921, and which culminated in the revision concluded in the last budget. Canada, he said, now stood as the sixth great trading country of the world.

Exports Enormous

"You sometimes hear it said that this trade is largely in raw materials; that we are parting with our birthright. Perhaps this is the best time at which to remind you that the quantity of raw materials which Canada imports from the United States for the manufacturing industries, raw materials such as cotton, rubber and the like, exceed in value the total value of the raw materials which Canada exports to the United States. This, too, is perhaps an appropriate moment at which to remind you that the per capita exports of manufactured goods from Canada exceed in value those of any other country in the world, with the exception of Great Britain.

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

"May I remind you that there has been less in the way of industrial strife, more in the way of industrial peace in Canada during the last few years than has been enjoyed by any other industrial country," said Mr. King with respect to the government labor policies. "May I remind you that it was a Liberal administration which created the Canadian department of labor, which introduced its 'fair wages' policy, and which this year has given statutory effect to the payment of fair wages and to an eight-hour day on all public works carried out under contract for the dominion government, and with respect to all labor in the government's own employ."

Liberal policies with respect to the war veterans were touched on by Mr. King. Canada's war pension legislation, he believed, was the most advanced in the world. He referred to what had been accomplished at the last session of parliament.

Resources Returned

Then Mr. King went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the prairie and British Columbia. For 30 years, he said, this had been a problem for different governments. It remained, he said, for the present ad-

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ministration to restore these lands. Ever since their entry into confederation, the Maritime Provinces had felt that they had not had a square deal.

"Here and there, in patchwork fashion, some adjustments have been made in dealing with particular grievances as they arose.

"It remained for the present administration to tackle the problem of Maritime claims in a thorough, statesmanlike fashion. This we have done with respect to their transportation problems, with respect to the problems of their industries, with respect to their subsidies, with respect to their harbor and trade facilities, and to all other matters having a bearing upon the economic welfare of the Maritimes as an integral part of our dominion.

"I have not time to go into the provisions of these several agreements, but I do not hesitate to say that an examination of their provisions reveals a generosity in the manner of the treatment of those provinces such as has never characterized similar negotiations in the history of our dominion.

"And here may I point out that something which has also a bearing upon the somewhat surprising attitude of the premier of this province and his government in this general election, namely that in not a single case were the negotiations conducted exclusively with governments of the same political persuasion as the present administration at Ottawa. It made no difference to us whether we were dealing with Liberal governments, or, as happened to be the case, more particularly, with Progressive and Conservative governments.

"Our attitude throughout was the same; not an endeavor merely, but a determination to see that in the interests of national unity, these long standing grievances should for once and for all be eradicated and eradicated in a way which would leave no vestige of distrust or ill will.

Stronger Confederation

"By our action in these particulars we have made over and strengthened the superstructure of confederation.

"I say without fear of contradiction, that there has never been a time in the history of Canada where the relations between the several provinces and the federal government were as cordial and as harmonious as they were up to the very eve of this election, and as they will continue to be the hour the election is over.

"But if we have improved relations within the dominion between the governments of the provinces and the federal government, if we have removed sectional antagonisms and helped to develop a truly national spirit, what may not also be said of our achievements in inter-imperial and international relations?

"Here I come to the work of the imperial conference and the economic conference of 1923; the work of the imperial conference of 1926, the work of the subsidiary conference on the operation of dominion legislation, which concluded its sittings in London last autumn. Out of these conferences has come, for the first time in the history of the relations of Great Britain and the dominions, a statement of their relative positions, which has removed from the realm of possible controversy all further talk of colonial subordination, and which has accorded to Canada and to the other self-governing dominions a national status equal to that of Great Britain herself.

"With this clear recognition of nationhood these has come a corresponding development in free and effective co-operation, not only with the mother country, but with the sister nations of the commonwealth."

Liberal Pathfinders

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

The Conservative party had opposed every step of the way toward the responsible self-government of Canada in external affairs, the prime minister charged.

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

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Toronto Star June 17, 1930.

FLASHES FROM FIRST SPEECH OF RT. HON. MACKENZIE KING

When expenditures directly attributable to the war are deducted, it will be found that the total expenditures of Canada to-day are very little more than in 1914, notwithstanding the great increase in population and the fact that the value of the dollar to-day is only two-thirds of what it was in 1914.

☆ ☆ ☆

At the present rate, the total public debt of Canada would be paid off entirely in the course of the next 40 years.

☆ ☆ ☆

The sum total of surpluses in the public accounts since confederation is $315,000,000, of which $273,000,000 represents the surpluses achieved since we came into office.

☆ ☆ ☆

In other words, there have been surpluses in the public accounts in fifteen out of 63 years. Only four of these were in the entire period of Conservative administration, and seven have been during the eight and a half years that the present administration has held office.

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I need not ask you what will happen to the 1 per cent. of the sales tax remaining if the present administration is returned to office.

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Whenever there has been a Liberal government in office, further increases have been made in the British preference. I think I am right in saying that never once under a Conservative government has any British preference or increase of British preference been given.

☆ ☆ ☆

The budget was framed with the design of seeking to gain in British markets the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere. Above all, the budget was framed with a view to holding for Western Canada the market for her wheat.

☆ ☆ ☆

In the reciprocity campaign of 1911 the cry of the Tory party was, "No truck nor trade with the Yankees." This year it has come dangerously near being, "No truck nor trade with Britain."

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We, on our part, through the countervailing duties on a selected list of commodities, which are the subject of exchange between Canada and the United States, announce our intention of trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us.

☆ ☆ ☆

When did Canada ever hold a place in world affairs such as she holds to-day? There has been the long, gradual constitutional endeavor for representative and responsible government in which at every stage the Liberal party has been the pathfinder and pioneer.

Responsible self-government, not in internal affairs alone, but also in external affairs, is the corner-stone of our empire as it exists to-day. Canada blazed the trail which others have followed. In our progress towards that achievement we have been opposed by the Conservative party every step of the way.

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It is, I believe, absolutely true that Canada's war pension legislation is the most advanced in the world.

☆ ☆ ☆

No nation in the world has enjoyed the same proportionate increase in domestic export trade since the war as Canada. It has risen from a total of $740,000,000 at the time the present government came into office, at the end of the fiscal year, 1921-22, to over $1,363,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, 1928-29.

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Canada now stands as the sixth on the list of the great trading countries of the world.

☆ ☆ ☆

While conditions of employment in Canada may not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States, or, for that matter, in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals to-day the migration from Canada to the United States. These are the facts, and, far from affording grounds of criticism, they are in the nature of a real achievement.

☆ ☆ ☆

The people of Canada must decide which party shall represent Canadian opinion at the Imperial Conference. Shall it be the party which labored and achieved, or shall it be the party that obstructed and opposed? The Conservative party opposed the separate signature of treaties. It opposed the establishment of Canadian legations abroad. It attempted to throw derision on the profoundly significant declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926.

☆ ☆ ☆

With the establishment of the advisory board on tariff and taxation, the day has gone for the making of tariffs on impulse, or because of momentary resentments.

☆ ☆ ☆

While operating deficits of the Canadian National Railways have been changed into operating revenues, this has been accomplished by far-reaching reductions in railway rates in all parts of Canada.

☆ ☆ ☆

Within the period of office of the present administration, Canada has welcomed for the first time in her history, the leaders of all the political parties in Britain, two of them in the office of prime minister.

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Toronto Star June 17, 1930.

RECORD OF GOVERNMENT LONDON ECONOMIC MEET AND BUDGET ARE ISSUES

Support Asked for Policies Which Lift Canada From Despond to Prosperity—Premier Leaves "Whisper of Death" to Bennett While He Plans Greater Dominion

MACKENZIE KING OPENS HIS CAMPAIGN

The following is an extended report of Premier King's speech at Brantford last night:

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

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

"There are three outstanding issues in the present campaign. The first is the record of the government in the discharge of its public duties since it first assumed office. The second is the budget of 1930, representing as it does the views of the present administration on important questions of fiscal and trade policy. The third is the direct issue of a choice between Liberal and Conservative parties as the representatives of Canadian opinion at the Imperial and Economic Conferences which are to be held in London in September of the present year.

"Let me deal first of all with the record of the government; not only our record since we were returned to office in September, 1926, but our record from the time we first came into office in December, 1921.

"Were there no other issue before the people, I should ask for nothing more than that we should be judged fairly and squarely on the manner in which, having regard for all circumstances, we have administered the affairs of Canada during the past eight and a half years. For in that time the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond, and out of years of depression it has been brought into years of prosperity which have not been equalled in its history. The growth and development of Canada under the present administration stand without parallel in the history of this or any other nation.

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

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

"On March 31, 1922, as a result of the war, and of the extravagance of the last Conservative administration, the net debt had reached the staggering total of over $2,427,000,000. In the last two years of the Conservative administration no less than $174,000,000 had been added to the public debt. In addition not less than $355,000,000 had been borrowed out of the public treasury to meet the deficits on our railways during the three fiscal years 1919-22. Depression was general, the business community was anxious for the future, the industrial life of the country was paralyzed; foreign trade was contradicted; agriculture was depressed.

Period of Progress

"Against this dark background, which is still a vivid memory to many of us to-day, let me point out briefly the manner in which the Liberal administration met the problem of reconstruction, turned deficits into surpluses, reduced taxes, co-ordinated and vitalized the Canadian National Railways, revived industry, stimulated agriculture, extended foreign trade, and brought to Canada the greatest period of progress it has ever known.

"We approached the problem from two directions; first, by the curtailment of expenditures, the second, with the raising of increased revenues by the necessary additional taxes. The second of these methods is traditionally unpopular. The previous administration had avoided it, at a time when the patriotism of the people might well have been counted on to support increased taxation to meet the tremendous cost of the war.

"Sir Thomas White has said that we should not include in the expenditures for the six years mentioned those made on capital account and on account of railway subsidies, which amounted in the six years to $8,500,000, also what appears in the public accounts as 'other charges,' being in fact largely the costs involved in raising loans. The only other possible figures that Sir Thomas might wish to exclude were non-active advances to the then bankrupt railways in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1920, aggregating $45,780,000.

"My reply to this is, that in our expenditures for the eight and a half years we have been in office, we have included all expenditures made on account of capital outlay, all subsidies, or non-active advances to railways, and expenditures incurred in the negotiation of loans. So long as a like method of accounting is carried out with respect to both periods, and so long as what is meant is fully understood by all, no exception can be taken.

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

"Where the previous administration avoided their responsibilities we met ours courageously and without regard to political consequences. We imposed new taxes, we increased certain old taxes, but this we did from the urgent necessity of balancing the national budget. To have continued the other course would have brought the country into a condition of bankruptcy. Within two years our first task was accomplished; we had raised sufficient revenues not only to balance our budget but to give us on the 31st March, 1924, a surplus of nearly $36,000,000.

"From that time forward we began to pay off annually without intermission an increasing portion of the vast burden of debt which was the joint legacy from the war and the extravagance of the previous administration. Every year, including and since 1924, we have had a surplus instead of deficits in the public accounts. In seven successive years, without exception, this has been the case.

Reducing Deficits

"May I say here that in all the years from Confederation down to the time that we came into office there were only eight years in which there was a surplus, four of which were under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In other words, there have been surpluses in the public accounts in fifteen out of sixty-three years. Only four of these were in the entire period of Conservative administration, and seven have been during the eight and a half years that the present administration has held office. The sum total of surpluses in the public accounts is $315,000,000, of which $273,000,000 represents the surpluses achieved since we came into office. At the rate at which we have been reducing debt during the past four years, the total public debt of Canada would be paid off entirely in the course of the next forty years.

"Not only has the national debt been steadily reduced, but expenditures have been kept down to the minimum, consistent with efficient administration. Despite a period of unparalleled prosperity during the past five years, the government has kept national expenditures within prudent limits, and has thus set an example of thrift and economy for the country at large."

The long list of income tax reductions were enumerated by Premier King. The corporation tax was reduced to 8 per cent. on incomes in excess of $2,000. The exemption on each child was raised from $200 to $300. The salary exemption was raised from $2,000 to $3,000 in the case of married persons or persons with dependents.

The same course was pursued by the premier in connection with the sales tax reductions, until only 1 per cent. is left. "I need not ask you, ladies and gentlemen," said Premier King, "what will happen to that 1 per cent. if the present administration is returned to office."

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The subject of immigration next received Premier King's attention, especially the refutation of Canadian emigration on a large scale into the United States. Such a movement, he contended, was very temporary, since the United States had prospered far more than Canada during the war, but now, owing to policies of the government in encouraging Canadian industry, Canada is more prosperous than the United States and the tide of migration is pouring back here, including many citizens of the United States.

"While conditions of employment in Canada," he admitted, "may not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States or for that matter in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals to-day the migration from Canada to the United States."

British Preference

He easily spiked the allegation that the government was preferring foreign to British immigration, citing the alacrity with which the government had taken up this challenge of Mr. Bennett in the House, and had appointed an impartial commission to determine the facts, which showed that while Canada was spending 11 cents per capita on continental immigrants, she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on immigrants from the British Isles.

"I need not remind you that we have regarded the development of the great basic industries as fundamental in our national progress," he continued. "We have recognized from the start that our manufacturing industries and our trade, both domestic and foreign, were dependent more than on aught else upon the utilization of our great natural resources.

"We have shaped our policies with respect to the tariff in a manner which, while keeping in mind essentials in the development of manufacturing and of trade would, above all else, further the growth and development of our basic industries."

Premier King briefly summarized some of the most familiar reductions in the tariff that have benefited the consumer since the present administration came into power. First, there was the reduction on some instruments of production, boots and shoes, sugar and textiles. The second year of the administration there was an additional 10 per cent. discount in the British preference rate on goods brought in through Canadian ports. In 1924 came great reductions on motor cars, motor trucks and other motor vehicles. This year, by the British preference, there is a complete removal of all duties on tea, porcelain, household utensils and other commodities affecting the homes of the people throughout Canada. All these changes lessened the cost of living. On account of a reduction in costs of production, all the people benefited from the great industries of agriculture, lumber, mining, fishing, and also from the manufacturing industries. Both at home and abroad, Canada's trade had extended.

"I shall have, I fear, to reserve for another time what I would like to have told you to-night of our policies with respect to labor and with respect to war veterans," Premier King declared. "May I just remind you that there has been less in the way of industrial strife, more in the way of industrial peace in Canada during the last few years than has been enjoyed by any other industrial country.

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

"And here may I point out something which has also a bearing upon the somewhat surprising attitude of the premier of this province and his government in this general election, namely, that in not a single case were the negotiations conducted exclusively with governments of the same political persuasion as the present administration at Ottawa.

Eradicate Grievances

"It made no difference to us whether we were dealing with Liberal governments or, as happened to be the case, more particularly, with Progressive and Conservative governments, our attitude throughout was the same; not an endeavor merely, but a determination to see that in the interests of national unity these long standing grievances should for once and for all be eradicated and eradicated in a way which would leave no vestige of distrust or illwill.

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

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

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

The premier then turned to the question of the budget.

The anomaly of trying to fit the so-called "National Policy" of Sir John A. Macdonald and the Conservatives formulated in 1878 to the vastly changed Canada of to-day was exposed by Premier King. In other words, the Conservative party to-day says that Canada needs even more in the way of protection than she needed fifty years ago for the infant, struggling industries of that time.

A Compact Nation

"But is that the Canada we know to-day?" the premier asked. We have ceased to be a dominion of scattered provinces. We are a compact nation. There is no break in the chain from coast to coast. Our agencies of transportation and communication are world agencies.

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

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

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

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The subject of immigration next received Premier King's attention, especially the refutation of Canadian emigration on a large scale into the United States. Such a movement, he contended, was very temporary, since the United States had prospered far more than Canada during the war, but now, owing to policies of the government in encouraging Canadian industry, Canada is more prosperous than the United States and the tide of migration is pouring back here, including many citizens of the United States.

"While conditions of employment in Canada," he admitted, "may not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States or for that matter in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals to-day the migration from Canada to the United States."

British Preference

He easily spiked the allegation that the government was preferring foreign to British immigration, citing the alacrity with which the government had taken up this challenge of Mr. Bennett in the House, and had appointed an impartial commission to determine the facts, which showed that while Canada was spending 11 cents per capita on continental immigrants, she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on immigrants from the British Isles.

"I need not remind you that we have regarded the development of the great basic industries as fundamental in our national progress," he continued. "We have recognized from the start that our manufacturing industries and our trade, both domestic and foreign, were dependent more than on aught else upon the utilization of our great natural resources.

"We have shaped our policies with respect to the tariff in a manner which, while keeping in mind essentials in the development of manufacturing and of trade would, above all else, further the growth and development of our basic industries."

Premier King briefly summarized some of the most familiar reductions in the tariff that have benefited the consumer since the present administration came into power. First, there was the reduction on some instruments of production, boots and shoes, sugar and textiles. The second year of the administration there was an additional 10 per cent. discount in the British preference rate on goods brought in through Canadian ports. In 1924 came great reductions on motor cars, motor trucks and other motor vehicles. This year, by the British preference, there is a complete removal of all duties on tea, porcelain, household utensils and other commodities affecting the homes of the people throughout Canada. All these changes lessened the cost of living. On account of a reduction in costs of production, all the people benefited from the great industries of agriculture, lumber, mining, fishing, and also from the manufacturing industries. Both at home and abroad, Canada's trade had extended.

"I shall have, I fear, to reserve for another time what I would like to have told you to-night of our policies with respect to labor and with respect to war veterans," Premier King declared. "May I just remind you that there has been less in the way of industrial strife, more in the way of industrial peace in Canada during the last few years than has been enjoyed by any other industrial country.

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

"And here may I point out something which has also a bearing upon the somewhat surprising attitude of the premier of this province and his government in this general election, namely, that in not a single case were the negotiations conducted exclusively with governments of the same political persuasion as the present administration at Ottawa.

Eradicate Grievances

"It made no difference to us whether we were dealing with Liberal governments or, as happened to be the case, more particularly, with Progressive and Conservative governments, our attitude throughout was the same; not an endeavor merely, but a determination to see that in the interests of national unity these long standing grievances should for once and for all be eradicated and eradicated in a way which would leave no vestige of distrust or illwill.

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

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

Meet Growers' Needs

"In revising the customs tariff on fruits and vegetables, the government has had before it the evidence presented to the tariff advisory board on several occasions by those who were primarily interested in this important branch of our agricultural production. There has been for many years a tariff schedule imposing duties on the importation of fruits and vegetables. It was represented to us, however, that the existing scale of duties permitted an unreasonable competition at certain seasons of the year from the earlier maturing crops of other countries. It was not easy to devise a means of meeting the needs of the fruit and vegetable growers without, at the same time, imposing a severe burden on Canadian consumers.

"We have met the situation by combining ad valorem rates, which operate throughout the entire year, with specific minimum rates, which apply at certain designated seasons, which are set out explicitly in the new schedules.

"In this manner we have endeavored to meet the requirements of the growers during the period when they suffer from instability of prices, and at the same time by the limitation of the season during which these specific duties apply, we have kept clearly in mind the interests of the consumers of these commodities. In past year, moreover, a large proportion of our early fruits and vegetables has been purchased from the United States. We believe that the British West Indies are capable of supplying us with an increasing share of this business. Under the existing trade agreement these islands have assured us of a preference in their market. In accordance, therefore, with our declared policy of trading with those who are willing to trade with us, we have made provision for the free entry into Canada of fruits and vegetables under the British preference. Already we have seen what the response of other parts of the British Empire is likely to be to this attitude and policy. Bermuda has given to us since our budget was introduced, additional preference or free entry of our agricultural manufactured products, and this very week there is assembling at Trinidad representatives of all the British West Indies for the purpose of considering closer trade relations with our country.

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

Reciprocal Preference

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

Premier King quoted statements by the late Hon. Mr. Robb and himself in the House and throughout the country, outlining step by step their attitude in face of the threatened increase in duties by the new United States tariff and their reasons for waiting until it was certain what the United States were really going to do before action by the government of Canada. In no way, he pointed out, was it the intention of Canada to be provocative.

"The people of Canada may rely upon the present administration taking care of Canadian trade in future," he quoted, "as we have taken care of it in the past. They may rely upon the Canadian tariff being made to serve Canadian interests. No situation has arisen during the past nine years which has not been satisfactorily met. The government is fully prepared in the interests of Canada to readjust its fiscal policy from time to time to meet any changes in existing fiscal structures which may affect our markets.

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

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

"Gave Us Equality"

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

"Mr. Bennett and his party insist that we should give absolutely no preference to the mother country unless as the result of a bargain, unless in return for an equivalent tariff preference from Great Britain. Is it

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true that we have received no advantage in Britain's market? It is true that Britain has not, except in a limited measure, established protective tariffs and given us a preferential reduction, but if she has not given us a preference over the foreigner she has given us equality with her own producers.

"We all wish to preserve and extend the British market. It has been our greatest outlet in the past. Whatever changes may come, it will remain a great and indispensable market.

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

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

Coming to the third of the issues—which party is to represent Canada at the imperial and economic conferences at London this year, Premier King described how the government, to Mr. Bennett's dismay, had eagerly accepted his challenge for a vote of the people, although the government was entitled to remain in office till November, 1931.

"The situation, however, became somewhat different," he said, "once the minister of finance had introduced his budget in the House, and it was apparent that the budget was likely to become a matter of political controversy.

"Those policies, as I have indicated, were deliberately shaped so as to make possible a wider measure of trade between this country and other portions of the British empire, Great Britain in particular. The budget was framed with the design of seeking to gain in British markets the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere. Above all, the budget was framed with a view to holding for western Canada the market for her wheat which for so many years she has had in Great Britain, and this at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to hold her markets elsewhere. To secure from the people of Canada approval of these policies before the imperial conferences take place is, therefore, in our opinion, an all-important consideration if the conferences are to do for the further development of our trade what, with all confidence, we believe they will.

Far Reaching Changes

"Let me remind the people of our country that there are two conferences at which Canada is to be represented in London, the imperial conference and the imperial economic conference. At each of these conferences will be assembled representatives of the government of Great Britain and of the governments of each of the dominions and India. The imperial conference will deal more particularly with constitutional and political problems such as those of inter-imperial relations and foreign affairs. The imperial economic conference will deal more particularly with questions which are primarily economic such as matters of co-operation in inter-empire trade and communication.

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

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

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Montreal Gazette June 17, 1930

PREMIER HOLDS LIBERALS MADE CANADA SOUND

Claims Credit for Recent Years of Prosperity

SPEAKS AT BRANTFORD

Defends Record of "Progressive Accomplishment" in Opening Campaign

(By Canadian Press.)

Brantford, June 16.—The record of the Government, the budget and Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference—these are the major issues which the Canadian people are asked to pass upon at the coming election. They will be called upon to decide whether or not they believe in the policy of "blasting a way to trade" or if they prefer the viewpoint that trade is exchange for mutual advantage and that it "is secured not by ill-will but by goodwill."

Thus declared Prime Minister Mackenzie King in his keynote Liberal campaign speech here tonight. From the platform the words of the Prime Minister of Canada were carried over an all-Canadian radio hook-up into the homes of thousands of people across the Dominion from coast to coast. Mr. King spoke at length, dealing extensively with the record of the Government in respect to finance, taxation, natural resources, war veterans, labor, immigration, co-operation with the provinces, and more particularly with the important provisions of the budget.

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

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

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

FUTURE PROBLEMS.

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

Mr. King went at length into the financial record of the government. On March 31, 1914, the net debt of Canada stood at about $336,000,000, he said.

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

The government, continued the Prime Minister, had approached the problem first by curtailment of expenditures and second by increasing revenues. The latter had, of necessity, to be accomplished by additional taxation which, he said, was "traditionally unpopular." The Conservative government had avoided taxing the people to meet the increased costs due to the war, and had raised the necessary money by loan, a very considerable part of which was made exempt from taxation. He was aware that this statement had been challenged, but it was nevertheless true.

RESPONSIBILITIES MET.

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

"May I say here that in all the years from Confederation down to the time that we came into office there were only eight years in which there was a surplus, four of which were under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In other words, there have been surpluses in the public accounts in fifteen out of sixty-three years. Only four of these were in the entire period of Conservative administration, and seven have been during the eight and a half years that the present administration has held office. The sum total of surpluses in the public accounts is $315,000,000, of which $273,000,000 represents the surpluses achieved since we came into office. This is a record of accomplishment which is unequalled by any country or any government which participated in the late war from its commencement."

Reference to the tax reductions followed. Mr. King spoke of the various reductions in the income tax since 1926 up to those contained in the last budget. He referred to the persistent decreases in the sales tax which had brought it down from six to one per cent, and he added: "With this gradual elimination of the sales tax, I need not ask you ladies and gentlemen, what will happen to that one per cent if the present administration is returned to office." He stated that the so-called "nuisance taxes" had now all been eliminated with the exception of the two cents on cheques above ten dollars, and he mentioned the reduction in the rates of letter postage in Canada from three to two cents and the re-establishment of penny postage throughout the Empire.

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

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

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

TRANSPORTATION FACTS.

The record of the Government in respect to transportation was touched on by Mr. King.

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

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

"It was the present administration which made the necessary provision for the president and the board of directors of the system, and it was the present administration that sought and secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton as president and chairman of the board," declared Mr. King. "It was the present administration that laid down the policy that there should be no political intereference with the management or operation of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Henry Thornton has publicly testified, on more occasions than one, that the Government has lived up to this policy, alike in letter and in spirit. It was the present administration which laid down as a further policy of railway management and operation in this country that Government ownership was to be given a fair trial, and that, as between the Government-owned National Railways and the privately owned Canadian Pacific Railway, there should be neither fear nor favor in the respective treatment to be accorded these roads. I venture to say that the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and his board of directors will be the first to say that, in the fulfillment of this policy, the Government has sought to be scrupulously fair."

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

HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

"But organization of the Canadian National Railways has not been our only achievement in the realm of transportation. We have brought the Hudson's Bay Railway to completion, though the rails on a part of this road had been taken up by our opponents while in office, and the partially constructed roadbed allowed to fall into disrepair and decay. We have acquired, and, by making them a part of the Canadian National system, have revitalized not a few of the smaller privately-owned railways in different parts of the Dominion; and we have, on more than one occasion, made provision through parliament for extensive branch line construction in other parts of the country.

"We have completed the Welland canal, and we have effected other developments with respect to the St. Lawrence waterways, on which I shall have opportunity to say something on another occasion. I wish that time permitted me to say something of the developments in aviation, which the Government has steadily sought to initiate and advance.

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

IMMIGRATION FACTORS

"It is quite true that, during the years immediately following our coming into office, the trend of migration continued to be from Canada to the States. The reasons for that were very obvious. The United States had prospered while we had suffered through the war. During the period of re-establishment of our citizen-soldiery in Canada, preferences in the matter of employment were being given where possible to those who had served overseas. There were not the opportunities for employment here that there were in the country to the south for many of our boys and girls. Not a few of them, and of our grown-ups as well, left on that account. Moreover, the springs of immigration had, during the war, and the period immediately following the war, been permitted to dry up at the source. It takes time for a movement of immigration to get under way, whatever its direction may be. People had not the wherewithal to migrate in numbers from the British Isles or from other countries after the war that they had had before, and Canada had not the free homesteads to offer, nor was she able to advertise these or to give the low ocean and railway rates which were so important an inducement to British immigration in former years.

"It was not very long, however, before the fruits of our effort became apparent. Little by little the migration of Canadians to the United States began to lessen. In increasing numbers Canadians began to return from the United States to Canada, until today, while conditions of employment in Canada may not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States, or, for that matter, in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals today the migration from Canada to the United States. These are the facts and, far from affording grounds

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of criticism, they are in the nature of a real achievement.

"With regard to the allegation that the Government was preferring foreign to British immigration, it did not take very long to establish the facts. The findings of the parliamentary committee were to the effect that, while Canada was spending 11 cents per capita on continental immigrants she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on immigrants from the British Isles. Reference to the statistics of the British Empire shows that of citizens of the British Isles emigrating of recent years to other dominions and other parts of the world, Canada has been receiving by a very long way the largest proportion.

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

TARIFF POLICIES.

Mr. King dealt with the principles which underlay the Government tariff policies.

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

He made brief reference to the tariff revisions effected by the present administration since taking office in 1921, and which culminated in the revision concluded in the last budget. Canada, he said, now stood as the sixth great trading country of the world.

"You sometimes hear it said that this trade is largely in raw materials; that we are parting with our birthright. Perhaps this is the best time at which to remind you that the quantity of raw materials which Canada imports from the United States for her manufacturing industries, raw materials such as cotton, rubber and the like, exceed in value the total value of the raw materials which Canada exports to the United States. This, too, is perhaps an appropriate moment at which to remind you that the per capita exports of manufactured goods from Canada exceed in value those of any other country in the world with the exception of Great Britain.

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

"May I remind you that there has been less in the way of industrial strife, more in the way of industrial peace, in Canada during the last few years than has been enjoyed by any other industrial country," said Mr. King with respect to the Government labor policies. "May I remind you that it was a Liberal administration which created the Canadian Department of Labor, which introduced its 'fair wages' policy, and which this year has given statutory effect to the payment of fair wages and to an eight-hour day on all public works carried out under contract for the Dominion Government, and with respect to all labor in the Government's own employ.

WAR VETERANS' STATUS.

Liberal policies with respect to the war veterans were touched on by Mr. King. Canada's war pension legislation, he believed, was the most advanced in the world. He referred to what had been accomplished at the last session of Parliament.

Then Mr. King went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces and British Columbia. For thirty years, he said, this had been a problem for different governments. It remained, he said, for the present administration to restore these lands. Ever since their entry into Confederation, the Maritime Provinces had felt that they had not had a square deal.

"Here and there, in patchwork fashion, some adjustments have been made in dealing with particular grievances as they arose. It remained for the present administration to tackle the problem of Maritime claims in a thorough, statesmanlike fashion. This we have done with respect to their transportation problems; with respect to the problems of their industries; with respect to their subsidies; with respect to their harbor and trade facilities, and to all other matters having a bearing upon the economic welfare of the Maritimes as an integral part of our Dominion.

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

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

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

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

The Conservative party had opposed every step of the way toward the responsible self-government in Canadian external affairs, the Prime Minister charged.

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SEPARATION ALLEGED.

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

Then Mr. King turned to the budget of 1930, which he termed the second great issue of the campaign. Policies must be framed to meet existing conditions, he said. The National Policy of 1878 would not suit the Canada of 1930. What was more, he declared, the old national policy advocated by the Conservatives had not always served to meet conditions in the past.

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

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

EFFECT OF DEVELOPMENT.

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

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

"It is apparent, therefore, that both a high tariff and free trade are sectional policies when applied to the existing conditions in Canada. What then is the answer? The answer given by the Liberal party to a conflict of interests arising out of the tariff is the same as it is with respect to a conflict of interests in all other directions. To the greatest possible extent sectional interests must be reconciled in the light of the larger interests of the whole. This can be effected only by moderation and compromise. Face the facts of our situation. Take Canada as it is, with its changing needs and its conflicting interests. Acknowledge the facts of geography and of divergent industrial development in East, and Centre, and West. And having examined the realities of the situation, and having considered the demands of different sections for policies suited to their needs, so mould our social, transportation and fiscal policies as to hold the scales evenly between class and creed and section. Thus weld a far flung country into a united Canadian nation."

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

"When Mr. Hoover assumed office as president of the United States on March 11, 1929, the United States congress began carrying out a far-reaching revision of the tariff in conformity with the pledges given by the Republican party during the presidential campaign of the previous year. As that revision proceeded, it became increasingly apparent that the duties against Canadian agricultural products would be raised to such an extent as to cut off a considerable proportion of the existing Canadian exports to that country. In these circumstances, and in accordance with its policy of using every endeavor to find wider markets for Canadian products, the government gave instructions to the tariff advisory board to make a careful survey of the tariff schedules then applying against American imports, with a view to determining to what extent these imports could be purchased from Great Britain or from other parts of the British Empire.

"While this enquiry was proceeding, it was decided that an Imperial economic conference would be held in London in September of 1930, to consider the subject of closer co-operation in matters of trade between the various parts of the Empire and to discuss the various policies which would contribute towards that end.

LESS WHEAT PURCHASE.

Efforts had previously been made by the present administration to have this conference in Canada. Subsequently, a condition developed in Great Britain which led to a marked curtailment of purchases of Canadian wheat and resulted in a serious tie-up of our wheat in elevators, with consequent loss not only to Canadian growers, but to our transportation system, and to many branches of our industry and commerce. Prior to this development, Great Britain had purchased far more from Canada, largely because of our wheat exports, than Canada had purchased from Great Britain. It became apparent that if Canada was to maintain a British market for Canadian wheat it was desirable that measures should be taken by diverting to Great Britain, many of the purchases being made at present in the United States and in other ways, to increase British imports to Canada and thus create and economic and psychological condition in Great Britain more favorable to the importation of Canadian wheat. These circumstances must be kept clearly in mind when examining the proposals in the budget presented to the House of Commons on May 1st.

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

"1. The iron and steel tariff revision.

"2. Countervailing duties.

"3. The fruit and vegetable tariff revision.

"4. Extension of the British preference.

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

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

"The next feature of the budget, namely, the countervailing duties, is designed to give a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade at all times on fair and equal terms. The present administration has watched the revision of the American tariff with the closest interest. We cannot but regret that in respect of a considerable range of commodities the tariff duties have been raised against the

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importation of Canadian products. The wisdom of this policy, however, is for the United States to decide for itself. We, on our part, through the countervailing duties on a selected list of commodities, which are the subject of exchange between Canada and the United States, announce our intention of trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us. For the present we raise the duties on those selected commodities to the level applied against Canadian exports of the same commodities by other countries, but at the same time we tell our neighbor frankly and sincerely that we are ready in the future, as we have been in the past, to consider trade on a reciprocal basis. On this point there can be no misunderstanding of our attitude. Friendly, not hostile, trade relations with the United States as with every other country have always been a primary concern of the present administration. This is a sound neighborly attitude. But we are resolved, in the interests of the Canadian people, that our commercial relations must not be one-sided.

"In revising the customs tariff on fruits and vegetables, the Government has had before it the evidence presented to the tariff advisory board on several occasions by those who were primarily interested in these important branches of our agricultural production. There has been for many years a tariff schedule imposing duties on the importation of fruits and vegetables. It was represented to us, however, that the existing scale of duties permitted an unreasonable competition at certain seasons of the year from the earlier maturing crops of other countries.

RATE DIFFICULTIES.

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

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

POLICY TRADITIONAL.

"The present budget is framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It is not a new policy. It is the traditional policy of the Liberal party as inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897. It was opposed by the Conservatives then as it is opposed by them today. They have said that we must have preference for preference and that no favors should be extended to Great Britain until she is prepared to forego the policy of free trade. If Great Britain comes to the point where she is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, is it not reasonable to suppose that through the voluntary action of Canada in inaugurating and extending the British preference this Dominion would receive first consideration in any new fiscal arrangement Great Britain might adopt? If the government of Great Britain indicates its desire to do so, the present administration can be trusted to carry forward to a successful conclusion any proposal for trade on a basis of reciprocal preference. But in the absence of any such proposals from Great Britain, the Liberal party stands for the policy which is not only of benefit to Canadian consumers and to intra-imperial trade with its beneficial effects to the British Empire as a whole, but a policy which is vitally related to the maintenance of a British market for Canadian wheat and other commodities of export. The essential point is that Canada must enlarge her imports from the Mother country, in order that she may enlarge her exports to the Mother-country. In the far-reaching extension of the British Preference under the budget of 1930, this has been our purpose and objective. We have studied the situation with the utmost care and have revised the tariff schedules with the definite aim of diverting a considerable portion of trade from the United States and other countries to Great Britain. We firmly believe that this policy will receive the wholehearted approval of the Canadian people.

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

The budget, declared the Prime Minister, was the outcome of the most mature deliberations.

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

TARIFF ADVISORY BOARD.

The work of the "Tariff Advisory Board" in shaping the budget was gone into by the Prime Minister. He referred to the fact that the board had been established by the Liberal Government as a fact finding body, and that its hearings were held in public.

"The Government was particularly fortunate in securing as chairman the services of W. H. Moore, a trained economist, a man of wide experience in knowledge of financial and

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industrial problems, and a man of judicial mind and temperament. Recognizing the confidence which Mr. Moore's impartial conduct of the boards affairs has established in the public mind, some of our opponents and the leader of the Opposition in particular, have, on this occasion, sought to belittle the services the board has rendered, and in particular to raise a doubt concerning the disinterested character of the services of its chairman. The services of the chairman of the board fortunately speak for themselves. The Government is more than satisfied to have them estimately solely on their merits. With the exception of an occasional jibe at the chairman by the leader of the Opposition, the fairness and impartiality of the board's methods of proceeding have never been seriously challenged in Parliament. I believe it is true that throughout the country each year has served to enhance public confidence in the board itself.

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

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

The genesis of the budget was then dealt with by Premier King. When the probability of a revision of the United States tariff was announced, he said, the Tariff Board was advised by Hon. J. A. Robb, then Finance Minister, and by the Prime Minister himself, to study the probable effect on Canada of such revision. At the same time representations were made to the Government of the United States.

"When it became apparent that, notwithstanding these representations, changes inimical to our country, and to its agricultural interests in particular, were likely to be made, and that our immediate neighbors were not prepared to continue to trade with us except upon unequal terms, a further important step was taken. Both the Minister of Finance and myself, speaking in Parliament, gave our own people to understand that the Government was fully alive to the possible consequence of the action contemplated by the United States, that we were watching Canadian interests to the fullest possible extent.

"Public intimation was given, in words the significance of which the United States could not do other than fully comprehend, that in the event of tariff changes taking place which might adversely affect our interests, it would be found that Canada was well able to take care of herself; that all countries might expect to see that we proposed in matters of trade to extend our favors as far as might be possible to those countries most ready to favor us, and that where trade could not be expected except on unequal terms, use would be made of the tariff to divert the course of trade, first of all so as to deepen the channels of trade within the British Empire, and secondly to cause the trade of Canada hereafter more and more to flow in those channels which reciprocal treatment in matters of trade might help to develop between this country and other lands.

Quotations from speeches made by himself and by Mr. Robb with respect to the position taken by Canada in regard to the United States tariff revision, were given by Mr. King at some length. He referred to the speech at Winnipeg in 1929 in which he had said that what was needed was not so much a "redblooded" as a "coolheaded" attitude in respect to the matter. At the conclusion of his quotations he asked how, in the face of so clear and emphatic a statement of the government's position could anyone claim that the country had been taken by surprise in the last budget."

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

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

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

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

NATURE OF TRADE.

There appeared, said Mr. King, to be a fundamental difference between the Liberal party and the Conservatives as to the nature of trade. In the House of Commons, he said, Hon. F. J. Manion had declared that trade was war. In the opinion of the Prime Minister trade was exchange. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader had taken a somewhat similar stand to Dr. Manion in his recent Winnipeg speech said Mr. King. He quoted from Mr. Bennett's speech as follows:

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

In other words, continued Mr. King, to the Tory mind it would appear that trade is not something as the result of which each party concerned may gain, but is in the nature of conflict, where as an outcome there must be gain to one and loss to another. So Mr. Bennett goes on to say that he will have nothing to do with the giving of preferences save where something of a corresponding nature is given in return. He fails to see that people trade only because they wish to, and only because each of the parties concerned has reason to believe that he is benefitting by the exchange. Where a commodity is being bought or sold the buyer or seller believes that what he is getting in exchange is more to his advantage than that which is being given in exchange. In other words, both parties stand to gain or there would be no trade. The Liberal party has consistently taken the view that where it has given a preference it has made possible an increasing measure of trade between the countries concerned.

"Even more important than tariffs and policies to a country is the spirit which animates the administration of domestic and foreign affairs.

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What is to be said of the spirit of the Conservative party as revealed by the utterances of its leader.

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

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

QUESTION OF PREFERENCE.

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

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

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

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

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

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

"The fiscal policies embodied in the budget had been framed amongst other things, in the light and in the knowledge of the conferences to be held in London this fall. Those policies, as I have indicated, were deliberately shaped so as to make possible a wider measure of trade between this country and other portions of the British Empire, Great Britain in particular. The budget was framed with the design of seeking to gain in British markets, the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere. Above all, the budget was framed with a view to holding for western Canada the market for her wheat which for so many years she has had in Great Britain and this at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to hold her markets elsewhere.

"To secure from the people of Canada approval of these policies before the Imperial Conference takes place, is, therefore, in our opinion, an all-important consideration if the conferences are to do for the further development of our trade what, with all confidence, we believe they will. To have a mandate based upon the policies which are now before the people is, therefore, in our opinion, imperative. It is for this reason we have not hesitated to dissolve Parliament over fourteen months before the time at which dissolution becomes necessary. When we go to the conferences of 1930 we want to go, as we went to the Conferences of 1923 and 1926, with the voice of Canada behind us, and with all the influence and power which comes from the voice of the nation as a whole." The representatives of Canada at the Conferences was bound up with the personnel of the ministry, said Mr. King. What had Mr. Bennett to offer by the way of constructive leadership, he asked.

SERIES OF PLATITUDES.

"Up to the present time, pretty much all that Mr. Bennett has said has been in the nature of platitudes or declamation. He has not put forward a single constructive idea, nor has he indicated a single policy, with any clearness or definiteness of aim.

" In his speech at Winnipeg, he referred to the members of the present government as: 'This group of mercenaries, holding office by shame and subterfuge', and as 'forgetful, in their love of office, of all else but their own personal advantages'. He said: 'Look upon them, treacherous to you, self-confessed, deserving, of your passionate condemnation'. And at a meeting at Regina on the following day he shook off 'nine years of wasted effort before the great betrayal' and added 'it did not take Judas that long.' May I say to Mr. Bennett that language of this kind is wholly uncalled for, and adds nothing to his stature in the position of leadership. Already I have heard it strongly resented by men of his own party. A government securely established which voluntarily appeals to a people on a great issue nearly a year and a half in advance of the completion of its term, is not 'a group of mercenaries holding office by shame and subterfuge,' nor are they persons 'forgetful in their love of office, of all else but their own personal advantages'.

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"May I say that I believe it is the general opinion that Canada at no time has had a government composed of abler men, of men more genuinely disinterested or of higher purpose than the men I am proud to have as my colleagues in the present administration. I believe it is true that no government has ever given a better account of itself both at home and abroad. May I ask Mr. Bennett who, in the administration that he has in mind, are to take the place of the ministers in the present Government from the province of Quebec, from the province of Ontario, from the Maritime Provinces and west of the Great Lakes. Who are the gentlemen he has in mind as those who are to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference.

"I will tell him who of the Government will be among the number to represent Canada, if the present administration is returned: At the Imperial Conference, the present Minister of Justice, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who represented Canada with such ability and distinction at the Imperial Conference of 1926 and who represented Canada at the Subsidiary Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation which met in London last fall, will be one of the representatives. Another of the representatives at the Imperial Conference will be the present Minister of National Defence, Colonel the Hon. J. L. Ralston, who during the present year represented Canada with such credit to himself and to our country at the conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments. At the Economic Conference Canada will be represented by the present Minister of Finance, Hon. Charles A. Dunning, the author of the budget of 1930, a budget which has stirred and warmed the heart of the whole British Empire. Another representative will be the present Minister of Trade and Commerce, Hon. James Malcolm, under whose auspices the trade of Canada has expanded as never before to all quarters of the globe.

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

ELECTIONS OF 1911.

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

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Ottawa Morning Citizen June 17, 1930

Three Major Issues Upon Which Electors Asked To Pass At Coming Election

Premier King, in His Keynote Liberal Campaign Speech At Brantford, Declares These to Be the Record of The Government, the Budget and Canada's Representation at the Imperial Conference and Imperial Economic Conference.

Voters Must Decide Between "Blasting a Way to Trade" or "Securing It By Goodwill"

Prime Minister Deals Extensively With Record of Government in Respect to Finance, Taxation, Natural Resources, War Veterans, Labor, Etc. Forecasts Abolition of Sales Tax If Liberals Returned to Power.

(Canadian Press.)

BRANTFORD, Ont., June 16.—The record of the government, the budget, and Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference —these are the major issues which the Canadian people are asked to pass upon at the coming election. They will be called upon to decide whether or not they believe in the policy of "blasting a way to trade," or if they prefer the viewpoint that trade is exchange for mutual advantage and that it "is secured not by ill-will but by good-will."

Thus declared Prime Minister Mackenzie King in his keynote Liberal campaign speech here tonight. From the platform the words of the Prime Minister of Canada were carried over an all-Canadian radio hook-up into the homes of thousands of people across the Dominion from coast to coast.

Mr. King spoke at length, dealing extensively with the record of the government in respect to finance, taxation, natural resources, war veterans, labor, immigration, co-operation with the provinces, and more particularly with the important provisions of the budget.

Takes Definite Issue With Mr. Bennett.

And it was with respect to the budget that Mr. King took very definite and final issue with Hon. R. B. Bennett, leader of the opposition. There was, he said, a fundamental difference between the Liberals and Conservatives in their conception of the nature of trade. The Conservatives, he declared, had enunciated the belief that trade was war. On that assumption they spoke and declared that they were prepared to act.

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Mr. Bennett had asserted at Winnipeg that the Conservatives would "blast a way to trade," continued Mr. King. "Let me ask you frankly," he said, "did you ever hear of anyone blasting a way to trade? Germany tried that method of gaining world supremacy in trade."

The Prime Minister addressed himself particularly to salesmen and commercial travellers in his audience. "Did you ever gain trade by ill-will against your customer? Is it not an elementary principle that trade is secured by developing friendliness and co-operation?"

To Mr. Bennett, he declared, all countries were competitors. "He forgets that all countries are also our customers and that no nation liveth to itself alone."

A Liberal Policy

The policy of the British preference was a Liberal policy, Mr. King informed his listeners, and the Liberal party believed in conciliation, in friendliness, in the fact that trade was exchange and, if possible, should be mutually beneficial to all countries involved in the exchange.

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

The attitude of the Conservatives with respect to efforts to give Canada fullness of national stature had been one of opposition and derision, Mr. King declared in discussing representation at the Imperial Conference. He asked which party should represent Canada overseas. "Shall it be the party which labored and achieved, or the party that obstructed and opposed?"

He demanded that Mr. Bennett tell the electorate who he would send to London as Canadian ministerial representatives at the Imperial Conference in the event of the Conservatives being returned to power. He would tell Mr. Bennett that if the present administration was again given office, the Canadian representatives at the Imperial Conference would include such men as Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. J. L. Ralston and James Malcolm. Who would Mr. Bennett substitute for these men from the Maritime Provinces and from the Canadian West?

Review of Record

Mr. King's review of the government's record was featured by the declaration that the present administration, eight and a half years ago, found the country in a state of depression and despondency, and had lifted it to a position of prosperity. National debt and taxation had both been reduced. Deficits had been changed to surpluses, he said. He referred to reductions in the income tax, in the sales tax, the abolition of the "nuisance taxes," etc. He forecast the absolute removal of the sales tax if the government was returned to power. In five years, he declared, there had been a remission of $118,000,000 in taxation.

He spoke of the return of the natural resources to the provinces of the West, and the adjustment of Maritime claims. These he regarded as real achievements. Government after government had endeavored to accomplish the return of the resources but none had succeeded, he said. This government had been successful where others had failed.

Relations with the provinces were of the best, Mr. King said. "I say without contradiction that there never has been a time in the history of Canada where the relations between the various provinces and the federal government were as cordial and as harmonious as they were up to the very eve of the election, and as they will continue to be the hour the election is over," he insisted.

Mr. King dealt with the accusation which, he said, had been put forward by the Conservatives "that the budget proposals are something that have been suddenly concocted, and have been brought forward to meet the exigencies of a general election." This was not the case, he asserted with emphasis. "Far from being 'premature' or 'unreasoned' or 'hysterically inspired,' I venture to say there never was presented to any Parliament a budget which was the result of more thorough and mature consideration, or which was more deliberately planned to meet, not merely a national situation of first importance, but an economic world situation as well," asserted the Prime Minister.

Three Main Issues

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

Past, Present, and Future.

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

Government's Record

"Were there no other issue before the people, I should ask for nothing more than that we should be judged fairly and squarely on the manner in which, having regard for all circumstances, we have administered the affairs of Canada during the past eight and a half years," asserted Mr. King in dealing with the record of the government. "For in that time the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond, and out of years of depression it has been brought into years of prosperity which have not been equalled in its history.

"As a people and as a government we have been far too modest with respect to the achievements of the years we have been in office. We have been so modest, in fact, that the record is but partially known even to the people of our own country. The growth and development of Canada under the present administration stand without parallel in the history of this or any other nation. It is right that these facts should be known and I propose to make the record of the administration an open book from one end of the country to the other.

Leaves Pessimism to Others.

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

Mr. King went on at length into the financial record of the government. On March 31, 1914, the net debt of Canada stood at about $336,000,000, he said.

Net Debt

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

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manner in which the Liberal administration met the problem of reconstruction, turned deficits into surpluses, reduced taxes, co-ordinated and vitalized the Canadian National Railways, revived industry, stimulated agriculture, extended foreign trade, and brought to Canada the greatest period of progress it has ever known."

Cut Outlays, Revenues Higher.

The government, continued the prime minister, had approached the problem first by curtailment of expenditures, and second by increasing revenues. The latter had, of necessity, to be accomplished by additional taxation which, he said, was "traditionally unpopular." The Conservative government had avoided taxing the people to meet the increased costs due to the war, and had raised the necessary money by loan, a very considerable part of which was made exempt from taxation. He was aware that this statement had been challenged, but it was nevertheless true.

Met Responsibilities

"Where the previous administration avoided their responsibilities we met ours courageously and without regard to political consequences," continued Mr. King. "We imposed new taxes, we increased certain old taxes, but this we did from the urgent necessity of balancing the national budget. To have continued the other course would have brought the country into a condition of bankruptcy.

"Within two years our first task was accomplished: we had raised sufficient revenues not only to balance our budget but to give us on the 31st of March, 1924, a surplus of nearly $36,000,000. From that time forward, we began to pay off annually without intermission, an increasing portion of the vast burden of debt which was the joint legacy from the war and the extravagance of the previous administration. Every year, including and since 1924, we have had a surplus instead of deficits in the public accounts. In seven successive years, without exception, this has been the case.

Years of Surpluses.

"May I say here that in all the years from Confederation down to the time that we came into office there were only eight years in which there was a surplus, four of which were under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In other words, there have been surpluses in the public accounts in fifteen out of sixty-three years. Only four of these were in the entire period of Conservative administration, and seven have been during the eight and a half years that the present administration has held office. The sum total of surpluses in the public accounts is $315,000,000, of which $273,000,000 represents the surpluses achieved since we came into office. This is a record of accomplishment which is unequalled by any country or any government which participated in the late war from its commencement."

Reduced Taxation

Reference to the tax reductions followed. Mr. King spoke of the various reductions in the income tax since 1926 up to those contained in the last budget. He referred to the persistent decreases in the sales tax which had brought it down from six to one per cent. And he added: "With this gradual elimination of the sales tax, I need not ask you ladies and gentlemen, what will happen to that one per cent if the present administration is returned to office." He stated that the so-called "nuisance taxes" had now all been eliminated with the exception of the two cents on checks above ten dollars, and he mentioned the reduction in the rates of letter postage in Canada from three to two cents and the re-establishment of penny postage throughout the Empire.

Saving to Taxpayer.

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

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

Total Over $118,000,000

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

On Transportation

The record of the government in respect to transportation was touched on by Mr. King.

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

The Liberal Stand.

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

Secured Sir Henry

"It was the present administration which made the necessary provision for the president and the board of directors of the system, and it was the present administration that sought and secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton as president and chairman of the board," declared Mr. King. "It was the present administration that laid down the policy that there should be no political interference with the management or operation of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Henry Thornton has publicly testified, on more occasions than one, that the government has lived up to this policy, alike in letter and in spirit. It was the present administration which laid down as a further policy of railway management and operation in this country that government ownership was to be given a fair trial, and that, as between the government owned National Railways and the privately owned Canadian Pacific Railway, there should be neither fear nor favor in the respective treatment to be accorded these roads. I venture to say that the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and his board of directors will be the first to say that, in the fulfilment of this policy, the government has sought to be scrupulously fair.

Anxious to Claim Credit

"Perhaps I should not be too severe on our opponents for speaking today to claim paternity of the Canadian National Railways. Their action in this regard is more or less characteristic of human nature. When the Tory party, as we came into office, left this neglected and famished foundling on our doorstep, suffering from many forms of malnutrition, there was not one member of the whole party who was prepared to allow his name to have any association

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with it, but now that the infant has been revived and has grown into vigorous and powerful proportions, resembling those of Sir Henry Thornton himself, not a few of them wish to give it their name. They say that on no account will they part with it, and Mr. Bennett heroically says that he will sacrifice an office which he does not hold rather than see it pass out of the hands of the state.

Northern Outlet

"But organization of the Canadian National Railways has not been our only achievement in the realm of transportation. We have brought the Hudson Bay Railway to completion, though the rails on a part of this road had been taken up by our opponents while in office, and the partially constructed road-bed allowed to fall into disrepair and decay. We have acquired, and, by making them a part of the Canadian National system, have revitalized not a few of the smaller privately owned railways in different parts of the Dominion; and we have, on more than one occasion, made provision through parliament for extensive branch line construction in other parts of the country.

Waterways Improvements

"We have completed the Welland Canal, and we have effected other developments with respect to the St. Lawrence waterways, on which I shall have opportunity to say something on another occasion. I wish that time permitted me to say something of the developments in aviation, which the government has steadily sought to initiate and advance.

Colonization Policy

"May I now say a word with respect to immigration," the Premier went on. "You have heard a great deal about our boys and girls leaving for the United States. You have heard a great deal about foreign immigration being encouraged to the relative disadvantage of immigration from the British Isles. During part of the time you have been told that we were not bringing in a sufficient number of immigrants; at another time the complaint has been that the number was excessive.

"The policy of the Conservative party, as outlined by General McCrae, was that of a huge colonization and land settlement scheme involving an expenditure of some $300,000,000 and the bringing in of 300,000 fresh immigrants. Perhaps Mr. Bennett will tell the West how this policy which he supported would have helped to lessen the present unemployment of which he has had much to say during the present campaign.

Reasons of Exodus

"It is quite true that, during the years immediately following our coming into office the trend of migration continued to be from Canada to the States. The reasons for that were very obvious. The United States had prospered while we had suffered through the war. During the period of re-establishment of our citizen-soldiery in Canada, preferences in the matter of employment were being given where possible to those who had served overseas. There were not the opportunities for employment here that there were in the country to the south for many of our boys and girls, not a few of them and of our grown-ups as well left on that account.

"Moreover, the springs of immigration had, during the war, and the period immediately following the war, been permitted to dry up at the source. It takes time for a movement of immigration to get under way, whatever its direction may be. People had not the wherewithal to migrate in numbers from the British Isles or from other countries after the war, that they had had before, and Canada had not the free homesteads to offer, nor was she able to advertise these or to give the low ocean and railway rates which were so important an inducement to British immigration in former years.

Return to Homeland

"It was not very long, however, before the fruits of our effort became apparent. Little by little the migration of Canadians to the United States began to lessen. In increasing numbers Canadians began to return from the United States to Canada, until today, while conditions of employment in Canada may not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States, or for that matter in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals today the migration from Canada to the United States. These are the facts and, far from affording grounds of criticism, they are in the nature of a real achievement.

Immigration

"With regard to the allegation that the government was preferring foreign to British immigration, it did not take very long to establish the facts. The findings of the parliamentary committee were to the effect that, while Canada was spending 11 cents per capita on Continental immigrants she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on immigrants from the British Isles. Reference to the statistics of the British Empire shows that of citizens of the British Isles emigrating of recent years to other dominions and other parts of the world, Canada has been receiving by a very long way the largest proportion.

Link With Provinces

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

Tariff Principles

Mr. King dealt with the principles which underlay the government tariff policies.

"We have shaped our policies with respect to the tariff in a manner which, while keeping in mind essentials in the development of manufacturing and of trade would, above all else, further the growth and development of our basic industries," he asserted. "We have recognized that, if our manufacturing and trade were to expand, world markets as well as home markets were an essential, and we have recognized, further, that what was possible in the way of competition in the markets of the world was dependent in no inconsiderable measure upon the costs of production and the costs of living in our own land.

"So, we have striven in our tariff revisions, consistently, to take those steps which, without injury to any legitimate business in the country, would at the same time tend to make possible more in the way of production in our basic industries, through reduction of duties on the instruments of production required in those industries, and on the necessaries of life of those employed therein and in the manufactures and other businesses of our country."

Sixth Great Trading Nation

He made a brief reference to the tariff revisions effected by the present administration since taking office in 1921, and which culminated in the revision concluded in the last budget. Canada, he said, now stood as the sixth great trading country of the world.

"You sometimes hear it said that this trade is largely in raw materials; that we are parting with our birthright. Perhaps this is the best time at which to remind you that the quantity of raw materials which Canada imports from the United States for her manufacturing industries, raw materials such as cotton, rubber and the like, exceed in value the total value of the raw materials which Canada exports to the United States. This, too, is perhaps an appropriate moment at which to remind you that the per capita exports of manufactured goods from Canada exceed in value those of any other country in the world, with the exception of Great Britain.

Domestic Exports

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

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Less Industrial Strife.

"May I remind you that there has been less in the way of industrial strife, more in the way of industrial peace in Canada during the last few years than has been enjoyed by any other industrial country," said Mr. King with respect to the government labor policies. "May I remind you that it was a Liberal administration which created the Canadian Department of Labor, which introduced its 'fair wages' policy, and which this year has given statutory effect to the payment of fair wages and to an eight-hour day on all public works carried out under contract for the Dominion government, and with respect to all labor in the government's own employ."

Liberal policies with respect to the war veterans were touched on by Mr. King. Canada's war pension legislation, he believed, was the most advanced in the world. He referred to what had been accomplished at the last session of Parliament.

Return of Resources.

Then Mr. King went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the Prairie and British Columbia. For thirty years, he said, this had been a problem for different governments. It remained, he said, for the present administration to restore these lands. Ever since their entry into Confederation, the Maritime Provinces had felt that they had not had a square deal.

Maritime Claims

"Here and there, in patchwork fashion, some adjustments have been made in dealing with particular grievances as they arose. It remained for the present administration to tackle the problem of Maritime claims in a thorough, statesmanlike fashion. This we have done with respect to their transportation problems; with respect to the problems of their industries; with respect to their subsidies; with respect to their harbor and trade facilities, and to all other matters having a bearing upon the economic welfare of the Maritimes as an integral part of our Dominion.

Treated All Alike.

"I have not time to go into the provisions of these several agreements, but I do not hesitate to say that an examination of their provisions reveals a generosity in the manner of the treatment of those provinces such as has never characterized similar negotiations in the history of our Dominion.

"And here may I point out that something which has also a bearing upon the somewhat surprising attitude of the premier of this province and his government in this general election, namely that in not a single case were the negotiations conducted exclusively with governments of the same political persuasion as the present administration at Ottawa.

"It made no difference to us whether we were dealing with Liberal governments or, as happened to be the case, more particularly, with Progressive and Conservative governments, our attitude throughout was the same; not an endeavor merely, but a determination to see that in the interests of national unity, these long standing grievances should for once and for all be eradicated and eradicated in a way which would leave no vestige of distrust or ill-will.

Provincial Relations

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

Imperial and International.

"But if we have improved relations within the Dominion between the governments of the provinces and the federal government, if we have removed sectional antagonisms and helped to develop a truly national spirit, what may not also be said of our achievements in inter-Imperial and international relations? Here I come to the work of the Imperial Conference and the Economic Conference of 1923; the work of the Imperial Conference of 1926, the work of the Subsidiary Conference on the operation of Dominion legislation, which concluded its sittings in London last autumn.

National Status Accorded.

"Out of these conferences has come, for the first time in the history of the relations of Great Britain and the dominions, a statement of their relative positions, which has removed from the realm of possible controversy all further talk of colonial subordination, and which has accorded to Canada and to the other self-governing dominions a national status equal to that of Great Britain herself. With this clear recognition of nationhood there has come a corresponding development in free and effective co-operation, not only with the Mother Country but with the sister nations of the commonwealth.

Canada's Status

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

"The Conservative party had opposed every step of the way toward the responsible self-government of Canada in external affairs," the Prime Minister charged.

About "Canada First."

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

Second Great Issue

Then Mr. King turned to the budget of 1930, which he termed the second great issue of the campaign. Policies must be framed to meet existing conditions, he said. The national policy of 1878 would not suit the Canada of 1930. What was more, he declared, the old national policy advocated by the Conservatives had not always served to meet conditions in the past.

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

Policy of World Markets.

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

"With the rapid development of Western Canada and the emergence of a great agricultural population engaged in the production of a commodity which must seek its markets throughout the world, high protection, or an all-round increase in the tariff can no longer be called a national policy. According to figures

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given in the Canada Year Book of 1929, over 80 per cent of Canadian manufacturing is concentrated in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This percentage is based on figures of production, capital employed, and number of employes. While it is true that manufacturing has developed to a considerable extent in Western Canada, these manufactures are based largely upon the primary industries of agriculture and mining and do not require a tariff protection to any considerable extent. It is, therefore, true to say that a general increase in the tariff in 1930 is essentially a sectional policy so far as the distribution of its benefits is concerned. It has forfeited every right to the name—national policy—given to it by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1878, and by Mr. Bennett in 1930.

Would Be Detrimental

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

"It is apparent, therefore, that both a high tariff and free trade are sectional policies when applied to the existing conditions in Canada. What then is the answer? The answer given by the Liberal party to a conflict of interest arising out of the tariff is the same as it is with respect to a conflict of interests in all other directions. To the greatest possible extent sectional interests must be reconciled in the light of the larger interests of the whole. This can be effected only by moderation and compromise. Face the facts of our situation. Take Canada as it is, with its changing needs and its conflicting interests. Acknowledge the facts of geography and of divergent industrial developments in east, and center and west. And having examined the realities of the situation. and having considered the demands of different sections for policies suited to their needs, so mould our social transportation and fiscal policies as to hold the scales evenly between class and creed and section and thus weld a far-flung country into a united Canadian nation.

Why Budget Framed

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

Revision of U.S. Tariff.

"When Mr. Hoover assumed office as president of the United States on March 11, 1929, the United States Congress began carrying out a far-reaching revision of the tariff in conformity with the pledges given by the Republican party during the presidential campaign of the previous year. As that revision proceeded, it became increasingly apparent that the duties against Canadian agricultural products would be raised to such an extent as to cut off a considerable proportion of the existing Canadian exports to that country. In these circumstances, and in accordance with its policy of using every endeavor to find wider markets for Canadian products, the government gave instructions to the Tariff Advisory Board to make a careful survey of the tariff schedules then applying against American imports, with a view to determining to what extent these imports could be purchased from Great Britain or from other parts of the British Empire.

Closer Co-operation

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

Main Proposals

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

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

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

Countervailing

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

Unreasonable Competition.

"In revising the customs tariff on fruits and vegetables, the government has had before it the evidence presented to the Tariff Advisory Board on several occasions by those who were primarily interested in this important branch of our agricultural production. There has been for many years a tariff schedule imposing duties on the importation of fruits and vegetables. It was represented

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to us, however, that the existing scale of duties permitted an unreasonable competition at certain seasons of the year from the earlier maturing crops of our countries.

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

Open to World

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

Traditional Policy

"The present budget is framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It is not a new policy. It is the traditional policy of the Liberal party as inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897. It was opposed by the Conservatives then as it is opposed by them today. They have said that we must have preference for preference and that no favors should be extended to Great Britain until she is prepared to forego the policy of free trade. If Great Britain comes to the point where she is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, is it not reasonable to suppose that through the voluntary action of Canada in inaugurating and extending the British preference this Dominion would receive first consideration in any new fiscal arrangement Great Britain might adopt? If the government of Great Britain indicates its desire to do so, the present administration can be trusted to carry forward to a successful conclusion any proposal for trade on a basis of reciprocal preference. But in the absence of any such proposals from Great Britain, the Liberal party stands for the policy which is not only of benefit to Canadian consumers and to inter-Imperial trade with its beneficial effects to the British Empire as a whole, but a policy which is vitally related to the maintenance of a British market for Canadian wheat and other commodities of export. The essential point is that Canada must enlarge her imports from the Mother Country, in order that she may enlarge her exports to the Mother Country. In the far-reaching extension of the British preference under the budget of 1930, this has been our purpose and our objective. We have studied the situation with the utmost care and have revised the tariff schedules with the definite aim of diverting a considerable portion of trade from the United States and other countries to Great Britain. We firmly believe that this policy will receive the wholehearted approval of the Canadian people.

Criticism of Budget

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

The budget, declared the Prime Minister, was the outcome of the most mature deliberation.

Mature Consideration.

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

Fact-finding Body

The work of the Tariff Advisory Board in shaping the budget was gone into by the Prime Minister. He referred to the fact that the board had been established by the Liberal government as a fact-finding body, and that its hearings were held in public.

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

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

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Deserves Reasoning

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

The genesis of the budget was then dealt with by Premier King. When the probability of a revision of the United States tariff was announced, he said, the Tariff Board was advised by Hon. J. A. Robb, then finance minister, and by the Prime Minister himself, to study the probable effect on Canada of such revision. At the same time representations were made to the government of the United States.

"When it became apparent that notwithstanding these representations, changes inimical to our country, and to its agricultural interests in particular, were likely to be made, and that our immediate neighbors were not prepared to continue to trade with us except upon unequal terms, a further important step was taken. Both the minister of finance and myself, speaking in Parliament, gave our own people to understand that the government was fully alive to the possible consequences of the action contemplated by the United States, that we were watching Canadian interests to the fullest possible extent.

Able to Care for Herself.

"Public intimation was given, in words the significance of which the United States could not do other than fully comprehend, that in the event of tariff changes taking place which might adversely affect our interests, it would be found that Canada was well able to take care of herself; that all countries might expect to see that we proposed in matters of trade to extend our favors as far as might be possible to those countries most ready to favor us, and that where trade could not be expected except on unequal terms, use would be made of the tariff to divert the course of trade, first of all so as to deepen the channels of trade within the British Empire, and secondly to cause the trade of Canada hereafter more and more to flow in these channels which reciprocal treatment in matters of trade might help to develop between this country and other lands."

Quotes Speeches

Quotations from speeches made by himself and by Mr. Robb with respect to the position taken by Canada in regard to the United States tariff revision were given by Mr. King at some length. He referred to the speech at Winnipeg in 1929 in which he had said that what was needed was not so much a "red-blooded" as a "cool-headed" attitude in respect to the matter. At the conclusion of his quotations he asked how, in the face of so clear and emphatic a statement of the government's position could anyone claim that the country had been taken by surprise in the last budget.

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

Never Succeeds.

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

Self-condemned

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

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

Fundamental Difference.

There appeared, said Mr. King, to be a fundamental difference between the Liberal party and the Conservatives as to the nature of trade. In the House of Commons, he said, Hon. R. J. Manion had declared that trade was war. In the opinion of the Prime Minister trade was exchange. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, had taken a somewhat similar stand as Dr. Manion in his recent Winnipeg speech, said Mr. King. He quoted from Mr. Bennett's speech as follows:

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

To Increase Trade

"In other words," continued Mr. King, "to the Tory mind it would appear that trade is not something as the result of which each of the parties concerned may gain, but is in the nature of conflict, where as an outcome must be gain to one and loss to another. So Mr. Bennett goes on to say that he will have nothing to do with the giving of preference save where something of a corresponding nature

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

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

Has Given Equality

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

Admiration of U. S. Policy.

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

Has Given Equality.

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

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

Secure Advantages

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

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

The One Real Issue.

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

Mr. King reminded his listeners that the present administration might have claimed that it had a mandate to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference in view of the fact that it had still a year of office to run. The situation became somewhat different however with the introduction of the budget.

Inter-Empire Trade

"The fiscal policies embodied in the budget had been framed, amongst other things, in the light and in the knowledge of the conferences to be held in London this fall. Those policies, as I have indicated, were deliberately shaped so as to make possible a wider measure of trade between this country and other portions of the British Empire, Great Britain in particular. The budget was framed with the design of seeking to gain in British markets, the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere. Above all, the budget was formed with a view to holding for Western Canada the market for her wheat which for so many years she has had in Great Britain, and this at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to hold her markets elsewhere.

Important Consideration.

"To secure from the people of Canada approval of these policies before the Imperial Conferences take place, is, therefore, in our opinion, an all important consideration if the conferences are to do for the further development of our trade, what, with all confidence, we believe they will. To have a mandate based upon the policies which are now before the people is, therefore, in our opinion, imperative. It is for this reason that we have not hesitated to dissolve Parliament over fourteen months before the time at which dissolution becomes necessary. When we go to the Conference of 1930 we want to go as we

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went to the Conferences of 1923 and 1926, with the voice of Canada behind us, and with all the influence of power which comes from the voice of the nation as a whole."

The representation of Canada at the conference was bound up with the personnel of the ministry, said Mr. King. What had Mr. Bennett to offer by way of constructive leadership, he asked.

No Constructive Idea

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

Never Better Govt.

"May I say that I believe it is the general opinion that Canada at no time has had a government composed of abler men, of men more genuinely disinterested or of higher purpose than the men I am proud to have as my colleagues in the present administration. I believe it is true that no government has ever given a better account of itself both at home and abroad. May I ask Mr Bennett who, in the administration that he has in mind, are to take the place of the ministers of the present government from the province of Quebec, from the province of Ontario, from the Maritime Provinces, and west of the Great Lakes. Who are the gentlemen he has in mind as those who are to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference?

"I will tell him who of the government will be among the number to represent Canada, if the present administration is returned: At the Imperial Conference, the present minister of justice, Honorable Ernest Lapointe, who represented Canada with such ability and distinction at the Imperial Conference of 1926 and who represented Canada at the operation of Dominion Legislation which met in London last fall, will be one of the representatives. Another of the representatives at the Imperial Conference will be the present minister of national defence, Colonel the Honorable J. L. Ralston, who during the present year represented Canada with such credit to himself and to our country at the conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments. At the Economic Conference Canada will be represented by the present minister of finance, Honorable Charles A. Dunning, the author of the Budget of 1930, a budget which has stirred and warmed the heart of the whole British Empire. Another representative will be the present minister of trade and commerce, Honorable James Malcolm, under whose auspices the trade of Canada has expanded as never before to all quarters of the globe.

As to Substitutes

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

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

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Toronto Evening Telegram, June 17/30.

Record of Liberal Govt. First Issue, King Claims

1930 Budget and Choice of Representatives to London Conferences Are Other Election Factors, Premier Says at Brantford

Brantford, June 16.—(Staff Special) Opening the campaign of the Liberal Party in the city, which defeated the late Hon. William Paterson, one of the authors of the rejected reciprocity pact of 1911 with the United States, and which has seen industry after industry smothered by competition from the same United States, Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, spoke to an audience which overflowed the Armouries here last night.

On Monday, June 9, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, opened his campaign in Winnipeg. A week has elapsed and in the interval Mr. King has had an opportunity to study his opponent's strategy. It so happens that what Mr. Bennett said in his opening address were the principal issues in the campaign, Mr. King also announced were the issues. Mr. King may not have used the same words, but the meaning was similar.

"There are three outstanding issues in the present campaign," Mr. King said. "The first is the record of the Government in the discharge of its public duties since it first assumed office. The second is the budget of 1930, representing as it does the views of the present administration on important questions of fiscal and trade policy. The third is a direct issue between the choice of the Liberal and Conservative parties as the representatives of Canadian opinion at the Imperial and Economic Conferences which are to be held in London in September of the present year."

JUST TEMPORARY

Mr. King began by painting the post-war days when the last Conservative Government held office in the most sombre colors. He showed the rising of the sun of prosperity under the succeeding Liberal regime. He declared that since the Liberals took office Canada had enjoyed an era of prosperity never before known in her history. In a brief paragraph he mentioned the trade depression and unemployment problem which grips Canada to-day. The cause of his every body knew, but he assured his seen and unseen audience that this was only a temporary condition and would soon end.

Mr. King first touched upon the financial position of Canada. On March 31, 1914, the national debt stood about $336,000,000. On March 31, 1922, the total of the national debt was $2,427,000,000, as a result of the war and the extravagance of the last Conservative administration, he claimed.

The situation of the country at the end of 1922 was described. Money had been borrowed out of the public treasury to meet deficits. Depression was general; the business community was anxious for the future; the industrial life of the country was paralyzed; foreign trade was contracted; agriculture was depressed. All this was changed by the Liberal administration. Deficits became surplusses, taxes were reduced, the Canadian National Railways were co-ordinated and vitalized, agriculture stimulated, foreign trade extended, and the greatest period of progress it has ever known brought to Canada, he asserted.

"Where the previous administration avoided their responsibilities, we met ours courageously and without regard to political consequences," continued Mr. King. "We imposed new taxes, we increased certain old taxes, but this we did from the urgent necessity of balancing the national budget."

SURPLUSES.

Taking credit for surpluses, Mr. King stated that since Confederation there had been surpluses in 15 out of 63 years. Four of these were in the entire period of Conservative administration, and seven during the eight and a half years of the present administration. He then claimed a reduction in taxation over a period of five years, commencing in 1926, estimated at $118,000,000.

All, too, had been wrong with the railways. With the exception of the Canadian Pacific, the railways of Canada were in a disorganized and bankrupt condition. The C.N.R. was formed. Then the Hudson's Bay Railway now nearing completion, and the Welland Ship Canal, shortly to be opened.

Immigration was the next subject. It was quite true, Mr. King admitted, that during the years following his taking the Premiership the trend of migration was from Canada to the United States. The United States had prospered, while Canada had suffered through the war. During the period of re-establishment preference in the matter of employment had been given where possible to those who had served overseas.

"There were not the opportunities for employment here that there were in the country to the south, for many of our boys and girls, not a few of them, and of our grown-ups as well, left on that account," he said.

People had not the wherewithal to migrate from the British Isles or from other countries after the war, and Canada had not the free homesteads to offer, nor was she able to advertise these or give low ocean and railway rates. But it was not long before this was all changed. Migration of Canadians to the United States began to lessen and that migration to-day of Canadians and others equals the movement from Canada to the United States. He denied that the Government preferred continental to British immigrants.

FOR INDUSTRIES

"We have shaped our policies with respect to the tariff in a manner which, while keeping in mind essentials in the development of manufacturing and of trade, would above all else further the growth and development of our basic industries, said Mr. King, beginning his argument in support of the fiscal policy of the Liberal Government. He pleaded that world markets as well as home markets were essential, and what was possible in the way of competition in the markets of the world was dependent upon the costs of production and of living in Canada.

Canada now stood as the sixth great trading nation of the world, he asserted. He said that the quantity of raw materials which Canada imports from the United States, such as cotton, rubber and the like, exceeded in value the total amount of the raw materials which Canada exported to the United States.

"Let me remind you that no nation in the world has enjoyed the same proportionate increase in domestic export trade since the war as Canada," he said.

Mr. King also claimed there had been less of industrial strife in Canada during the last few years than in any other country.

Credit was taken for the return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces, which had revealed a generosity of treatment that had never characterized similar negotiations in the history of the Dominion.

"Here may I point out that something which has also a bearing upon the somewhat surprising attitude of

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the premier of this province in this general election, namely, that in not a single case were the negotiations conducted exclusively with governments of the same political persuasion as the present administration at Ottawa," he said. "It made no difference to us whether we were dealing with Liberal governments or, as happened to be the case, more particularly with Progressive and Conservative governments, our attitude throughout was the same; not an endeavor merely, but a determination to see that in the interests of national unity, these long standing grievances should once and for all be eradicated and eradicated in a way which would leave no vestige of distrust or ill will."

ABOUT "STATUS"

Reverting to "status," Mr. King spoke of inter-imperial and international relations. There has been accorded to Canada and the other self-governing dominions a national status equal to that of Britain herself. The Conservative party had opposed every step of the way towards responsible self-government on Canada in external affairs, he charged.

Turning to the budget of 1930, Mr. King said policies must be framed to meet existing conditions. The national policy of 1878 would not suit the Canada of 1930, nor had that policy advocated by the Conservatives always served to meet conditions in the past. A national policy to-day in matters of trade, as in all else, was one which aimed to give Canada her place among the nations of the world, and not a policy primarily concentrated upon home markets.

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

The budget of 1930 was framed to meet a situation arising from the requirements of different sections and economic classes. It was influenced also in a special degree by our relation with two countries with which we were most closely associated in matters of commerce—Great Britain and the United States.

If Canada was to maintain the British market for Canadian wheat it would seem desirable that many of the purchases at present made in the United States should be diverted to Great Britain and in other ways to increase British imports to Canada. So the budget of 1930 was a response to internal and external factors in the economic situation.

The countervailing duties were intended as a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade on fair and equal terms. The government regretted that United States had raised tariff duties against a considerable range of Canadian commodities. The countervailing duties were the subject of diplomatic exchange between the two countries, but at the same time, the United States had been told that Canada was ready in the future, as in the past, to consider trade on a reciprocal basis.

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On to Quebec by night, down the best lighted waterway in the world. Dawn finds you beneath the mist-wreathed ramparts of this fortress city. A day is allowed for sightseeing here on the return trip. You visit the celebrated Shrine of Ste. Anne de Beaupré. Mir-

NOT EASY

In the revised schedules on fruits and vegetables, Mr. King said it was not easy to devise a means of meeting the needs of the fruit and vegetable growers without, at the same time, imposing a severe burden on Canadian consumers. This situation had been met by combining advalorem rates which operate throughout the year with specific minimum rates which apply at designated seasons. In this way it was hoped to meet the requirements of the growers during the period when they suffer from instability of prices.

The British preference, Mr. King declared, was the traditional policy of the Liberal party. It was inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897.

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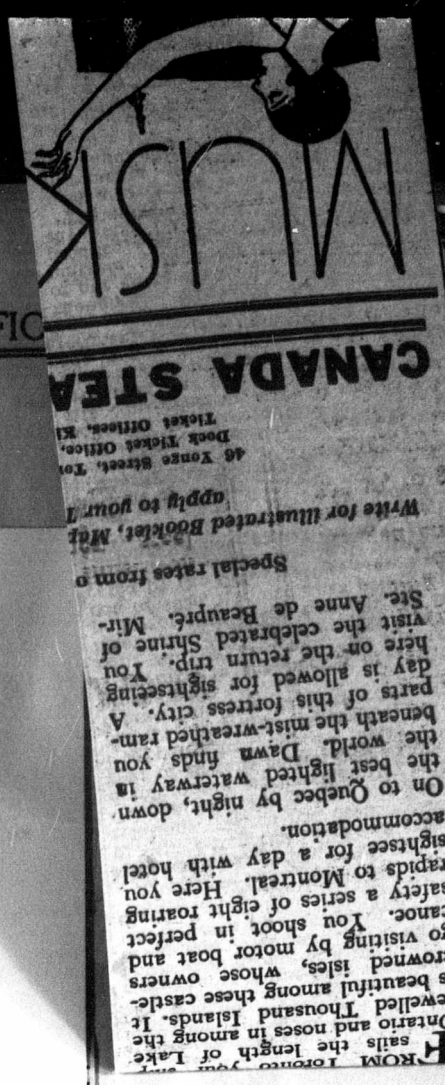

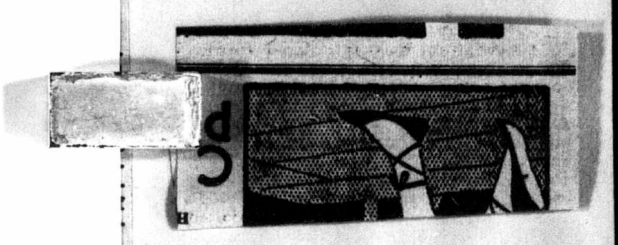

"It was opposed by the Conservatives then as it is opposed by them to-day. They have said that we must have preference for preference, and that no favors should be extended to Great Britan until she is prepared to forego free trade. If Great Britain comes to the point where she is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, it is not unreasonable to suppose that through the voluntary action of Canada in inaugurating and extending the British preference, this Dominion would receive first consideration in any new fiscal arrangement Great Britain might adopt?"

Mr. King denied that the 1930 budget had been hurriedly concocted.

Mr. King defended his position of avoiding giving rise to antagonisms in international affairs. A provocative attitude was no more advantageous than to individuals, but perhaps more serious. He did not think it necessary to expose the weakness of the "stolen clothes" and "made in Washington" cries. These epithets would scarcely apply to the increase in British preferences.

In conclusion, Mr. King said the people were being called upon to decide who should represent Canada at the forthcoming imperial economic conference—Conservatives or Liberals. If the government was returned the personnel representing Canada at the conference would include Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, minister of finance and Hon. James Malcolm, minister of trade and commerce.

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WOODSTOCK SENTINEL-REVIEW JUNE 17, 1930

From Mr. King's 'Keynote' Speech

"At the rate we are wiping out the debt, the total would vanish in 40 years. No country in the world can claim a like record."

* * *

"Today Canadians are more and more coming back from the United States."

* * *

"In this country as it is today you cannot have a high tariff policy nor a free trade policy, but a moderate policy that will help reconcile the interests of the different parts of the country."



* * *

"There was nothing in the nature of a surprise, nothing precipitate, in the budget introduced this year. We simply carried out what we said time after time we intended to do."

* * *

"At Winnipeg the Conservatives dropped the word 'protection,' but now Mr. Bennett is using it as a political umbrella or omnibus to take care of everybody under the sun."

* * *

"Are we going to the Imperial Conference saying we are going to 'blast' our way into trade, and hold a market only on conditions we lay down? I ask you to put yourselves in the position of others."

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WOODSTOCK SENTINEL-REVIEW JUNE 17, 1930

Goodwill, Not a Club, Liberal Trade Gesture, Premier Tells Canada

King Ministers Would go to Economic Conference in the Spirit of 1930 Budget—Prime Minister at Brantford Condemns Conservative Leader's Offer to "Blast" a Way into World Markets With Tariff—Oxford Well Represented at Big Gathering as Premier Delivers Opening Speech of Campaign.

By Staff Reporter.

Brantford, June 17.—Oxford Liberals who came down to hear Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King open his campaign last evening, and formed part of a capacity audience at the armory, went home declaring the prime minister's "keynote speech" the most effective he has ever delivered. There were three outstanding issues in the election, Mr. King said, namely, the record of the government from 1921, the budget of 1920, and, finally, the choice between the Liberal and Conservative parties as representatives of Canadian opinion at the Imperial and Economic Conferences in London next September. To these issues he addressed himself in a speech of almost two hours, broadcast from coast to coast over a record hookup of 24 radio stations. Judging from the enthusiasm, as indicated by applause, the prime minister's most effective appeal was that concerning Conference representation, with which he concluded his address.

Herein he took issue sharply with Hon. R. B. Bennett, over a passage in the latter's recent Winnipeg speech. The Conservative leader had said he would use tariffs to "blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you." The great audience last night responded instantly to Mr. King's question, "Did Britain 'blast' her way into her great world trade?"

GERMANY TRIED IT

"Germany," he reminded them, "tried to blast her way. Is that the policy we are going to follow, and above all, is that the policy we are going to follow toward the Mother Country? I ask you to put yourselves in the position of others. Our business is to take the policies of other countries as we find them.

"The spirit of a government in administration of its policies is often more important, perhaps, than the particular measures themselves. When did you ever hear of anyone starting out to get business by 'blasting' a way as Mr. Bennett proposes? Mr. Bennett sees in every other country a competitor, when he ought to see in every other country a customer as well."

Picturing the Liberal party as stretching out a hand of goodwill, and the Conservative party as holding a club, in trade matters, the prime minister called for a mandate to send his ministers to London in September, and demanded who Mr. Bennett would make Canada's representatives in place of Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Col. J. L. Ralston, Hon. Charles Dunning and Hon. James Malcolm.

PROMINENT LIBERALS

Three of his Cabinet colleagues were on the decorated platform, and at request of the chairman, A. T. Whitaker, stood up for the audience to see. These were Hon. W. D. Euler, minister of national revenue; Hon. J. C. Elliott, minister of public works, and Hon. James Malcolm, minister of trade and commerce. Among those on the platform were Senators E. S. Little, London; James Spence and W. H. Maguire, Toronto. Senator Rankin, of Perth, was discovered in the audience. Candidates in the present campaign included W. H. Taylor, Norfolk-Elgin; C. R. Widdifield, South Waterloo; Dr. D. B. Smith, North Perth; F. C. Biggs, Wentworth; F. Treleaven, Hamilton; William Urquhart, Toronto Northeast; Charles Hanna, Hastings; William Camelford, Haldimand, and from the Oxfords Hugh Allan and T. M. Cayley. Oxford people from practically every part of the county were present, overflowing the block of seats marked for them by a standard. They included Dr. D. J. Sinclair, ex-M.P.; J. F. McDonald, C. E. Sutherland and P. M. Dewan, president, secretary and treasurer, respectively, of North Oxford Liberal Association; A. S. Rennie, Tillsonburg; Dr. Furlong, Ingersoll; Dr. J. M. Brodie, Woodstock; Dr. H. B. Atkinson, Embro, and a carload or two from the Zorras, as well as parties from Blenheim, Blandford and various parts of the south riding.

R. F. Miller, ex-M.L.A., Haldimand, spoke over the amplifiers at 7.45 to an audience which was more or less patiently awaiting the arrival of the prime minister. Mr. Treleaven and Mr. Widdifield kept the ball rolling for a few minutes each, and Mrs. John Harold, Paris, said a few words into the "mike."

BRANT CANDIDATES

Then the prime minister entered, to the music of a pipe band, amidst much applause, and the chairman of the evening, A. T. Whitaker, president of Brantford Liberal Association, took charge. Mayor Beckett extended a civic welcome, and John Harold was introduced as Liberal candidate for Brant.

Mr. Harold commended the record of the government, and recalled that in 1921 he had advocated creation of a tariff board.

"You have placed a great responsibility upon me," he said, "and I accept it because I believe our premier has a greater responsibility, and that every citizen who has a call should be willing to take at least a minor position behind a leader who is one of the greatest statesmen Canada has ever had."

W. Ross MacDonald, candidate in Brantford, was warmly received. He spoke of the honor done the city in being made the scene of the prime minister's opening speech, and called attention to the fact that representatives of Brant and Brantford in the late Parliament voted against the budget which reduced the price of tea.

"I stand for the Dunning budget," he said, "because it tends to decrease trade with the United States and increase trade with the British Empire. The Conservatives have no great leaders today like Sir John A. Macdonald; he was a giant and leader of men. Today their leaders have no vision, they criticize, destroy and pull down. At one time they would have built up the British Empire, today they say, 'let the British Empire look after itself and Canada look after herself. At one time their battlecry was 'No truck nor trade with the Yankees'; today it is 'no truck nor trade with the Empire.' "

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THE PRIME MINISTER.

Premier King was received with tremendous applause as he was called upon at nine o'clock, and then stood waiting while a radio announcer read over a long list of stations. The premier opened with graceful allusions to Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, and tributes to the local candidates. He outlined the three great issues of the campaign, as he saw them, and dealt briefly with the government's financial record—seven surpluses in less than nine years, debt retirement, and "$118,000,000 a year less being levied in taxation today than in 1924."

The railways now comprising the national system had been left "famished foundling on our doorstep, suffering from all kinds of malnutrition," but now the Conservatives were quite willing to have their names associated with it.

Immigration was touched upon, and the premier inquired what the effect would have been upon unemployment if General McRae, Conservative organizer, had been able to carry out his $300,000,000 scheme to bring out 300,000 people. Mr. King then dealt with legislation affecting labor and ex-service men.

"All parties combined," he said, "to enact the legislation with respect to war veterans which is in force today at Ottawa, but the present administration took full responsibility in the matter, and it is legislation which I felt privileged indeed to be able to give a good deal of personal time and attention, and it is part of the Liberal record in which I feel perhaps a greater pride than any other part."

Coming to fiscal policy, Mr. King said that the National Policy of 1878 was designed to knit together scattered provinces—a condition which no longer exists. Today 80 per cent. of manufacturing is concentrated in Ontario and Quebec. A high tariff policy and a free trade policy alike could be of only sectional benefit.

CANADA'S POSITION.

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

The Conservative party had opposed every step of the way toward the responsible selfgovernment of Canada in external affairs, the prime minister charged.

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

THE BUDGET.

Then Mr. King turned to the budget of 1930, which he termed the second great issue of the campaign. Policies must be framed to meet existing conditions, he said. The national policy of 1878 would not suit the Canada of 1930. What was more, he declared, the old national policy advocated by the Conservatives had not always served to meet conditions in the past.

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

"I have only to point to the conditions in Canada as they have been in the past four years to ask whether a policy of restriction or a policy of greater freedom of trade is the more deserving of being called a national policy as we approach the end of the third decade of the twentieth century. A national policy today in matters of trade, as in all else, is one which aims at giving Canada her place among the nations of the world.

"It is not a policy primarily concentrated upon home markets it is essentially a policy of world markets. With the rapid development of Western Canada and the emergency of a great agricultural population engaged in the production of a commodity which must seek its markets throughout the world, high protection, or an all round increase in the tariff can no longer be called a national policy.

"According to figures given in the Canada year book of 1929, over 80 per cent. of Canadian manufacturing is concentrated in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"This percentage is based on figures of production, capital employed and number of employees. While it is true that manufacturing has developed to a considerable extent in western Canada these manufacturers are based largely upon the primary industries of agriculture and mining and do not require a tariff protection to any considerable extent. It is therefore true to say that a general increase in the tariff in 1930 is essentially a sectional policy so far as the distribution of its benefits is concerned.

"It has forfeited every right to the name—national policy—given to it by Sir John A. MacDonald in 1878, and by Mr. Bennett in 1930.

FREE TRADE DETRIMENTAL

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

"It is apparent, therefore, that both a high tariff and free trade are sectional policies when applied to the existing conditions in Canada.

"What then is the answer? The answer given by the Liberal party to a conflict of interests arising out of the tariff is the same as it is with respect to a conflict of interests in all other directions.

"To the greatest possible extent sectional interests must be reconciled in the light of the larger interests of the whole.

"This can be effected only by moderation and compromise. Face the facts of our situation. Take Canada as it is, with its changing needs and its conflicting interests. Acknowledge the facts of Geography and of divergent industrial development in east, and centre, and west. And having examined the real ties of the situation, and having considered the demands of different sections for policies suited to their needs, so mould our social transportation and fiscal policies as to hold the scales evenly between class and creed and section and thus weld a far flung country into a united Canadian nation.

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EMPIRE TRADE.

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

"When Mr. Hoover assumed office as president of the United States on March 11, 1929, the United States congress began carrying out a far-reaching revision of the tariff in conformity with the pledges given by the Republican party during the Presidential campaign of the previous year. As that revision proceeded, it became increasingly apparent that the duties against Canadian agricultural products would be raised to such an extent as to cut off a considerable proportion of the existing Canadian exports to that country. In these circumstances and in accordance with its policy of using every endeavour to find wider markets for Canadian products the government gave instructions to the tariff advisory board to make a careful survey of the tariff schedules then applying against American imports, with a view to determining what extent these imports could be purchased from Great Britain or from other parts of the empire.

THE BRITISH MARKET.

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

FOUR PROPOSALS.

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

1.—The iron and steel tariff revision.

2.—The countervailing duties.

3.—The fruit and vegetable tariff revision.

4.—Extension of the British preference.

STEEL SCHEDULES

"The revision of the iron and steel tariff schedules has been based upon investigations of the tariff advisory board which have been conducted over a period of several years. Never in the history of Canada has there been so complete and exhaustive an enquiry into the relation of the tariff to one of our great basic industries. The purpose kept in mind by the government in prosecuting this enquiry, and later in bringing about a revision of the iron and steel schedules, was the double one of promoting a greater efficiency and productivity in the Canadian iron and steel industry, and at the same time of diverting a large proportion of our necessary imports of iron and steel products from the United States to Great Britain.

"The next feature of the budget, namely, the countervailing duties, is designed to give a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade at all times on fair and equal terms. The present administration has watched the revision of the American tariff with the closest interest. We cannot but regret that in respect of a considerable range of commodities the tariff duties have been raised against the importation of Canadian products. The wisdom of this policy, however, is for the United States to decide for itself. We, on our part, through the countervailing duties on a selected list of commodities, which are the subject of exchange between Canada and the United States, announce our intention of trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us.

FRIENDLY WITH U. S.

"For the present we raise the duties on these selected commodities to the level applied against Canadian exports of the same commodities by either countries, but, the same time we tell our neighbor frankly and sincerely that we are ready in the future, as we have been in the past, to consider trade on a reciprocal basis.

"On this point there can be no misunderstanding of our attitude. Friendly, not hostile trade relations with the United States as with every other country have always been a primary concern of the present administration. This is a sound neighborly attitude. But we are resolved, in the interests of the Canadian people, that our commercial relations must not be onesided.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLES

"It was not easy to devise a means of meeting the needs of the fruit and vegetable growers without, at the same time, imposing a severe burden on Canadian consumers. We have met the situation by combining ad valorem rates which operate throughout the entire year, with specific minimum rates, which apply at certain designated seasons, which are set out explicitly in the new schedules. In this matter we have endeavored to meet the requirements of the growers during the period when they suffer from instability of prices, and at the same time by the limitation of the season during which these specific duties apply, we have kept clearly in mind the interests of the consumers of these commodities. In past years, moreover, a large proportion of our early fruits and vegetables has been purchased from the United States. We believe that the British West Indies are capable of supplying us with an increasing share of this business. Under the existing trade agreement these islands have assured us of a preference in their market.

"In accordance, therefore, with our declared policy of trading with those who are willing to trade with us, we have made provision for the free entry into Canada of fruits and vegetables under the British preference.

BRITISH PREFERENCE

"This brings me to the last feature of the budget which I propose to discuss briefly at this time. Throughout the entire revision of the tariff we have kept in mind the possibilities of increased trade with the British Empire. We have done this in no spirit of economic exclusiveness. Our portals of trade are open to the world on fair and equal terms. At the same time we do not

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forget that Canada is a member of a great community of nations under the British crown which offers an unexampled opportunity for economic co-operation in the period of rapid development which lies before us during the present century. Great Britain purchases far more from Canada than we buy from her. If we are to maintain in Great Britain an assured market for Canadian wheat and other articles of export, we must be prepared to increase our imports from that country. This, as I have already explained, can be done without necessarily increasing our total importations, but merely by diverting to Britain, who gives us a free entry into her markets and who is of our own household, purchases which have formerly been made in other countries, but which countries today do not give to us equal or like opportunities of trade.

"The present budget is framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It is not a new policy. It is the traditional policy of the Liberal party as inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897. It was opposed by the Conservatives then as it is opposed by them today.

"They have said that we must have preference for preference and that no favors should be extended to Great Britain until she is prepared to forego the policy of free trade. If Great Britain comes to the point where she is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, is it not reasonable to suppose that through the voluntary action of Canada in inaugurating and extending the British preference this Dominion would receive first consideration in any new fiscal arrangement Great Britain might adopt?

NOT STOLEN NOR U. S.-MADE

"Against the fiscal and trade policies of the budget what are the criticisms of the Conservative party as enunciated by the leader of the opposition? They may be summed up in a very few words. The first is that the budget propcsals are something that have been suddenly concocted, and have been brought forward to meet the exigencies of a general election. Assuming that this were true, which, however, it is not, that would not be much of an objection if the proposals themselves were sound and obviously in the interests of the country, as we believe they are. The second is that in what has been done we have 'stolen the clothes' of the Conservative party. If that were true, which, however, it is not, it surely should not make our policies objectionable to members of that party. The third is that our policy is a 'Washington-made policy. If that is true, which it is not, what becomes of the argument that we have 'stolen the clothes' of our opponents? Finally, we are told that trade is in the nature of war, and that if there are to be no preferences there should be no trade, even with the Mother Country, except as a result of bargaining, which will exact preference for preference.

"In his address at Winnipeg, sounding the keynote of the Conservative campaign, Mr. Bennett characterized the tariff changes of the budget as 'this premature unreasoned action.' I venture to say there never was presented to any parliament a budget which was the result of more thorough and mature consideration or which was more deliberately planned to meet, not merely a national situation of first importance, but an economic world situation as well."

THE TARIFF BOARD

The work of the tariff advisory board in shaping the budget was gone into by the prime minister. He referred to the fact that the board had been established by the Liberal government as a fact finding body, and that its hearings were held in public.

"With the establishment of the advisory board on this and taxation the day has gone," he said, "for the making of tariffs on impulse, or because of momentary resentments.

"No longer are tariffs to be made by clamor of self-interest, nor by the rhetoric of politicians. The business of the country reserves the cool, calm, reasoning that is devoted to the successful business of the individual and the corporation, and under present conditions through the tariff board the business of Canada as far as it is conducted in the custom schedule has been receiving that consideration."

The genesis of the budget was then dealt with by the premier. When the probability of a revision of the U. S. tariff was announced, he said, the tariff board was advised by Hon. J. A. Robb and himself to study the probable effect upon Canada. At the same time representations were made to the United States. When it became apparent that changes inimical to Canada were likely to be made, public intimation was given that in the event of such changes, it would be found that Canada was well able to take care of herself. The premier here quoted Mr. Robb's statement in Parliament on March 1, 1929, that "it is our desire to trade freely with any and all who are willing to trade with us, and this necessarily depends in some measure on the fiscal policies of other countries." The present budget, Mr. King added, was forecast by himself at Winnipeg last November.

THE CONFERENCES

"You are being called upon to decide which party, Liberal or Conservative, is to represent Canadian opinion at the Imperial and Economic Conferences to be held in London this year. Is it to be Conservative opinion such as I have described, or Liberal opinion as demonstrated in the budget? The strength of the government at that Conference is going to be the support you give us.

"Mr. Bennett has said a great deal about constructive leadership. He has not given one single constructive idea to the people of Canada in the whole of this campaign. There has been a great deal of declamation, a great many platitudes, but where is the policy he has specifically set out and said, 'This is the road we are going to take?' He has gone out of the way to speak of members of the present administration in a way I think he had little right to do. He said, 'This group of mercenaries, holding office by sham and subterfuge.' I ask Mr. Bennett to tell the people of this country who he is going to put in his cabinet as representatives of this country from the Maritime provinces. Who are to be his ministers from this province of Ontario, and who are going to represent the western provinces of the Dominion in his cabinet?

"Men who are prepared to give up 14 months of office in order to ask the people to pass upon a question of vital importance to the whole of this nation and the British Empire, these are not men to be spoken of as hanging on to office or forgetful in their love of office of all else except their personal advantage.

"I believe it is true, and I believe the people of Canada will say it is true, the present government stands as high in the estimation of the people of this country as any government we have had in the history of Canada. May I say this, that I do not believe you will find in any government of Canada men who are more upright, who are possessed of greater business ability, who are men thoroughly disinterested in the service of the nation, than the gentlemen by whom I have the honor and privilege of being surrounded in the Cabinet of Canada. (Applause).

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"The people of Canada are entitled to know who Mr. Bennett proposes to send to the Imperial Conferences. At the Imperial Conference questions will be taken up which relate to political and constitutional matters, at the Economic Conference questions which relate to co-operation in trade and matters of that kind. Are you going to send to the Imperial Conference men who have to deal with these questions of treaty and status and the like who have opposed and obstructed at every turn the efforts we have made in connection with Canada's status as a nation? Are you going to send to the Economic Conference men who have said 'We approach this Conference in the spirit of this budget' or those who say 'We are going to blast our way into your market?'

"Ladies and gentlemen, I will tell you who will go to the Conference from the present government. From Quebec, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, who was over in 1926 and has recently been at the subsidiary conference on Dominion legislation and has served his country with such distinction. There will be in addition at the Imperial Conference Col. Ralston, who has this year served Canada at the conference for the limitation of naval armaments. At the Economic Conference there will be Hon. Charles Dunning, the man who brought this budget into Parliament—a budget that has created warmth and enthusiasm in the heart of the whole British Empire—and also my friend Mr. Malcolm as minister of trade and commerce, to put this country's position in trade to a point that it has never reached before in the history of Canada.

"These are the gentlemen who, among others, will represent the present government at the next Conferences. I ask Mr. Bennett to tell the people of Canada before July 28—I ask him to reply tonight at Vancouver—who do you propose to substitute for Mr. Lapointe from Quebec, (applause) for Col. Ralston, for Hon. Mr. Malcolm?

MEETING OF THE WAYS

"In the general elections of 1911, when the Liberal party in Canada, under its great leader Sir Wilfrid Laurier, appealed to the country on a trade issue, the forces opposed to the tariff changes then proposed were allied under the cry of 'we are at the parting of the ways.' I will not go so far tonight as to say that in the opportunities of further trade which this budget offers, and the extensions of the preference, and the advantages offered in other directions, we are at the parting of the ways. I will not say if the budget is defeated, which would be the significance of the defeat of the government, that all effort at further imperial trade will cease and the hands of the clock turn backward in that particular, but I will say what is in fact the very truth, that in respect of this budget and Conference we are at least at the meeting of the ways.

"We are at the meeting of the ways that lead to the heart of empire, from all parts of the Empire, the ways that help to make British trade what we want to see British trade made. There we will be at the meeting of the ways, and it is for you to say, ladies and gentlemen, who are to be there—the party with hand outstretched in goodwill or the party that comes with a club in its hand. Speaking in all sincerity, I believe on the fate of this budget this much may be said, that it may determine whether from now on the highways of British trade shall continue to deepen and strengthen and broaden over land and sea, through all parts of the Empire, or whether as respects the component parts of the British Empire these great highways of trade shall from now on remain indistinguishable from the other trade routes of the world."

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TELEGRAPH-JOURNAL, ST. JOHN, JUNE 17, 1930

OUTLINES PLATFORM IN SPEECH

Liberal Leader Addresses Dominion-wide Audience

RADIO UTILIZED

Speaking Tour Will Carry Premier From Atlantic to Pacific

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

BRANTFORD, Ont., June 16 —The record of the Government, the budget, and Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference—these are the major issues which the Canadian people are asked to pass upon at the coming election. They will be called upon to decide whether or not they believe in the policy of "blasting a way to trade" or if they prefer the viewpoint that trade is exchange for mutual advantage and that it "is secured not by ill-will but by good-will."

Thus declared Prime Minister Mackenzie King in his keynote Liberal campaign speech here tonight. From the platform the words of the Prime Minister of Canada were carried over an all-Canadian radio hook-up into the home of thousands of people across the Dominion from coast to coast. Mr. King spoke at length, dealing extensively with the record of the Government in respect to finance, taxation, natural resources, war veterans, labor, immigration, co-operation with the provinces, and more particularly with the important provisions of the budget.

And it was with respect to the budget that Mr. King took very definite and final issue with Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition. There was, he said, a fundamental difference between the Liberals and Conservatives in their conception of the nature of trade. The Conservatives, he declared, had enunciated the belief that trade was war. On that assumption they spoke and declared that they were prepared to act.

TRADE METHODS.

Mr. Bennett had asserted at Winnipeg that the Conservatives would "blast a way to trade," continued Mr. King. "Let me ask you frankly," he said, "did you ever hear of any one blasting a way to trade? Germany tried that method of gaining world supremacy in trade."

The Prime Minister addressed himself particularly to salesmen and commercial travelers in his audience. "Did you ever secure any order by force?" he asked. "Did you ever gain trade by ill-will against your customer? Is it not an elementary principle that trade is secured not by ill-will but by good will, by developing friendliness and co-operation?"

To Mr. Bennett, he declared, all countries were competitors. "He forgets that all countries are also our customers and that no nation liveth to itself alone."

The policy of the British preference was a Liberal policy, Mr. King informed his listeners, and the Liberal party believed in conciliation in friendliness in the fact trade was exchange and, if possible, should be mutually beneficial to all countries involved in the exchange.

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

AS REPRESENTATIVES

The attitude of the Conservatives with respect to efforts to give Canada fullness of national stature had been one of opposition and indecision, Mr. King declared, in discussing representation at the Imperial Conference. He asked which party should represent Canada overseas. "Shall it be the party which labored and achieved or the party that obstructed and opposed?" He demanded that Mr. Bennett tell the electorate who he would send to London as Canadian ministerial representatives at the Imperial Conference in the event of the Conservatives being returned to power. He would tell Mr. Bennett that if the present administration was again given office, the Canadian representatives at the Imperial Conference would include such men as Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. J. L. Ralston and Hon. James Malcolm. Who would Mr. Bennett substitute for these men from Quebec, from the Maritime Provinces and from the Canadian West?

Mr. King's review of the Government's record was featured by the declaration that the present administration, eight and a half years ago, found the country in a state of depression and despondency, and had lifted it to a position of prosperity. National debt and taxation had both been reduced. Deficits had been changed to surpluses, he said. He referred to reductions in the income tax, in the sales tax, the abolition of the "nuisance taxes," etc. He forecast the absolute removal of the sales tax if the Government was returned to power. In five years, he declared, there had been a remission of $118,000,000 in taxation.

He spoke of the return of the natural resources to the provinces of the west, and the adjustment of Maritime claims. These he regarded as real achievements. Government after government had endeavored to accomplish the return of the resources, but none had succeeded, he said. This Government had been successful where others had failed.

WITH PROVINCES.

Relations with the provinces were of the best, Mr. King stated. "I say without fear of contradiction that there never has been a time in the history of Canada where the relations between the various provinces and the Federal Government were as cordial and as harmonious as they were up to the very eve of the election, and as they will continue to be the hour the election is over," he insisted.

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Mr. King dealt with the accusation which, he said, had been put forward by the Conservatives 'that the budget proposals are something that have been suddenly conceived and have been brought forward to meet the exigencies of a general election." This was not the case, he asserted with emphasis. "Far from being 'premature' or 'unreasoned' or 'hysterically inspired,' I venture to say there never was presented to any Parliament a budget which was the result of more thorough and mature consideration or which was more deliberately planned to meet, not merely a national situation of first importance, but an economic world situation as well," asserted the Prime Minister.

The record of the Government in respect to transportation was touched on by Mr. King.

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

"I notice that Mr. Bennett is saying that the records of Parliament show that the Liberal party, when in opposition, opposed the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway as a Government-owned system. The Liberal party did nothing of the kind. What we did object to was the refusal of the Government of the day to submit to Parliament for approval the terms and conditions of the contract under which the system was to be acquired.

"We contended that, as the people were being made responsible for the purchase of the system, by terms arranged by agreement, the people's representatives in Parliament were entitled to know what those terms were and to approve of them, before final acquisition of the system was made. This, however, the Government of the day refused to allow, though at subsequent sessions of Parliament, having failed to include some essential features of the transaction in the agreement, they were obliged to submit the whole measure to Parliament and, in order to permit of the additional terms being inserted, to secure its approval which they were of course able to do in virtue of their majority.

FOR C. N. R.

"It was the present administration which made the necessary provision for the President and the Board of Directors of the system, and it was the present administration that sought and secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton as President and Chairman of the Board," declared Mr. King. "It was the present administration that laid down the policy that there should be no political interference with the management or operation of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Henry Thornton has publicly testified on more occasions than one, that the Government has lived up to this policy, alike in letter and in spirit.

MANAGEMENT.

"It was the present administration which laid down as a further policy of railway management and operation in this country that Government ownership was to be given a fair trial, and that, as between the Government-owned National Railways and the privately-owned Canadian Pacific Railway, there should be neither fear nor favor in the respective treatment to be accorded these roads. I venture to say that the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and his board of directors will be the first to say that, in the fulfilment of this policy, the Government has sought to be scrupulously fair."

"But organization of the Canadian National Railways has not been our only achievement in the realm of transportation. We have brought the Hudson's Bay Railway to completion, though the rails on a part of this road had been taken up by our opponents while in office, and the partiality constructed roadbed allowed to fall into disrepair and decay. We have acquired, and, by making them a part of the Canadian National system, have revitalized not a few of the smaller privately-owned railways in different parts of the Dominion; and we have, on more than one occasion, made provision through Parliament for extensive branch line construction in other parts of the country.

"We have completed the Welland Canal, and we have effected other developments with resepect to the St. Lawrence waterways, on which I shall have opportunity to say something on another occasion. I wish that time permitted me to say something of the developments in aviation, which the Government has steadily sought to initiate and advance.

MARITIME CLAIMS

Then Mr. King went on to speak of the return of their natural resources to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia. For 30 years, he said, this had been a problem for different governments. It remained, he said, for the present administration to restore these lands. Ever since their entry into Confederation, the Maritime Provinces had felt that they had not had a square deal.

"Here and there, in patchwork fashion, some adjustments have been made in dealing with particular grievances as they rose. It remained for the present administration to tackle the problem of Maritime claims in a thorough, statesman-like fashion. This we have done with respect to their transportation problems; with respect to the problems of their industries; with respect to their subsidies; with respect to their harbor and trade facilities, and to all other matters having a bearing upon the economic welfare of the Maritimes as an integral part of our Dominion.

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

TARIFF POLICY

Mr. King dealt with the principles which underlay the Government tariff policy.

"We have shaped our policies with respect to the tariff in a manner which, while keeping in mind essentials in the development of manufacturing and of trade would, above all else, further the growth and development of our basic industries," he asserted.

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"We have recognized that if our manufacturing and our trade was to expand that world markets as well as home markets were an essential, and we have recognized, further, that what was possible in the way of competition in the markets of the world was dependent in no inconsiderable measure upon the costs of production and the cost of living in our own land. So,

we have striven in our tariff revisions, consistently, to take those steps which, without injury to any legitimate business in the country, would at the same time tend to make possible more in the way of production in our basic industries, through reduction of duties on the instruments of production required in those industries, and on the necessaries of life of those employed therein and in the manufactures and other businesses of our country."

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QUEBEC CHRONICLE-TELEGRAPH JUNE 17, 1930

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Three Issues Facing Dominion, Says King in Opening Campaign By Reviewing Government Work

Government Record, Budget and Imperial Conferences Were Main Points in Vindication of Liberal Policy —Direct Issue Taken With Conservative Chief

KEY-NOTE SPEECH WAS GIVEN AT BRANTFORD

Brantford, Ont., June 17—(By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent) — The record of the government, the budget, nd Canada's representation at the Imperial conference and the Imperial economic conference—these are the major issues which the Canadian people are asked to pass upon at the coming election, they will be called upon to decide whether or not they believe in the policy of "blasting a way to trade" or if they prefer the viewpoint that trade is exchange for mutual advantage and that it "is secured not by ill-will but by good-will."

Thus declared Prime Minister Mackenzie King in his key-note liberal campaign speech here last night. From the platform the words of the Prime Minister of Canada were carried over an all-Canadian radio hook-up into the homes of thousands of people across the Dominion from coast to coast. Mr. King spoke at length, dealing extensively with the record of the government in respect to finance, taxation, natural resources, and veterans, labour, immigration, cooperation wit'. the provinces, and more particularly with the important provisions of the budget.

And it was with respect to the budget that Mr. King took very definite and final issue with Hon. R.. B. Bennett, leader of the opposition. There was, he said, a fundamental difference between the liberals and conservatives in their conception of the nature of trade. The conservatives, he declared, had enunciated the belief that trade was war. On that assumption they spoke and declared that they were prepared to act.

Mr. Bennett had asserted at Winnipeg that the Conservatives would "blast a way to trade", continued Mr. King. "Let me ask you frankly, he said, did you ever hear of any one blasting a way to trade? Germany tried that method of gaining world supremacy in trade."

Customers and Competitors

The Prime Minister addressed himself particularly to salesmen commercial travellers in his audience. "Did you ever secure any order by force?" he asked. "Did you ever gain trade by ill will against your customer? Is it not an elementary principle that trade is secured not by ill-will but by good-will, not by awakening antagonism but by developing friendliness and cooperation, to Mr. Bennett, he declared, all countries were competitors. "He forgets that all countries are also our customers and that no nation liveth to itself alone."

The policy of the British preference was a liberal policy, Mr. King informed his listeners, and the liberal party believed in conciliation, in friendliness, in the fact that trade was exchange and, if possible, should be mutually beneficial to all countries involved in the exchange.

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

The attitude of the Conservatives with respect to efforts to give Canada fullness of National Stature had been one of Opposition and derision, Mr. King declared in discussing representation at the Imperial Conference, he asked which party should represent Canada overseas. "Shall it be the party which laboured and achieved or the party that obstructed and opposed?" he demanded that Mr. Bennett tell the electorate who he would send to London as Canadian ministerial representatives at the Imperial Conference in the event of the Conservatives being returned to power. He would tell Mr. Bennett that if the present administration was again given office, the Canadian representatives at the Imperial Conference would include such men as Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. J. L. Ralston, and Hon. James Malcolm. Who would Mr. Bennett substitute for these men from Quebec, from the Maritime Provinces and from the Canadian West?

Three Great Issues

"There are three outstanding issues in the present campaign," the Prime Minister said.

"The first is the record of the Government in the discharge of its public duties since it first assumed office The second is the budget of 1930, representing as it does the views of the present administration on important questions of fiscal and trade policy The third, is the direct issue of a choice between the Liberal and Conservative parties as the representatives of Canadian opinion at the Imperial and economic conference which is to be held in London in September of the present year. This list issue is necessarily related to the question of the personnel of the Ministry which is to manage the affairs of r country during the ensuing term of Parliament.

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

"Were there no other issue before the people, I should ask for nothing more than that we should be judged fairly and squarely on the manner in which, having regard for all circumstances ,we have administered the affairs of Canada during the past eight and a half years," asserted Mr. King in dealing with the record of the government. "For in that time the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond, and out of years of depression it has been brought into years of prosperity which have not been equalled in its history. As a people and as a government we have been far too modest with respect to the achievements of the years we have been in office. We have been so modest, in fact, that the record is but partially known even to the people of our own country.

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Unparallelled Growth.

"The growth and development of Canada under the present administration stand without parallel in the history of this or any other nation. It is right that these facts should be known and I propose to make the record of the administration an open book from one end of the country to the other.

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

Mr. King went at length into the financial record of the Government. On March 31, 1914, the net debt of Canada stood at about $336,000,000, he said.

Railway Policy

"It was the present administration which made the necessary provision for the President and the Board of directors of the system, and it was the present administration that sought and secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton as President and Chairman of the Board," declared Mr. King. "It was the present administration that laid down the policy that there should be no political interference with the management or operation of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Henry Thornton has publicly testified, on more occasions than one, that the government has lived up to this policy alike in letter and in spirit.

"It was the present administration which laid down as a further policy of railway management and operation in this country that Government ownership was to be given a fair trial, and that, as between the Government-owned national railways and the privately owned Canadian Pacific Railway, there should be neither fear or favor in the respective treatment to be accorded these roads.

"I venture to say that the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway and his Board of Directors will be the first to say that, in the fulfillment of this policy, the government has sought to be scrupulously fair."

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

Transport Achievements

"But organization of the Canadian National Railways has not been our only achievement in the realm of transportation. We have brought the Hudson's Bay Railway to completion, though the rails on a part of the road had been taken up by our opponents while in office, and the partially constructed road-bed allowed to fall into disrepair and decay. We have acquired, and, by making them a part of the Canadian National system, have revitalized not a few of the smaller privately owned railways in different parts of the Dominion; and we have, on more than one occasion, made provision through Parliament for extensive branch line construction in all parts of the country."

"We have completed the Welland canal, and we have effected other developments with respect to the St. Lawrence Waterways, on which I shall have opportunity to say something on another occasion. I wish that time permitted me to say something of the developments in aviation, which the Government has steadily sought to initiate and advance.

Linking Provinces

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

Mr. King dealt with the principles which underlay the Government tariff policies.

"We have shaped our policies with respect to the tariff in a manner which, while keeping in mind essentials in the development of manufacturing and of trade would, above all else, further the growth and development of our basic industries," he asserted.

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

He made brief reference to the tariff revisions effected by the present administration since taking office in 1921, which culminated in the revision concluded in the last budget. Canada, he said, now stood as the sixth great trading country of the world.

Increased Exports

"You sometimes hear it said that this trade is largely in raw materials: that we are parting with our birthright. Perhaps this is the best time at which to remind you that the quantity of raw materials which Canada imports from the United States for her manufacturing industries, raw materials such as cotton, rubber and the like, exceed in value the total value of the raw materials which Canada exports to the United States. This, too, is perhaps an appropriate moment at which to remind you that the per capita exports of manufactured goods from Canada exceed in value those of any other country in the world, with the exception of Great Britain.

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

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"May I remind you that there has been less in the way of industrial strife, more in the way of industrial peace in Canada during the last few years then has been enjoyed by any other industrial country," said Mr. King, with respect to the Government labor policies. "May I remind you that it was a liberal administration which created the Canadian Department of Labor, which introduced its "fair wages" policy, and which this year has given statutory effect to the payment of fair wages and to an eight-hour day on all public works carried out under contract for the Dominion Government, and with respect to all labor in the Government's own employ".

Natural Resources

Then Mr. King went on the speak of the return of the natural resources to the Prairie and British Columbia. For thirty years, he said this had been a problem for different governments. It remained he said for the present administration to restore these lands. Ever since their entry into confederation, the Maritime Provinces, had felt that they had not had a square deal.

"Here and there, in patchwork fashion, some adjustments have been made in dealing with particular grievances as they arose. It remained for the present administration to tackle the problem of Maritime claims in a thorough, statesmanlike fashion. This we have done with respect to their transportation problems; with respect to the problems of their industries; with respect to their subsidies; with respect to their harbor and trade facilities, and to all other matters having a bearing upon the economic welfare of the Maritimes as an integral part of our Dominion.

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

Imperial Conference

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

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

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

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The Vancouver Sun June 17, 1930.

'Good Will Versus Ill Will' Issue in Battle, Says King

People To Choose Between 'Blasting Way To Trade' and Mutual Advantage, in Matching Party Policies

NATION HEARS PREMIER'S KEYNOTE SPEECH BROADCAST

By RAY BROWN, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

BRANTFORD, June 17.—The record of the Government, the Budget and Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference—these are the major issues which the Canadian people are asked to pass upon at the coming election.

They will be called upon to decide whether or not they believe in the policy of "blasting a way to trade" or if they prefer the viewpoint that trade is exchange for mutual advantages and that it "is secured not by ill-will but good-will."

Thus declared Prime Minister Mackenzie King in his keynote Liberal campaign speech here last night.

From the platform the words of the Prime Minster of Canada were carried over an all-Canadian radio hookup into the homes of thousands of people across the Dominion from coast to coast. Mr. King spoke at length, dealing extensively with the record of the Government in respect to finance, taxation, natural resources, war veterans, labor, immigration, co-operation with the provinces, and more particularly with the important provisions of the budget.

POLICIES CONFLICT

And it was with respect to the Budget that Mr. King took very definite and final issue with Hon. R. B. Bennett, leader of the opposition. There was, he said, a fundamental difference between the Liberals and Conservatives in their conception of the nature of trade. The Conservatives, he declared, had enunciated the belief that trade was war. On that assumption they spoke and declared that they were prepared to act.

Mr. Bennett had asserted at Winnipeg that the Conservatives would "blast a way to trade," continued Mr. King. "Let me ask you fairly," he said, "did you ever hear of anyone blasting a way to trade? Germany tried that method of gaining world supremacy in trade."

The Prime Minister addressed himself particularly to salesmen and commercial travellers in his audience. "Did you ever secure an order by force?" he asked.

"Did you ever gain trade by ill-will against your customer? Is it not an elementary principle that trade is secured by developing friendliness and co-operation?" To Mr. Bennett, he declared, all countries were competitors. "He forgets that all countries are also our customers and that no nation liveth to itself alone."

BRITISH PREFERENCE

The policy of the British preference was a Liberal policy, Mr. King informed his listeners, and the Liberal party believed in conciliation, in friendliness, in the fact that trade was exchange, and, if possible, should be mutally beneficial to all countries involved in the exchange.

"May I ask you to ponder this question both now and until your votes are cast," he said earnestly. "Should the government of this country go to men who speak of commerce in terms of war, who would abolish the British preference except on a basis of hard bargaining, and who would destroy the foundations of goodwill upon which our tremendous foreign trade is surely founded today?"

The attitude of the Conservatives with respect to efforts to give Canada fullness of national stature had been one of opposition and derision, Mr. King declared in discussing representation at the Imperial Conference. He asked which party should represent Canada overseas. "Shall it be the party which labored and achieved or the party that obstructed and opposed?"

He demanded that Mr. Bennett tell the electorate who he would send to London as Canadian ministerial representatives at the Imperial Conference in the event of the Conservatives being returned to power.

REPRESENTATIVES CHOSEN

He would tell Mr. Bennett that if the present administration was again given office, the Canadian representatives at the Imperial Conference would include such men as Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. J. L. Ralston and Hon. James Malcolm.

Who would Mr. Bennett substitute for these men from Quebec, from the Maritimes and from the Canadian West?

Mr. King's review of the government's record was featured by the declaration that the present administration, eight and a half years ago, found the country in a state of depression and despondency, and had lifted it to a position of prosperity. National debt and taxation had both been reduced. Deficits had been changed to surpluses, he said.

He referred to reductions in the income tax, in the sales tax, the abolition of the "nuisance taxes," etc. He forecast the absolute removal of the sales tax if the government was returned to power. In five years, he declared, there had been a remission of $118,000,000 in taxation.

He spoke of the return of the natural resources to the provinces of the west, and the adjustment of Maritime claims.

REAL ACHIEVEMENTS

These he regarded as real achievements. Government after government had endeavored to accomplish the return of the resources but none had succeeded, he said. This government had been successful where others had failed.

Relations with the provinces were of the best, Mr. King said. "I say without contradiction that there never has been a time in the history of Canada where the relations between the various provinces and the Federal government were as cordial and as harmonious as they were up to the very eve of the election, and as they will continue to be the hour the election is over," he insisted.

Mr. King dealt with the accusation, which, he said, had been put forward by the Conservatives "that the budget proposals are something that have been suddenly concocted, and had been brought forward to meet the exigencies of a general election.

"This was not the case, he asserted with emphasis.

"Far from being 'premature' or 'unreasoned' or 'hysterically inspired,' I venture to say there never was presented to any Parliament a budget which was the result of more thorough and mature consideration or which was more deliberately planned to meet, not merely a national situation of first importance, but an economic world situation as well," asserted the Prime Minister.

FINANCIAL RECORD

Mr. King went at length into the financial record of the government. On March 1, 1914, the net debt of Canada stood at about $336,000,000, he said.

GOOD WILL OR ILL WILL

"On March 1, 1922, as a result of the war, and of the extravagance of the last Conservative administration, the net debts had reached the stag-

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gering total of over $2,427,000,000," said Mr. King. "In the last two years of the Conservative administration, no less than $174,000,000 had been added to the public debt. In addition, not less than $355,000,000 had been borrowed out of the public treasury to meet the deficits on our railways during the three fiscal years, 1919-22.

"Depression was general; the business community was anxious for the future; the industrial life of the country was paralyzed; foreign trade was contracted; agriculture was depressed. Against this dark background, which is still a vivid memory to many of us today, let me point out briefly the manner in which the Liberal administration met the problem of reconstruction, turned deficits into surpluses, reduced taxes, co-ordinated and vitalized the Canadian National Railways, revived industry, stimulated agriculture, extended foreign trade, and brought to Canada the greatest period of progress it has ever known."

The government had approached the problem, first by curtailment of expenditures and second by increasing revenues. The latter had, of necessity, to be accomplished by additional taxation, which, he said, was "traditionally unpopular." The Conservative Government had avoided taxing the people to meet the increased costs due to the war, and had raised the necessary money by loans, a very considerable part of which was made exempt from taxation.

RESPONSIBILITIES MET

He was aware that this statement had been challenged, but it was nevertheless true.

"Where the previous administration avoided their responsibilities, we met ours courageously and without regard to political consequences," continued Mr. King. "We imposed new taxes, we increased certain old taxes, but this we did from the urgent necessity of balancing the national budget.

"Within two years, our first task was accomplished; we had raised sufficient revenues not only to balance our budget, but to give us on March 31, 1924, a surplus of nearly $36,000,000. From that time forward, we began to pay off annually without intermission an increasing portion of the vast burden of debt which was the joint legacy from the war and the legislatures of the previous administration. Every year since 1924 we have had a surplus instead of deficits in the public accounts. In seven years, without exception, this has been the case.

"The sum total of surpluses in the public accounts is $315,000,000, of which $273,000,000 represents the surpluses achieved since we came into office.

"This is a record of accomplishment which is unequalled by any country or by any government which participated in the late war from its commencement.

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

"1926	$25,000,000
"1927	$27,000,000
"1928	$19,000,000
"1929	$25,000,000
"1930	$22,000,000

"Thus in five years," continued the prime minister, "there has been an estimated remission of taxation which would otherwise have been collected solely from the sources indicated, of an amount exceeding $118,000,000.

RAILWAY MUDDLE

"When we came into office," he said, "with the exception of the Canadian Pacific Railway, we found the railways of Canada in a completely disorganized and bankrupt condition. The Grand Trunk Pacific was in the hands of a receiver. The Grand Trunk Railway system had been acquired under arbitration, but it, too, was bankrupt.

"I notice that Mr. Bennett is saying that the records of Parliament show that the Liberal party, when in opposition, opposed the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway as a Government-owned system. The Liberal party did nothing of the kind. What we did object to was the refusal of the Government of the day to submit to Parliament for approval the terms and conditions of the contract under which the system was to be acquired.

"It was the present administration which made the necessary provision for the president and board of directors of the system and it was the present administration that sought and secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton as president and board," declared Mr. King.

"May I now say a word with respect to immigration," the Premier went on. "The policy of the Conservative Party, as outlined by Gen. McRae, was that of a huge colonization and land settlement scheme involving the expenditure of some $300,000,000, and the bringing in of 300,000 immigrants. Perhaps Mr. Bennett will tell the West how this policy, which he supported, would have helped to lessen the present unemployment of which he has had much to say during the present campaign.

"It is quite true that during the years immediately following our coming into office the trend of immigration continued to be from Canada to the States. The reason for that is the United States had prospered while we had suffered through the war.

CANADIANS RETURN

"It was not very long, however, before the fruits of our effort became apparent. Little by little the migration of Canadians to the United States began to lessen. An increasing number of Canadians began to return from the United States to Canada, until today while conditions of employment in Canada may not be all that we might wish, they are many times better than is the case in the United States.

"With regard to the allegation that the Government was preferring foreign to British immigration, the findings of the parliamentary committee were to the effect that, while Canada was spending 11 cents per capita on continental immigrants, she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on immigrants from the British Isles.

Premier King dealt with Canadian trade with the United States.

"You sometimes hear it said that this trade is largely in raw materials; that we are parting with our birthright. Perhaps this is the best time at which to remind you that the quantity of raw materials Canada imports from the United States for her manufacturing industries, raw materials such as cotton, rubber and the like, exceed in value the total value of the raw materials which Canada exports to the United States. This, too, is perhaps an appropriate moment at which to remind you that per capita exports of manufactured goods from Canada exceed in value those of any other country in the world, with the exceptions in Great Britain.

EXPORTS EXPAND

"Domestic export trade of Canada has risen from a total of $740,000,000 at the time the present Government came into office, at the end of the fiscal year 1921-22, to over $1,363,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year 1928-29.

"May I remind you that there has been less in the way of industrial strife, more in the way of industrial peace in Canada during the last few years than has been enjoyed by any other industrial country," said Mr. King, with respect to the Government labor policies. "May I remind you that it was a Liberal administration which created the Canadian Department of Labor, which introduced its "fair wages" policy, and which this year has given statutory effect to the payment of fair wages and to an eight-hour day on all public works carried out under contract for the Dominion Government, and with respect to all labor in the Government's own employ."

"The Conservative party had opposed every step of the way to thwart the responsible self-government of Canada in external affairs, the Prime Minister charged.

STATUS IN EMPIRE

"When we sought and won the right to negotiate our own treaties, we were told that we were seeking separation because forsooth, we asked His Majesty, in regard to an international negotiation, on a matter of Canadian concern, to give full power to a Canadian Minister of the Crown instead of to the British Ambassador at Washington. When a little later we opened a legation, at Washington and subsequently at Paris and Tokio, we were again told that we were nursing the path of separation.

"Mr. Bennett is saying a great deal about Canada first. Just what does his Canada first mean? Perhaps he will tell us where he stands on the right to make our own treaties, and on the establishment of Canadian legations in other lands, and on Canada's status of co-equality with the Motherland."

THE DUNNING BUDGET

Then Mr. King turned to the budget of 1930 which he termed the second great issue of the campaign. Policies must be framed to meet existing conditions. he said.

It is apparent that both a high tariff and free trade are sectional

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policies when applied to the existing conditions in Canada. What then is the answer? The answer given by the Liberal party to a conflict of interests arising out of the tariff is the same as it is with respect to a conflict of interests in all other directions, he said.

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

"It was not easy to devise a means of meeting the needs of the fruit and vegetable growers without, at the same time, imposing a severe burden on Canadian commerce. We have met the situation by combining ad valorem rates, which operate throughout the entire year, with specific minimum rates, which apply at certain designated seasons, which are set out explicitly in the new schedules.

EMPIRE TRADE

"Throughout the entire revision of the tariff we have kept in mind the possibilities of increased trade with the British Empire. Great Britain purchases far more from Canada than we buy from her. If we are to maintain in Great Britain an assured market for Canadian wheat and other articles of export, we must be prepared to increase our imports from that country.

"The present budget is framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It is not a new policy. It is the traditional policy of the Liberal party as inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897. It was opposed by the Conservatives then, as it is opposed by them today.

"The essential point is that Canada must enlarge her imports from the Mother Country in order that she may enlarge her exports to the Mother Country.

"Against the fiscal and trade policies of the budget what are the criticisms of the Conservative party as enunciated by the leader of the opposition?

"The first is that the budget proposals are something that have been suddenly concocted and have been brought forward to meet the exigencies of a general election. Assuming that this were true, which, however, it is not, that would not be much of an objective if the proposals themselves were sound and obviously in the interests of the country, as we believe they are. The second is that in what has been done we have 'stolen the clothes' of the Conservative party. If that were true, which, however, it is not, it surely should not make our policies objectionable to members of that party.

"The third is that our policy is a Washington-made policy. If that is true, which it is not, what becomes of the argument that we have stolen the clothes of our opponents? Finally, we are told that trade is in the nature of war, and that if there are to be preferences, there should be no trade, even with the Mother Country, except as a result of bargaining, which will exact preference for preference.

"In the reciprocity campaign of 1911, the cry of the Tory party was 'no truck or trade with the Yankees,' this year it has come dangerously near being 'no truck nor trade with Britain.'"

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

FOUR MAIN PROPOSALS

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

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

"The revision of the iron and steel tariff schedules has been based upon investigations of the tariff advisory board which have been conducted over a period of several years.

"The best feature of the budget, namely, the countervailing duties, is designed to give a practical illustration to the United States of the desire of Canada to trade at all times on fair and dual terms.

"We cannot but regret that in respect of a considerable range of commodities the tariff duties have been raised against the importation of Canadian products. The wisdom of this policy, however, is for the United States to decide for itself. We, on our part, through the countervailing duties on selected list of commodities, which are the subject of exchange between Canada and the United States, announce our intention of trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us.

"In revising the customs tariff on fruits and vegetables, the Government has had before it the evidence presented to the tariff advisory board on several occasions. There has been for many years a tariff schedule imposing duties on the importation of fruits and vegetables. It was represented to us, however, that the existing scale of duties permitted an unreasonable competition at certain seasons of the year from the earlier maturing crops of other countries."

TORY POLICY VAGUE

"You may have noticed how at Winnipeg Mr. Bennett declared there was no protection for labor and agriculturists, for producers and consumers, as well as for manufacturers and others. Just how that protection is to be brought about he did not say. He has been studiously vague and indefinite, and he has not mentioned a single specific change that he would propose."

There appeared, said Mr. King, to be a fundamental difference between the Liberal party and the Conservatives, as to the nature of trade in the House of Commons, he said. Hon. R. J. Manion had declared that trade was war. In the opinion of the Prime Minister, trade was exchange. Hon. R. B. Bennett as Conservative leader, has taken a somewhat similar stand as Mr. Manion in his recent Winnipeg speech, said Mr. King. He quoted from Mr. Bennett's speech as follows:

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

"In other words," continued Mr. King, "to the Tory-minded it would appear that trade is not something as the result of which each of the parties concerned, may gain, but is in the nature of conflict, whereas an outcome of there must be gain to one and loss to another."

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Mr. King reminded his listeners that the present administration might have claimed that it had a mandate to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference in view of the fact that it still had a year of office to run. The situation became somewhat different, however, with the introduction of the budget.

"The budget was framed with the design of seeking to gain in British markets the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere. Above all, the budget was framed with a view of holding for Western Canada the market for her wheat which for so many years she has had in Great Britain and this at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to hold her markets elsewhere.

"The presentation of Canada at the Conferences was bound up with the personnel of the Ministry," said Mr. King. "What had Mr. Bennett to offer by way of constructive leadership?" he asked.

BENNETT RAPPED

"Up to the present time pretty much all that Mr. Bennett has said has been in the nature of platitudes or declamation. He has not put forward a single constructive idea, nor has he indicated a single policy with any clearness or definiteness or aim.

"In his speech at Winnipeg he referred to the members of the present Government as 'this group of mercenaries, holding office by shame and subterfuge,' and as 'forgetful, in their love of office, of all else but their own personal advantages.' He said: 'Look upon them, treacherous to you, self-confessed, deserving of your passionate condemnation.' At a meeting at Regina on the following day he spoke of 'nine years of wasted effort before the great betrayal,' and added 'it did not take Judas that long.'

"May I say to Mr. Bennett that language of this kind is wholly uncalled for and adds nothing to his stature in the position of leadership.

"May I ask Mr. Bennett, who, in the administration that he has in mind, are to take the place of the ministers in the present Government from Quebec, Ontario, the Maritimes and west of the Great Lakes. Who are the gentlemen he has in mind as those who are to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference?"

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INTER-EMPIRE TRADE

Mr. King referred forceably to the need for developing Inter-Empire trade in concluding his address.

"I say that so far as inter-empire trade is concerned, we are, at least, at the meeting of the ways, and that the acceptance of this budget by the people July 28 will do more than all else to ensure for Canada's representatives at the Economic Conference in London that favorable response to our attitude and action which we believe will be given by the Government of Great Britain and by the Governments of all the sister Dominions of the Empire.

"It may not be going too far to say that the acceptance or rejection of our budget may help to determine whether the highways of the Empire are to become, as we hope they may increasingly become, the avenues of a British commerce expanding ever so widely over land and sea, or whether, insofar as the component parts of the Empire are concerned, its highways are to remain indistinguishable from the other trades routes of the world."

Opens Campaign



RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Who opened the Liberal Government's election campaign last night at Brantford, Ont., with a keynote address on government policies.

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Brantford

The Montreal Gazette June 17/30

A FREE PREFERENCE, BUT—

Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King has stated the grounds upon which he asks for a new mandate at the hands of the Canadian people. They are defensive grounds, and for that reason the Government enters the campaign at a serious disadvantage. Such would be the case even if the argument presented by the Prime Minister could be accepted as sound and reasonable, but as a matter of fact it is an argument of contradictions and it leaves the impression that the public confusion as to the intent and meaning of the Dunning budget is shared by the Government itself. This impression is likely to extend and deepen as the campaign progresses, since the tariff features of the budget are themselves disconnected and self-contradictory, and the 28th of July will probably find the electors of the Dominion with as hazy a conception of the Government's fiscal policy—assuming that there is a policy concealed somewhere among the "complex changes"—as they have now. The explanation offered by Mr. W. L. M. King, at Brantford, does not explain, and the inference is either that the authors of the budget do not understand their own handiwork, or that they have deliberately submitted a fiscal conundrum to the public in the hope and expectation that this or that class will find the answer best suited to its own interest and will vote accordingly. This may be an example of practical politics, but it will not do much to supply the economic deficiency which constitutes the country's most pressing problem.

In the early part of his speech Mr. King appeared as a witness to the modesty of the Government; because of this modesty, he said, the record of achievement is but partially known even to the people of the Dominion. It must be admitted that the Canadian people have no very high appreciation of these achievements, but they do not attribute their judgment in this respect to any lack of assertiveness on the part of Mr. King and his colleagues; Mr. King himself, later on, having warmed to his subject, or perhaps having convinced himself by his own utterances, declared that the country had never had a Cabinet of abler men and that no Government had ever given a better account of itself both at home and abroad. He made clear his own conviction that Canada cannot be properly represented at the forthcoming Imperial Economic Conference except by members of his Government. It was with an eye to this conference, according to the further statement of the Prime Minister, that the Government shaped its tariff revision. Tariff action on the part of the United States was pending. A condition had developed in Great Britain which led to a marked curtailment of purchases of Canadian wheat, a serious tie-up of wheat in Canada, with consequent loss to Canadian growers and transportation systems, and "it became apparent "that if Canada wished to maintain a market "for Canadian wheat it was desirable that "measures should be taken by diverting to "Great Britain many of the purchases being "made at present in the United States, and in "other ways to increase British imports to "Canada and thus create an economic and "psychological condition in Great Britain more "favorable to the importation of Canadian "wheat."

The meat of Mr. King's declaration is in the above sentence. If the statement means anything it means that the extension of the British preference was given for the purpose of securing a better reception for Canadian wheat in the markets of the Old Country. The Finance Minister, in delivering his budget, represented the extension as a free gift. The people of Great Britain have regarded it and accepted it as such. But Mr. King now says: "If we are to maintain in Great Britain an "assured market for Canadian wheat and other "articles of export, we must be prepared to "increase our imports from that country. This, "as I have already explained, can be done with-"out necessarily increasing our total importa-"tions, but merely by diverting to Britain, who "gives us a free entry into her markets, and "who is of our own household, purchases which "have been formerly made in other countries, "but which countries today do not give to us "equal or like opportunities of trade." This proposition will bear examination. Mr. King says that the budget was framed with the purpose, as outlined by him, definitely in mind, and he adds that if Great Britain comes to a point where she is willing to concede an enlarged preference to any country, the voluntary action of Canada in inaugurating and extending the British preference should ensure first consideration for this country. Furthermore, if the British Government indicates its desire to do so, the present Canadian Government can be trusted to carry forward to a successful conclusion any proposal for trade on the basis of reciprocal preference; but in any event Mr. King and his party stand, as he says, for a policy which will benefit the Canadian consumer and promote inter-Imperial trade, a policy which is vitally related to the maintenance of a British market for Canadian wheat and other commodities of export. "The essential point is "that Canada must enlarge her imports from "the Mother Country in order that she may "enlarge her exports to the Mother Country." This is the purpose of the budget.

Mr. King calls this a free will preference. It will be seen from his statement that it is nothing of the kind, but a concession granted with a lively sense of favors to come. The explanation is intended obviously to meet the criticism that the extension of the preference should have been delayed for submission to the Economic Conference itself. Evidently this criticism has found its mark. The fact is that the extension of the preference was given unconditionally. It was accepted in Britain as an unconditional gift. Mr. King now says that its purpose is to encourage reciprocal action on the part of Britain. If that be the purpose, the Government has gone a strange way about it; and it does seem that Mr. King's declaration has been framed to suit conditions arising in this country after the budget was delivered.

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Ottawa Morning Citizen June 17, 1930

THE MEETING OF THE WAYS

Premier Mackenzie King has placed the paramount issue squarely before the people of Canada. At the Imperial Economic Conference in London next October, leaders of the nations within the British union are to meet to consider possible measures of economic co-operation, for mutual aid in trade and commerce.

The Liberal approach to the conference is made clear in this year's budget, as introduced by the minister of finance, Mr. Dunning. The Liberals take the view that before Canada can hope to export more to Great Britain, Canada must be prepared to import more from British sources. Trade is an exchange of goods and services.

Changes in the Canadian tariff are intended to encourage the flow of trade in greater volume along eastern and western channels. Great Britain erects no barriers against Canadian produce, while the tariff policy of the United States is designed to discourage the southward movement of goods from Canada. It is nothing more than intelligence on the part of Canada to readjust the Canadian fiscal policy to give greater preference to British goods, wherever they can take the place of imports from the United States. In return, Great Britain will be the more likely to welcome Canadian wheat and other commodities.

The Conservative attitude toward trade is fundamentally different. The Prime Minister quoted Dr. Manion's view of trade, as reported in Hansard last session:

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

This same protectionist belief in trade by force is expressed in Mr. Bennett's keynote speech at Winnipeg, as quoted with telling effect by the Prime Minister at Brantford last night. The Conservative leader said to the Western audience:

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

The Conservative leader has, so far, avoided the issue of Canada's part at the Imperial Economic Conference—although he declared in the House that the government should have a mandate from the electorate before setting out to represent Canada at the conference. In the little that has been said by Conservative leaders on tariff policy toward British trade, it is apparent that Messrs. Bennett and Manion would go to London very much in the same belief about employing tariffs as weapons. Instead of meeting around the conference table to consider trade on the basis of exchange for mutual benefit, the Conservative approach would be from the point of view of force.

It would be better to have no conference, than to have such an element of disruption thrown in from Canada. It would be liable to be the parting of the ways for the British family of nations. As the Prime Minister has happily expressed it, however, the Imperial Economic Conference may well be the meeting of the ways. Surely this Liberal view must prevail with the great majority of Canadian people.

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Toronto Daily Star June 17, 1932

KING HOLDS HEARERS TENSE IN RECOUNTING STEWARDSHIP

Premier's Reception at Brantford Is Triumph for Himself and Government

CAMPAIGN NOW ON

By R. E. KNOWLES

"That a man stand and speak to his fellow-men," said Thomas Carlyle, "so that he speak honestly and fearlessly, is one of the sublimest spectacles on which human eyes can rest."

These words of the great master of words leaped to my mind last night as I gazed over the eager and cheering thousands within the walls of the armories at Brantford.

I reached the platform, guided by a devoted scout through the crowded throng. Thousands were sitting. Hundreds were standing—and I actually saw some sitting on the floor. Admission to the platform there was none. Senators, ex-members, candidates, ex-candidates, candidates - yet - to - be, ladies, gentlemen, youths, octogenarians, all composed the cheering throng.

And a MAN was speaking to them. A great servant was giving an account of his stewardship and appealing for a renewal of his colossal trust.

The prime minister of Canada, without manuscript, without even notes, "stood and talked" with his fellowmen.

The Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King was at his best. A little over a year ago, in London, at Birmingham, at Liverpool, at Llandudno, Wales—all over the kingdom—I heard the great speakers and parliamentarians of Britain. But, with the exception of Lloyd George alone, I did not hear a more masterful master of assemblies than the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie proved himself last night.

Held His Audience

Often before have I heard this youthful looking orator; once, at least, in a similar opening deliverance, at Newmarket in 1925.

How King has grown—in mental stature, in clarity of statement, in mastery of phrase, in calm and impressive oratory, in the custody of a great audience which goes with conscious power!

The premier, while "O Canada" was being sung just as he was introduced, stood silent. Doubtless he was saving larnyx and vocal chords for their great two-hours' task. His hands were in his side coat pockets (there, too, for a portion of his speech, a habit he should conquer), his face in almost heavy innocence of all expression, his almost slumbrous eyes (like furnaces waiting to be blown) looking out over a throng which literally packed the great hall to a discomfort that only the charm of an orator could have compelled the unbroken audience to endure for the two sweltering hours that witnessed his great physical and mental effort.

There was little, if any, heckling. Nobody even shouted "Five-cent-piece." The worst enemy of Howard Ferguson could hardly wish the Ontario premier any more distressing two hours, had he been there to share them, durin, which nobody even mentioned that Immortal Nickel which the gallant Howard, thrusting Mr. Bennett and his paltry tariff issue off the platform, declared to be the REAL issue of issues in this great campaign. Indeed, the contempt with which Mr. Ferguson's chosen crusade, his sacred cause of tuppence ha'-penny (exactly the V, the explosive "Five-cent-piece" with which the Hon. Howard proposed to blow the King administration into smithereens)—the contempt, I say, with which all Conservative orators so far treat this heavy artillery with which Mr. Ferguson rushed to glory or the grave, must be one of the bitterest incidents of the little premier's embattled life!

With the keen instinct one would expect from a consummate politician, which friend or foe concedes Mr. King to be, the prime minister last night sank his teeth deep into the Conservative flank at its most vulnerable point. He knows well that, for the first time in Canadian history, if not in all major history, the Conservatives are in the pathetic position of having t. berate their opponents while at the same time they are compelled to approve their opponents' policy—unless they are to acknowledge that all their past professions of imperial devotion have been only sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

This is the plain, historical, demonstrable truth, let it be wangled and side-stepped as it may—and Mr. King, with great restraint but with chapter and verse of inexorable fact and deduction, made the most of it. He well knows that the Conservative critic cannot convince a nation while he has to damn his opponent while at the same time he dare not upbraid or condemn a policy which only differs from his ancestral own in that it is characterized by a greater warmth, an increased generosity, and a more complete trust in the response that shall sooner or later, on the part of the motherland, voice her appreciation of a proposed policy by Canadian statesmen which has already stirred and warmed her heart.

Vindicate Tariff Policy

Further, with rare dexterity and heft of argument, Mr. King defended the alleged "change" in the "imperial" slant of the Liberal party. Beside showing that the "preferential" element was interwoven with the very fabric of the swaddling-clothes of the Laurier government in 1896, Mr. King beat his victorious wings above the two-fold defence and explanation inhering in the dual facts that, forsaking political hysteria and recognizing that "tariffs are for expert brains," he called to his aid—and to the help of the nation—such resource in a Commission of Specialists—and did not seek their aid for fun.

And, further, a great and convincing thrust, Mr. King drove home an argument which in effect is this: that the policies of any government toward other nations are contingent upon the attitude, gracious or alienating, of those other nations themselves. We alter as others provoke alteration.' No government, e.g., has WAR as a plank in its platform—but the attitude of other nations may justly provoke even this. Therefore, as Mr. King pressed, even the most "free-trade" government, under sufficient pressure of provocation, not only may, but duti-fully must, determine its own policy in the light of policies and provocations from abroad. As the Scotch say: "Ye must dae wi' things as things dae wi' ye."

Some of Mr. King's pungent phrasing surprised and delighted me last night: "vigorous and powerful proportions, resembling those of Sir Henry Thornton himself." Speaking of Canada's great development: "there has been the sudden steep ascent of war"—a phrasing that suggests almost Asquith himself. Again: "No longer are tariffs to be made by clamor of self-interest, nor by the rhetoric of politicians." In re "stolen clothes" we hear that "the Conservative party stands self-condemned." Once more: "Did you ever hear of anyone 'blasting' a way to trade?—Germany tried that." Profound philosophy, too, lies in this like water in a well: "There are none so prejudiced and readily deceived as those who seek to prejudice and deceive the minds of others." And, gem among them all, thrown off from a poetic mind, when referring to the charge of "the parting of the ways" from Britain, Mr. King cried, with telling effect: "I do, however, say what in very truth I believe to be the fact, that, so far as intra-empire trade is concerned, we are, at last, at the meeting of the ways."

As, last night, I pondered the memorable scene and listened to the unflinching words of a man who is growing into a political orator (but why, Oh why did Mr. King, an honor M.A., use, not once but four times, such grammatical construction as this: "I ask Mr. Bennett who he intends" to send to the conference, etc?)—as I pondered and listened, I could not but indulge this wistful wonder, viz.: May it be that, just as the name of Cobden is for ever linked with cheaper food, and the name of Gladstone linked with Home Rule, and the name of John Bright linked with the people's broader rights, and the name of Lincoln linked with Emancipation—may it be, why not?, that the name of Mackenzie King will be lighted down to later generations by the imperishable glow of the first great courageous gesture toward the closer fellowship, in heart and in trade, of the far-flung family of all the British peoples?

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Toronto Star June 17, 1930.

FLASHES FROM FIRST SPEECH OF RT. HON. MACKENZIE KING

When expenditures directly attributable to the war are deducted, it will be found that the total expenditures of Canada to-day are very little more than in 1914, notwithstanding the great increase in population and the fact that the value of the dollar to-day is only two-thirds of what it was in 1914.

☆ ☆ ☆

At the present rate, the total public debt of Canada would be paid off entirely in the course of the next 40 years.

☆ ☆ ☆

The sum total of surpluses in the public accounts since confederation is $315,000,000, of which $273,000,000 represents the surpluses achieved since we came into office.

☆ ☆ ☆

In other words, there have been surpluses in the public accounts in fifteen out of 63 years. Only four of these were in the entire period of Conservative administration, and seven have been during the eight and a half years that the present administration has held office.

☆ ☆ ☆

I need not ask you what will happen to the 1 per cent. of the sales tax remaining if the present administration is returned to office.

☆ ☆ ☆

Whenever there has been a Liberal government in office, further increases have been made in the British preference. I think I am right in saying that never once under a Conservative government has any British preference or increase of British preference been given.

☆ ☆ ☆

The budget was framed with the design of seeking to gain in British markets the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere. Above all, the budget was framed with a view to holding for Western Canada the market for her wheat.

☆ ☆ ☆

In the reciprocity campaign of 1911 the cry of the Tory party was, "No truck nor trade with the Yankees." This year it has come dangerously near being, "No truck nor trade with Britain."

☆ ☆ ☆

We, on our part, through the countervailing duties on a selected list of commodities, which are the subject of exchange between Canada and the United States, announce our intention of trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us.

☆ ☆ ☆

When did Canada ever hold a place in world affairs such as she holds to-day? There has been the long, gradual constitutional endeavor for representative and responsible government in which at every stage the Liberal party has been the pathfinder and pioneer.

Responsible self-government, not in internal affairs alone, but also in external affairs, is the corner-stone of our empire as it exists to-day. Canada blazed the trail which others have followed. In our progress towards that achievement we have been opposed by the Conservative party every step of the way.

☆ ☆ ☆

It is, I believe, absolutely true that Canada's war pension legislation is the most advanced in the world.

☆ ☆ ☆

No nation in the world has enjoyed the same proportionate increase in domestic export trade since the war as Canada. It has risen from a total of $740,000,000 at the time the present government came into office, at the end of the fiscal year, 1921-22, to over $1,363,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year, 1928-29.

☆ ☆ ☆

Canada now stands as the sixth on the list of the great trading countries of the world.

☆ ☆ ☆

While conditions of employment in Canada may not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States, or, for that matter, in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals to-day the migration from Canada to the United States. These are the facts, and, far from affording grounds of criticism, they are in the nature of a real achievement.

☆ ☆ ☆

The people of Canada must decide which party shall represent Canadian opinion at the Imperial Conference. Shall it be the party which labored and achieved, or shall it be the party that obstructed and opposed? The Conservative party opposed the separate signature of treaties. It opposed the establishment of Canadian legations abroad. It attempted to throw derision on the profoundly significant declaration of the Imperial Conference of 1926.

☆ ☆ ☆

With the establishment of the advisory board on tariff and taxation, the day has gone for the making of tariffs on impulse, or because of momentary resentments.

☆ ☆ ☆

While operating deficits of the Canadian National Railways have been changed into operating revenues, this has been accomplished by far-reaching reductions in railway rates in all parts of Canada.

☆ ☆ ☆

Within the period of office of the present administration, Canada has welcomed for the first time in her history, the leaders of all the political parties in Britain, two of them in the office of prime minister.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Manitoba Free Press June 17, 1930.

D 16895

WARM WELCOME GIVEN KING AT BRANTFORD

Prime Minister Driven to Armories in Leading Car of Long Procession

Streets Lined With People and 3,000 People Present at Meeting

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

By RAY BROWN

Brantford, Ont., June 16. — A parade of flag draped automobiles, a cheering crowd of thousands which filled the gaily decorated armories, a crowded platform on which stood a formidable array of microphones and on which were seated members of the Dominion government and the house of commons, and prominent Liberals of western Ontario—these formed the setting for Premier Mackenzie King's opening campaign speech here tonight.

Brantford gave the prime minister a warm welcome. When his train pulled into the station his eyes encountered a sea of faces. Flags, cheers, the music of the Canadian Legion band, and the stirring notes of the bagpipes greeted him. He was conducted to the leading car of a long procession of flag-draped automobiles, and driven slowly through streets lined with people to the armories. Here a gathering estimated at three thousand people, some seated, some standing, awaited him. His entry was greeted with cheers. A civic welcome was conveyed to him by Mayor Ross L. Beckett. Presiding over the meeting was A. T. Whitaker, president of the Brantford Liberal association. Seated on the platform were Hon. James Malcolm, minister of trade and commerce, Hon. W. D. Euler, minister of national revenue, and Hon. J. C. Elliott, minister of public works.

Candidate in Brant Speaks

The chairman first called on the candidates in Brant county and in Brantford to speak briefly.

"I stand for the Dunning budget because it decreases trade with the United States and increases it with the British Empire," asserted Ross MacDonald, Liberal candidate in Brantford. "There is no doubt but that the Liberal party will be returned to power," he declared, and the declaration inspired resounding cheers. John Harold, Liberal candidate in the neighboring constituency of Brant, referred to his past parliamentary record, and asked for the support of the electorate.

The senate of Canada was generously represented on the platform by Senators E. S. Little, W. H. McGuire, J. H. Spencer and J. P. Rankin. W. G. Raymond, ex-member for Brantford, was present.

The prime minister, it was announced, would speak over a network of twenty-three stations, the largest broadcasting ever undertaken in Canada. When he rose to confront his audience, the applause was so great that his opening words were almost drowned.

Mr. King paid a tribute to the memory of Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, who resided in Brantford at the time he made his invention. Then he proceeded to a discussion of the record of the government, of the budget, of the return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces, of immigration, and of Canada's representation at the coming imperial and economic conferences. He received a careful, attentive hearing and frequently his remarks were punctuated with applause.

Mr. King's speech occupied two hours, running from nine until eleven o'clock, eastern standard time.

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

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa Morning Citizen June 18/30

D 16896

Liberals Here Like Speech of Party Chieftain

Those Familiar with Premier's Efforts on Hustings Regard Keynote Effort as One of His Best.

(Citizen Political Correspondence)

Many, familiar with Premier King's speeches both in Parliament and on the hustings, regard his keynote effort at Brantford on Monday as one of his best with evidence of studious preparation and regard to the fact that he was addressing an invisible audience throughout the whole of Canada. If he spoke in a hurry, he had to do so to keep within the limits of the radio broadcast.

A week ago, in Winnipeg, Mr. Bennett started off his campaign, laying particular emphasis on business depression and pointing to protection, all round, as the remedy for these conditions. Mr. King, admitting that depression exists, says that it is a world wide condition of which Canada's share is the smallest and, leaving the Conservatives to talk about such a subject, he loud pedals the record of the government in debt and taxation reduction, in the National Railways regeneration, in soldiers' pensions and so forth and then glories in the budget.

What is regarded here as the particularly important feature of his speech is his emphasis of the coming economic conference and his charge, to which he seeks a reply at once, that, after calling for a mandate on this issue, the Conservatives are "running away" from or ignoring it. He also wants to know whom Mr. Bennett would take to such a conference with him in comparison with Messrs. Lapointe, Dunning, Ralston and Malcolm.

Liberals here express themselves as highly impressed with the Prime Minister's speech, believing that it will give a stimulus to the rank and file like that imparted by Mr. Bennett to his followers a week ago. How many people tuned in and sat it out cannot be estimated but Monday's radio hook-up established in its volume a Canadian record.

With the opening speeches of both leaders now delivered and widely disseminated, the campaign starts in earnest. The itineraries indicate that the party leaders intend to follow each other, for the Prime Minister will go over the territory Mr. Bennett is now touring and the opposition leader will do the same.

The issues now seem pretty well joined with Mr. Bennett preaching emulation of the United States in its policy of protection and the Prime Minister and his party contending that the country cannot live by itself but must seek export trade outside. As a means of developing that trade the policy of preference within the Empire is proposed to be extended.

The speeches of Dr. Manion in Ontario are regarded as an attempt to stir up anti-American feeling as was done in 1911, but difficulty is seen in making progress with such a campaign now when the budget elevates the tariff against the States and lowers it against the Mother Country.

Mr. King's impressive speech at Brantford is considered to be a great stimulus to his party and to increase the confidence they have in the result of the election.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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TORONTO DAILY STAR JUNE 17, 1930

D 16897

KING HOLDS HEARERS TENSE IN RECOUNTING STEWARDSHIP

Premier's Reception at Brantford Is Triumph for Himself and Government

CAMPAIGN NOW ON

By R. E. KNOWLES

"That a man stand and speak to his fellow-men," said Thomas Carlyle, "so that he speak honestly and fearlessly, is one of the sublimest spectacles on which human eyes can rest."

These words of the great master of words leaped to my mind last night as I gazed over the eager and cheering thousands within the walls of the armories at Brantford.

I reached the platform, guided by a devoted scout through the crowded throng. Thousands were sitting. Hundreds were standing—and I actually saw some sitting on the floor. Admission to the platform there was none. Senators, ex-members, candidates, ex-candidates, candidates - yet - to - be, ladies, gentlemen, youths, octogenarians, all composed the cheering throng.

And a MAN was speaking to them. A great servant was giving an account of his stewardship and appealing for a renewal of his colossal trust.

The prime minister of Canada, without manuscript, without even notes, "stood and talked" with his fellow-men.

The Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King was at his best. A little over a year ago, in London, at Birmingham, at Liverpool, at Llandudno, Wales—all over the kingdom—I heard the great speakers and parliamentarians of Britain. But, with the exception of Lloyd George alone, I did not hear a more masterful master of assemblies than the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie proved himself last night.

Held His Audience

Often before have I heard this youthful looking orator; once, at least, in a similar opening deliverance, at Newmarket in 1925.

How King has grown—in mental stature, in clarity of statement, in mastery of phrase, in calm and impressive oratory, in the custody of a great audience which goes with conscious power!

The premier, while "O Canada" was being sung just as he was introduced, stood silent. Doubtless he was saving larnyx and vocal chords for their great two-hours' task. His hands were in his side coat pockets (there, too, for a portion of his speech, a habit he should conquer), his face in almost heavy innocence of all expression, his almost slumbrous eyes (like furnaces waiting to be blown) looking out over a throng which literally packed the great hall to a discomfort that only the charm of an orator could have compelled the unbroken audience to endure for the two sweltering hours that witnessed his great physical and mental effort.

There was little, if any, heckling. Nobody even shouted "Five-cent-piece." The worst enemy of Howard Ferguson could hardly wish the Ontario premier any more distressing two hours, had he been there to share them, durin, which nobody even mentioned that Immortal Nickel which the gallant Howard, thrusting Mr. Bennett and his paltry tariff issue off the platform, declared to be the REAL issue of issues in this great campaign. Indeed, the contempt with which Mr. Ferguson's chosen crusade, his sacred cause of tuppence ha'-penny (exactly the V, the explosive "Five-cent-piece" with which the Hon. Howard proposed to blow the King administration into smithereens)—the contempt, I say, with which all Conservative orators so far treat this heavy artillery with which Mr. Ferguson rushed to glory or the grave, must be one of the bitterest incidents of the little premier's embattled life!

With the keen instinct one would expect from a consummate politician, which friend or foe concedes Mr. King to be, the prime minister last night sank his teeth deep into the Conservative flank at its most vulnerable point. He knows well that, for the first time in Canadian history, if not in all major history, the Conservatives are in the pathetic position of having t. berate their opponents while at the same time they are compelled to approve their opponents' policy—unless they are to acknowledge that all their past professions of imperial devotion have been only sounding brass and tinkling cymbals.

This is the plain, historical, demonstrable truth, let it be wangled and side-stepped as it may—and Mr. King, with great restraint but with chapter and verse of inexorable fact and deduction, made the most of it. He well knows that the Conservative critic cannot convince a nation while he has to damn his opponent while at the same time he dare not upbraid or condemn a policy which only differs from his ancestral own in that it is characterized by a greater warmth, an increased generosity, and a more complete trust in the response that shall sooner or later, on the part of the motherland, voice her appreciation of a proposed policy by Canadian statesmen which has already stirred and warmed her heart.

Vindicate Tariff Policy

Further, with rare dexterity and heft of argument, Mr. King defended the alleged "change" in the "imperial" slant of the Liberal party. Beside showing that the "preferential" element was interwoven with the very fabric of the swaddling-clothes of the Laurier government in 1896, Mr. King beat his victorious wings above the two-fold defence and explanation inhering in the dual facts that, forsaking political hysteria and recognizing that "tariffs are for expert brains," he called to his aid—and to the help of the nation—such resource in a Commission of Specialists—and did not seek their aid for fun.

And, further, a great and convincing thrust, Mr. King drove home an argument which in effect is this: that the policies of any government toward other nations are contingent upon the attitude, gracious or alienating, of those other nations themselves. We alter as others provoke alteration. No government, e.g., has WAR as a plank in its platform—but the attitude of other nations may justly provoke even this. Therefore, as Mr. King pressed, even the most "free-trade" government, under sufficient pressure of provocation, not only may, but dutifully must, determine its own policy in the light of policies and provocations from abroad. As the Scotch say: "Ye must dae wi' things as things dae wi' ye."

Some of Mr. King's pungent phrasing surprised and delighted me last night: "vigorous and powerful proportions, resembling those of Sir Henry Thornton himself." Speaking of Canada's great development: "there has been the sudden steep ascent of war"—a phrasing that suggests almost Asquith himself. Again: "No longer are tariffs to be made by clamor of self-interest, nor by the rhetoric of politicians." In re "stolen clothes" we hear that "the Conservative party stands self-condemned." Once more: "Did you ever hear of anyone 'blasting' a way to trade?—Germany tried that." Profound philosophy, too, lies in this like water in a well: "There are none so prejudiced and readily deceived as those who seek to prejudice and deceive the minds of others." And, gem among them all, thrown off from a poetic mind, when referring to the charge of "the parting of the ways" from Britain, Mr. King cried, with telling effect: "I do, however, say what in very truth I believe to be the fact, that, so far as intra-empire trade is concerned, we are, at last, at the meeting of the ways."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 16898

As, last night, I pondered the memorable scene and listened to the unflinching words of a man who is growing into a political orator (but why, Oh why did Mr. King, an honor M.A., use, not once but four times, such grammatical construction as this: "I ask Mr. Bennett who he intends" to send to the conference, etc?)—as I pondered and listened, I could not but indulge this wistful wonder, viz.: May it be that, just as the name of Cobden is for ever linked with cheaper food, and the name of Gladstone linked with Home Rule, and the name of John Bright linked with the people's broader rights, and the name of Lincoln linked with Emancipation—may it be, why not?, that the name of Mackenzie King will be lighted down to later generations by the imperishable glow of the first great courageous gesture toward the closer fellowship, in heart and in trade, of the far-flung family of all the British peoples?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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TORONTO DAILY STAR JUNE 17, 1930

D 16899

TRADE IS EXCHANGE NOT WAR KING HURLS AT OPPOSITION

Premier's Opening Campaign Meet Marked by Great Enthusiasm

SAYS BENNETT TRITE

Special to The Star

Brantford, June 17.—A sweltering June evening and an even warmer welcome greeted Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, premier of Canada, in Brantford last night.

Vociferous acclaim was accorded the premier from the moment he stepped from Canadian National Railway train No. 5 at 7.40 until a madly-cheering throng, which crammed the Brantford armories to capacity, permitted him to retire to his private car nearly four hours later.

Confidence in the administration of the Liberal government in the past and faith in Premier King's plans for the future were echoed in the shouting, applauding crowd which awaited his arrival at the railway station, lined the approach to the armories for three-quarters of a mile, and jammed the great hall to capacity for fully an hour before Premier King was scheduled to open his initial campaign address.

Several thousands struggled and pushed their way into a decorated armories to hear the premier review the record of his government since it first came into power in December, 1921, and define the issues of the campaign.

Not a single word of criticism was voiced or a single heckler silenced during a speech which lasted one hour and 50 minutes.

Despite the intense heat, unrelieved by even a breath of air, the crowd was continually enthusiastic during the three-hour rally.

Ladies fluttered fans before faces from which the powder had long since been washed by perspiration, but the crowd stayed to the end, eager to hear the premier's message.

All Canada was enabled to hear the premier's speech through a network of 25 added stations, the greatest hook-up ever attempted in the Dominion.

The crowd cheered him from the moment he voiced his pride in opening the campaign in the city which had produced Alexander Graham Bell, inventor of the telephone, until, hoarse of voice, he closed his speech by asking which party would represent Canada at the imperial conference in September—the party which had extended British preference, "or the party with a club in its hand."

They shouted their approval as he spiked the allegations made by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, in Winnipeg recently.

"Mr. Bennett referred to members of the present government as: 'This group of mercenaries, holding office by shame and subterfuge,' and as, 'forgetful in their love of office of all else but their own personal advantages'," Premier King told his hearers.

Not Dignified Language

"He said: 'Look upon them, treacherous to you, self-confessed, deserving of your passionate condemnation'," the premier continued warmly. "May I say to Mr. Bennett that language of this kind is wholly uncalled-for and adds nothing to his stature in a position of leadership. A nation like Canada does not expect that kind of language from its leaders.

"Mr. Bennett hasn't given this country one single constructive idea in the whole of his campaign up to now," Premier King told his audience and radio listeners, which are stated to have included the opposition leader sitting at the dials of a radio in Vancouver, 3,000 miles away. "There has been a great deal of declamation—a great deal of platitudes, by the Tory party during the present campaign, but not a single sliver of constructive platform." (Prolonged applause.)

Pointing out that the Liberal government had gone to the country a year and a half ahead of time in order to go to the imperial conference "with the voice of Canada" behind them, Premier King hotly demanded: "Is that the action of a group of mercenaries holding office by shame and subterfuge?"

The premier referred to speeches of the late Hon. J. A. Robb and himself, made over a year ago, warning the United States to expect reprisals in the Canadian tariff if the United States put through the contemplated additions to its tariff wall, in stirring refutation of Mr. Bennett's charge that the Dunning budget was "premature," "unreasoned" and "hysterically inspired to meet party exigencies."

His Policy Is Definite

"We aim to trade with those who trade with us," was a declaration of policy which almost literally "brought down the house." Premier King was cheered until he had to pause in his speech and bow as he explained the object of the countervailing duties with the United States.

They cheered when the speaker announced the government's intention to buy from Great Britain what had been purchased in the United States; the need for a national policy good for east and west; the appointment of the Hon. Cairine Wilson as first woman senator; and highlights of the Liberal government's enviable fiscal record since 1921.

He labelled the "national policy" of Sir John A. Macdonald "50 years behind the times," and told how Canada's export trade had doubled during the past seven years.

Premier King wanted to know what the Conservatives would say about unemployment now if General McCrae had been allowed to spend $300,000,000 on bringing 300,000 immigrants to Canada and declared the return of Canadian youth to the country of their birth was now greater than their exodus to the United States.

As Premier King's speech drew to a close, old and young crushed their way to the platform to grasp his hand. Those who couldn't reach him renewed their applause and the microphones were still vibrating to the din when the strains of "God Save the King" closed the broadcast.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

HAMILTON SPECTATOR JUNE 17, 1930

D 16900

LIBERAL CAMP REJOICES OVER KING'S SPEECH

Consider That Premier Made Good Impression

Address Was Delivered in Rapid Manner

In Order To Stay Within Allotted Time

From the Spectator's Ottawa Bureau,
by Charles Bishop
Copyright, Southam Publishing Co., Ltd.

Ottawa, June 17.—Many, familiar with Premier King's speeches both in parliament and on the huskings, regard his keynote effort at Brantford last night as one of his best, with evidence of studious preparation and regard to the fact that he was addressing an invisible audience throughout the whole of Canada.

Radio listeners found him speaking with unwonted speed, but he was evidently trying to finish the assigned period of radio broadcast. A week ago in Winnipeg, Mr. Bennett started off his campaign, laying particular emphasis on business depression and pointing to protection all round as the remedy for hese conditions.

Highlights of Speed

Mr. King, admitting that depression exists, says that it is a world-wide condition, of which Canada's share is the smallest, and, leaving the Conservatives to talk about such a subject, he loud pedals the record of the government in debt and taxation reduction, in the national railways' regeneration, in soldiers' pensions, and so forth, and he glories in the budget. What is regarded here as the particularly important feature of his speech is Mr. King's emphasis of the coming economic conference and his charge, to which he seeks a reply at once, that, after calling for a mandate on this issue, the Conservatives are "running away" from or ignoring it. He also wants to know whom Mr. Bennett would take to such a conference with him in comparison with Messrs. Lapointe Dunning, Ralston and Malcolm. It is evident that Liberals plan to make this British preference conference and the policy to be espoused in regard to it the outstanding plans of their platform.

Liberals Pleased

Liberals here express themselves to-day as highly impressed with the prime minister's speech believing that it will give a stimulus to the rank and file like that imparted by Mr. Bennet to his followers a week ago. How many people tuned in and sat it out cannot be estimated, but last night's radio hook-up established in its volume a Canadian record.

With the opening speeches of both leaders now delivered and widely disseminated, the campaign starts in real earnest. Thee itineraries indicate that the party leaders intend to follow each other, for the prime minister will go over the territory Mr. Bennett is now covering, and the opposition leader will do the same. Mr. King's speech last night supplies the needed fillip to the Liberal campaign by sounding a keynote on which the rank and file will be expected to tune in.

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Radio listeners found him speaking with unwonted speed, but he was evidently trying to finish the assigned period of radio broadcast. A week ago in Winnipeg, Mr. Bennett started off his campaign, laying particular emphasis on business depression and pointing to protection all round as the remedy for hese conditions.

Highlights of Speed

Mr. King, admitting that depression exists, says that it is a world-wide condition, of which Canada's share is the smallest, and, leaving the Conservatives to talk about such a subject, he loud pedals the record of the government in debt and taxation reduction, in the national railways' regeneration, in soldiers' pensions, and so forth, and he glories in the budget. What is regarded here as the particularly important feature of his speech is Mr. King's emphasis of the coming economic conference and his charge, to which he seeks a reply at once, that, after calling for a mandate on this issue, the Conservatives are "running away" from or ignoring it. He also wants to know whom Mr. Bennett would take to such a conference with him in comparison with Messrs. Lapointe Dunning, Ralston and Malcolm. It is evident that Liberals plan to make this British preference conference and the policy to be espoused in regard to it the outstanding plans of their platform.

Liberals Pleased

Liberals here express themselves to-day as highly impressed with the prime minister's speech believing that it will give a stimulus to the rank and file like that imparted by Mr. Bennet to his followers a week ago. How many people tuned in and sat it out cannot be estimated, but last night's radio hook-up established in its volume a Canadian record.

With the opening speeches of both leaders now delivered and widely disseminated, the campaign starts in real earnest. Thee itineraries indicate that the party leaders intend to follow each other, for the prime minister will go over the territory Mr. Bennett is now covering, and the opposition leader will do the same. Mr. King's speech last night supplies the needed fillip to the Liberal campaign by sounding a keynote on which the rank and file will be expected to tune in.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 16901

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

New York Herald-Tribune Jan 17/30.

Canadians Plan Tariff to Match New U. S. Rates

Dominion Determined Trade Relations Shall Not Be One-Sided, Says Mackenzie King

By The Canadian Press

BRANTFORD, Ont., June 16.—Opening the Liberal party's campaign for the Parliamentary election on July 28, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King tonight broadcast an address, devoted largely to the new United States tariff legislation, in which he announced Canada's intention of "trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us."

The Liberal leader, who has been Prime Minister since 1921, said that the Dominion was increasing duties on selected commodities to the level to be applied against Canadian exports, but made it plain that the nation was ready to trade on a reciprocal basis and desired friendly commercial relations with the United States.

Tells of Swing to Britain

Mr. King stressed the growing importance of Canada's trade with Great Britain, which he referred to as "an indispensable market," and noted that the Dominion had found it desirable, in order to maintain a British market for her wheat, to divert to England many of the purchases hitherto made in the United States.

Mr. King said that when the United States Congress began its tariff revision, and it appeared that increased duties would reduce Canadian exports across the border, the Tariff Advisory Board undertook to determine to what extent goods imported from America could be purchased in the British Empire.

"We cannot but regret," said Mr. King, "that in respect of a considerable range of commodities the tariff duties have been raised against the importation of Canadian products. The wisdom of this policy, however, is for the United States to decide for itself. We, on our part, through the countervailing duties on a selected list of commodities, which are the subject of exchange between Canada and the United States, announce our intention of trading with those who are equally prepared to trade with us.

Tells of Immediate Plan

"For the present we raise the duties on these selected commodities to the level applied against Canadian exports of the same commodities by either countries, but at the same time we tell our neighbor frankly and sincerely that we are ready in the future, as we have been in the past, to consider trade on a reciprocal basis.

"On this point there can be no misunderstanding of our attitude. Friendly, not hostile, trade relations with the United States, as with every other country, have always been a primary concern of the present administration. This is a sound neighborly attitude. But we are resolved, in the interest of the Canadian people, that, our commercial relations must not be one-sided."

Mr. King explained that representations had been made to the United States when tariff revision first came up, and that when it became apparent that changes inimical to Canada's interests would be made anyway, he had made it plain in Parliament what would be the possible consequences of Washington's action.

"Public intimation was given," he said, "in words the significance of which the United States could not do other than fully comprehend, that in the event of tariff changes taking place which might adversely affect our interests, it would be found that Canada was well able to take care of herself; that all countries might expect to see that we proposed in matter of trade to extend our favors as far as might be possible to those countries most ready to favor us, and that where trade could not be expected except on unequal terms, use would be made of the tariff to divert the course of trade, first of all so as to deepen the channel of trade within the British Empire, and secondly to cause the trade of Canada hereafter more and more to flow in those channels which reciprocal treatment in matters of trade might help to develop between this country and other lands.

"Knowing the course which the government was taking and proposed to take, how far-reaching that course was certain to be, I felt my responsibility all the greater to see that, on the part on these countries which might be affected not for today only but possibly for years to come, no cause should be given which might enable them to say that their adverse action toward Canada was the result of some offensive attitude on our part, rather than something which was wholly of their own creation.

"We all wish to preserve and extend the British market. It has been our greatest outlet in the past. Whatever changes may come, it will remain a great and indispensable market. Would you prefer to deal with a country which has held out to you the hand of friendship and good will, or with a country which held nothing in its hands but a club?"

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 16902

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Herald June 17/30.

Mr. King Steps Forward

WE have stated again and again that there is only one real issue between the Liberals and the Conservatives in the present election campaign, and that that issue presented the opportunity of a lifetime to each of the leaders for a bold, constructive policy. Up to the present the political leaders of both parties have apparently been too timid to seize occasion by the hand and formulate a policy upon the issue. The issue in question is that of the future trade relations between this country and Great Britain—whether Canada should or should not take a bold and positive stand for mutual preferences or be content with nothing but "equal status" with all foreign nations in the market of the United Kingdom.

Mr. Bennett, in the inaugural speech of his campaign, missed the opportunity of formulating a policy around that central motive. Mr. King, who is nothing if he is not astute, has not missed any constructive point in the criticisms of the Budget proposals, and in particular he has not missed the representations of the Canadian Manufacturers Association, the Canadian Chambers of Commerce, and members of the western wheat pool, all of whom have pointed to the need of securing greater security in the markets of the United Kingdom.

Consequently in his Brantford speech last night he stepped far ahead of anything that Mr. Dunning indicated that he stood for when he presented his Budget. No longer can the Canadian people draw the inference, as they have hitherto had every justification for doing, that the increased preferences to the Mother Country were adopted as a retaliatory measure against the higher American tariffs against Canadian products. Mr. King told his Brantford hearers last night that these preferences were "framed with the desire of seeking in British markets the place that was being denied us in markets elsewhere." Not content with this general statement, he became specific. "Above all," he said, "the budget was framed with a view to holding for Western Canada the market for her wheat which for so many years she has had in Britain, and this at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to hold her markets elsewhere."

Mr. King asked for a mandate to go to the Imperial Conference with proposals based on this policy. He stated that should the Government of Great Britain indicate its desire to do so, then "the present administration can be trusted to carry forward to a successful conclusion any proposal for trade on a reciprocal basis." He declared that Parliament was dissolved for the very purpose of going to England with a mandate for a policy "vitally related to the maintenance of a British market for Canadian wheat and other commodities of export," and he further declared that this was the central point upon which the whole election campaign revolved.

This is a bold and remarkable forward step for Mr. King and the party he represents. It confirms the stand taken by the Herald that the question of establishing mutual preferences is the most important issue that could be put before the Canadian people at the present juncture, and it comes very near the policy advocated in this connection by the Herald.

Mr. Bennett will have to travel rapidly and travel a long way, if he is to catch up with Mr. King in sizing up the way in which the trade winds are blowing and setting his sails accordingly.

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London Free Press June 17/30

D 16903

Premier King's Keynote Speech

Premier King's keynote speech at Brantford will not set the heather on fire nor stir the lagging enthusiasm of the Liberals, who in the past have rallied to his standard as the enemy of the big interests, the friend of the common people, and the foe of protection. Mr. King is at his best when he has some issue where he can picture himself as the shining Galahad going forth to do battle. In 1921 he was battling against the trusts and mergers. How he made the welkin ring in his denunciations of these combinations which were crushing out the life blood of the people! At the same time he had his lance couched against the Senate which he proposed to fairly exterminate.

In 1925 Mr. King was the enemy of protection. How he appealed to all the foes of that abominable principle to join forces! He turned to the Progressives and free traders. Our policies are all the same; let us join forces against the terrible Tories. In 1926 Mr. King raised a constitutional issue. His oratory on such a subject was at its best. He was fighting over again the battles of his grandfather. He was waging war for representative and responsible government, or made himself believe he was.

But this election Mr. King is without an issue of this type. Trusts, mergers and combines have flourished like a green bay tree during his term; Senate reform has gone into the limbo of forgotten things. Having put into effect a tariff policy, which for the last nine years he has vigorously denounced, he can no longer appeal to the Progressives to vote for him because their policies are similar. There is no constitutional issue to help him out. He tried to trump up a moral issue, but failed.

Mr. King had to defend a budget, most of which he has denounced in the past. He made the most of a bad situation. Like old Socrates he can make the worst appear the better argument. There were no new policies enunciated by Mr. King, no grounds for hope for the unemployed, no confidence for industry, and no help for agriculture. It was a clever speech, as might be expected, because Mr. King is at all times a brilliant speaker, but it lacked that ringing eloquence of past campaigns. It was the speech of a premier who is on the defensive. It is not a speech that will rally the country to him.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D16904

THE PRIME MINISTER AT BRANTFORD LAST NIGHT.

The prime minister's speech at Brantford last night was that of a man on the defensive. From start to finish he labored to justify the course of an administration which is not admired by the people. We leave it to his immediate hearers, to the radio audience, and to the general run of newspaper readers to compare his effort of last night with the inspiring, rousing appeal made to the nation by Mr. Bennett at Winnipeg just a week ago. Mr. King has started a week late and he may never catch up. He may have been tired last night, but, whatever the reason, he failed at any stage of the proceedings to say anything new, to show a single flash of genius, or to produce a single phrase or slogan calculated to fire his bewildered followers.

As is due to the first minister of a great country, we devote more than two full pages to the speech, but we doubt if this will do the party cause much good. The address is full of "old stuff"—of abstract academic passages, of uninteresting disquisitions on the new national status and upon remote international relations. The right honorable gentleman ranged from Tokio to Timbuctoo while his hearers were intent upon their own affairs, their own businesses, their own livelihoods and the future here in Canada for their families. So far as we know, most Canadians have only one life to live on this earth and they are largely concerned that that life shall be as successful as their own endeavors and wise Government policies can make it.

We do not disparage the premier's ability. He is a talented man, but he was obviously not at his best last night. He reeled off column after column of statements and statistics to prove the happy condition in which the Canadian people to-day find themselves. He said that in eight and a half years of Liberal Government "the "country has been lifted out of a veritable slough "of despond. Out of years of depression it has "been brought into years of prosperity which has "not been equalled in its history." In another passage he observed that his administration has "revived industry, stimulated agriculture, ex- "tended foreign trade and brought to Canada "the greatest period of progress it has ever "known." Turning from this beautiful picture, painted by himself, Mr. King said that Mr. Bennett and the Opposition are still shackled to the gloomy memories of other days.

Nothing is to be gained for the Liberal cause by contending that black is white. The men and women of Canada are not to be thus talked out of existing conditions, nor are the electors to be persuaded that the Opposition is pessimistic in its tone. The country has never before heard more buoyant addresses regarding the future of this Dominion as those which have proceeded from the Conservative leader in this campaign. He has told his hearers that they possess a country of unsurpassed resources and that, given chance, Canada will become one of the wealthiest and happiest nations in the world. His outspoken belief in the Canadian people and in the Dominion and its future has indeed already imbued his tens of thousands of hearers with a new confidence in Canada and in their own material future.

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D 16905

TORONTO GLOBE JUNE 17, 1930

THE BUDGET SHOWS THE WAY.

Premier King divided his campaign keynote speech at Brantford into three parts, which he defined as relating "to the past, to the present, and to the future." Undoubtedly it was with gratification that he exercised the prerogative of Administration Leader to comment: "It is not easy to say which of the issues is the most important." Setting aside to some extent the political aspect of the issues and thinking in terms of the voters, the speech could also be divided, along the same lines, as relating "to the Government, to the country, and to the Empire." Would it be wide of the mark to say that the latter two are inextricably bound together as issues easily the most important on which the people of this country have ever been called to make pronouncement? The first issue, as explained in the Prime Minister's address, is the record of the Government, the second the Budget of 1930, the third the determination of which party will send representatives of Canadian opinion to the Imperial and Economic Conferences.

The people are called upon to approve or disapprove the Budget, which the Premier aptly described as marking "the meeting of the ways" —a declaration of fiscal and trade policy with new and far-reaching possibilities. Upon the result will depend whether Canada is to seek greater prosperity and advantage in the markets and solidarity of the Empire, and continue to give strength to the Empire consciousness which has become so notable in recent months. The need of a correct decision imposes a responsibility on the voters worthy of their undivided attention. The eyes of the whole Empire are on them. It is their opportunity to make or mar a prospect such as has not heretofore opened to them.

A Government is always entitled to credit for meeting the demands of existing conditions constructively. The British preference in itself is not new. It has been accepted by the Liberal Party as a policy since the days of Laurier and Fielding, was put into effect by them and has been continued. In extending it, therefore, the 1930 Budget has followed an established practice. The accompanying features are what give it additional significance at this time and mark a new line of action: the raising of iron and steel duties, increases in vegetable and fruit tariffs, and adoption of the countervailing duties. By these means the Government showed that it was prepared to grapple with realities and to turn to the advantage of Canada a situation portending tremendous disadvantages. The United States began to close its markets further to Canadian commodities. Other countries were taking similar steps. The logical move, therefore, as explained by the Prime Minister, was to revise "the tariff schedules with the definite aim of diverting a considerable portion of trade from the United States and other countries to Great Britain."

When The Globe urged this two-edged policy a year ago it was convinced of the necessity of its adoption to preserve the trade of the Dominion, but not the less of the need of its permanency to build stable trade channels for the future. It was offered and promoted as a business policy for Canada, for it ties the Dominion up with the greatest potential market the world has ever seen, a market which will remain friendly, if properly cultivated, regardless of the political winds which blow the tariff fences of foreign nations hither and thither. Having incorporated it in the Budget, Premier King is able already to point to profitable results. Bermuda has reciprocated. The British West Indies are preparing to open their doors wider to Canadian products. Sentiment throughout the British Empire, and especially in Great Britain, has turned definitely in the same direction. This the Canadian people have before them as they ponder on the question of whether they should give the Budget their endorsation.

The matter of tariffs and trade, as Mr. King said, is no longer one to be settled by the rhetoric of the politician. Such changes as have been made in the tariff schedules have become possible through close study by the Advisory Tariff Board. When the Hawley-Smoot bill was shaped at Washington the Board began to prepare to meet it as affecting this country, but on the principle that freer

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D 16906

use of the British market was the proper alternative. Extension of trade between British countries should be accepted by the people of Canada, therefore, as an unalterable policy. The Dunning Budget merits the fullest support for what it does, and especially for what it implies. In the words of the Premier, it was designed to meet, "not merely a national situation of first importance, but an economic world situation as well." It aims to place the Dominion in more active participation with a family group of trading nations whose requirements from one another will increase constantly. Is it not reasonable to assume, then, that the British preference principle must be applied more generally as time passes, and that there must be a corresponding elevation of tariff walls against those countries which decline to trade with the Dominion on fair terms? It is the hope and expectation of The Globe that as the tariffs are lowered to British Empire products they will be raised against similar products from foreign countries which continue to erect tariff barriers against Canadian trade, for in this it sees the future development of Canada. Mr. King referred in his Brantford speech to the countervailing duties as maintaining an open door for reciprocal trading. This, of course, is the significance of the term, and they may be the least desirable feature of the Budget. Canada can get her imported commodities from Empire countries on a fair trading basis. It should be her set aim to do so, to cultivate them accordingly, to pursue a steady course in this direction. There is enough business available within the Empire to bring prosperity and contentment to all British countries for generations to come.

The Budget on which the voters have to pass on July 28 is, nevertheless, a general and generous expression of Canada's desire to trade within the Empire first, an invitation to Great Britain and other Empire countries to meet one another at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference to further the aim set forth in this "glorious gesture." If the people of Canada have faith in the Empire and its possibilities they cannot do otherwise than support the Budget and select its sponsors as their representatives at London. This is the great issue before them. It is a tremendous issue, worthy of careful weighing on its business and economic merits. It can and should be considered apart from sectional or partisan interests, for it is bigger than any section or any partisan issue.

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CANADA

HAMILTON SPECTATOR JUNE 17, 1930 D 16907

Bennett

PREMIER KING'S SPEECH

Premier King's opening campaign speech was focussed on the budget, which he described as "the meeting of the ways." Undoubtedly, economic factors—and especially Empire fiscal policies—engage the greater part of the attention of the electorate at this time, and there is a tendency to think less of party than of principles. Which side offers the best promise of achieving the great end in view—the development of the Empire along sound lines of intra-imperial trade and co-operation? That is the thought which is uppermost in the minds of the Canadian people, and the premier was wise in making that aspect the keynote of his address. Both parties are agreed on the need for immediate, effective action in furtherance of these imperial aspirations; the government is charged with plagiarism in the program which has been adopted. That there should be this unanimity of opinion on the general course which ought to be pursued is a matter for congratulation, so far as the country is concerned, rather than a matter for fault-finding. Mr. King dealt fully with this criticism. While denying that the Liberals had "stolen the clothes" of the Conservatives, he was logical in his contention that there can be little objection to last-hour conversion, "if the proposals themselves were sound and obviously in the interests of the country." That is the important point which voters are called upon to decide. There is not, after all, such a similarity between the government and opposition programs that electors are left no choice. Premier King himself pointed out where the two policies differ, emphasizing the points of difference. Mr. Bennett is doing the same thing for his party.

As the campaign develops electors will have ampler opportunity of judging which side has the stronger case. In the meantime, the record of the government is under critical examination. The premier went into considerable detail on this subject, not sparing the Conservatives for what he regarded as the weaknesses of their past performances. But two can play at that game, and exceptional circumstances account for exceptional results. Both sides can fairly claim exceptional circumstances, and, after all, we are dealing with present economic conditions, which, it must be admitted, are none too cheering. It must fairly be said, however, that depression is universal, more or less, and that the blame cannot be placed on any one factor, political or otherwise. What is the best policy to ensure the future progress of the nation and the Empire? One's gaze must be directed forward rather than backward; great changes, affecting the welfare of the country, the Empire and the world, are impending. There never was an election which called for more earnest thought on the part of Canadian citizens. Animosity, prejudice, petty considerations must be put aside, in order to get the long view and the broad vision essential to prudent action at this critical time. It is not a matter of personalities, but of policies; of carefully weighing the merits of the great issues involved.

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TORONTO DAILY STAR JUNE 17, 1930

D 16908

The Prime Minister's Speech

The Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King opened the election campaign last night in his speech at Brantford by making a deliverance worthy of a responsible statesman—worthy of his post as Prime Minister of a great country. There was no descent into the shop-worn recriminations, cheap pretenses and humbugs of party politics. Mr. King discussed the affairs of the country in a masterly manner, with a great audience before him and with, before him, also, thanks to the radio, the people of Canada from ocean to ocean. Never before had a public man in Canada so great an audience and Mr. King was aware of it and resolved to do justice to the occasion. Few realize as yet that in speaking to people all over a province or dominion a speech must have special qualifications not necessarily called for in an address delivered to a crowded and cheering audience in a public hall. Within four walls, with upturned faces, quick applause, warm contacts, a speaker may talk a good deal of nonsense if he does it fairly well. But when a speech is addressed to the whole country over the radio people sit in their own homes, detached, ready to be critical, unaffected by the arts of the actor and the magnetism of the speaker. There must be logic and good sense or the speech falls cold. Mr. King last night made a speech which showed that he appreciated the medium he was using and he rose to the occasion with fine effect.

The record of the government in its debt paying, in its tax reductions, in its tariff handling up to the present time; the purpose of the government in its present budget, to so direct tendencies that Canada shall do more of her buying where her selling is welcomed—these considerations were set forth by Mr. King with a lucidity that only the most determined opponents would fail to find convincing.

Such a statement of Canada's affairs and of her position in the world, as one of the most envied of countries, as given by the Prime Minister last night, leaves his political opponents very little to lay hold of in asking the country to vote for a change of government. Before the present administration came into office there had been, since confederation, four Conservative and four Liberal surpluses reported at Ottawa; the present Liberal administration has reported seven surpluses in succession. It is a curious fact—showing how Conservative the Conservative mind is—that during these seven prosperous years the opposition has talked blue ruin, evidently because Sir John Macdonald in 1878 won an election by means of that sort of talk. In the greatest seven years of Canada's history the opposition reverted to the technique of fifty years ago.

Mr. King has constructive policies for attaining definite and practical purposes. His opponents are without constructive proposals of any kind. They set up against him the rhetoric and invective of Mr. Bennett.

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D 16909

Toronto Evening Telegram June 17/30

TWO HOURS OF EVASION.

For two solid hours, Premier King stood last night before the bar of public opinion. He extolled his past and foretold that his future would be equally satisfactory to himself and therefore to Canada.

But what his hearers were awaiting they never heard. The corrupt use upon the provinces of the Federal treasury—such as in the House of Parliament, he had announced to be his policy—was neither defended nor explained. For less than one minute he hovered above that subject and then floated away on the wings of platitudes.

Mr. King may plead that his time was short. Two hours is indeed all too short for the present Prime Minister to satiate his fondness for autohagiography. Still he could have condensed some of his self-appreciated remarks and made room for either repentance or information of the worst ward heeling sentiment that ever came from the lips of a Canadian Prime Minister.

That he used up two hours without touching upon the vital question of his own political morality is definite evidence that he has no qualms of conscience about the corruptive doctrine—"forward looking Liberalism." Electors who listened to his two hours' speech must feel that Mr. Mackenzie King was most eloquent in his guilty silence. His elongated address on other subjects simply drew attention more forcibly to the grave question as to whether a five cent politician should continue as Prime Minister of Canada.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16910

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Moncton Transcript June 17, 1930.

PREMIER KING'S SPEECH

All over Canada last night, an immense radio audience listened to the words of the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of the Dominion, as he delivered his opening speech in the campaign preceding the federal general election which takes place at the end of next month. And it was a speech worth listening to, regardless of the political affiliations of the listeners. In a masterly manner, the federal Premier discussed, as he put it, the past performances, to offer the as- he reviewed the record of his administration, dwelt upon the issues of the day and indicated the policies of his government for another term in office.

It is a proud record of achievement which the Prime Minister reviewed, as he compared conditions as they were in Canada when he first took office and as they are today and showed how great is the progress in almost every line of public and private endeavor that has been made.

For the present day problems, the government has shown that it can meet successfully national emergencies as they arise and can formulate policies adapted to changing conditions.

Looking to the future, Premier King was able, on the strength of past performances, to offer the assurance of a continuance of the careful administration that has marked his regime, of continued progress and increasing prosperity and of a greater Canada making the twentieth century more truly its own.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16911

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Star June 17, 1930.

The Prime Minister's Speech

The Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King opened the election campaign last night in his speech at Brantford by making a deliverance worthy of a responsible statesman—worthy of his post as Prime Minister of a great country. There was no descent into the shop-worn recriminations, cheap pretenses and humbugs of party politics. Mr. King discussed the affairs of the country in a masterly manner, with a great audience before him and with, before him, also, thanks to the radio, the people of Canada from ocean to ocean. Never before had a public man in Canada so great an audience and Mr. King was aware of it and resolved to do justice to the occasion. Few realize as yet that in speaking to people all over a province or dominion a speech must have special qualifications not necessarily called for in an address delivered to a crowded and cheering audience in a public hall. Within four walls, with upturned faces, quick applause, warm contacts, a speaker may talk a good deal of nonsense if he does it fairly well. But when a speech is addressed to the whole country over the radio people sit in their own homes, detached, ready to be critical, unaffected by the arts of the actor and the magnetism of the speaker. There must be logic and good sense or the speech falls cold. Mr. King last night made a speech which showed that he appreciated the medium he was using and he rose to the occasion with fine effect.

The record of the government in its debt paying, in its tax reductions, in its tariff handling up to the present time; the purpose of the government in its present budget, to so direct tendencies that Canada shall do more of her buying where her selling is welcomed—these considerations were set forth by Mr. King with a lucidity that only the most determined opponents would fail to find convincing.

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Mr. King has constructive policies for attaining definite and practical purposes. His opponents are without constructive proposals of any kind. They set up against him the rhetoric and invective of Mr. Bennett.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 16912

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Woodstock Sentinel-Review June 17, 1930

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH

The prime minister lays down as campaign issues three things: the government's record since 1921, the budget of 1930, and the choice of Canadian representation at the coming conferences in London. Inasmuch as tariff policies largely govern a decision in the third instance, and also have an important part in the matter of administrative record, the fiscal issue necessarily stands out as predominating.

It is not ordinarily an issue likely to fascinate audiences. The tariff is complicated enough in most of its phases. It is so intricate that the prime minister himself points with pride to the fact that a tariff advisory board now does the fact-finding for the government. Yet Mr. King, dealing chiefly with this issue, made it interesting to his great audience last evening at Brantford, no small triumph in itself. The fact remains that people still relish most in election campaigns the aggressive sally, the individual challenge, the direct approach which made old-time contests so lively, and hence, no doubt, the applause which greeted the premier's assault upon Mr. Bennett's promise to use the tariff to "blast" a way into world markets, and his demand that the Conservative leader indicate who would be chosen from East and West of Canada to represent the Dominion at the Empire conferences in London.

It must have been in the minds of many who sat in Brantford armory last evening that upon his last appearance there Mr. King was frequently heckled on the tariff issue. Manufacturers and workmen alike were uneasy. Whatever conclusions may be drawn therefrom, the prime minister was subject to no interruptions on this occasion. Nor did he avoid the issue, for he mentioned the lowered duties on motor vehicles, etc., recalling that "there was some commotion at the time," but reminded his hearers that the government had been convinced "that the lessened cost of production and the larger sales through lowered prices would ensure those industries wider markets for their products than ever before."

The speech lacked pronouncement upon the St. Lawrence issue; presumably that will come later. Mr. King, indeed, traversed much more ground than would be undertaken in any but a "keynote" speech, permitting himself only the briefest reference to legislation on behalf of ex-service men and many other matters which will no doubt be presented in greater detail by himself and colleagues as the compaign proceeds.

The prime minister's statement that at present rate of reduction the national debt would be wiped out in 40 years presumably does not contemplate a Dominion without a debt, but means that, as under the Ontario plan, the "old debt" would disappear, though new commitments would accumulate meantime.

It was a unique experience for a Western Ontario audience to see on the platform three Cabinet ministers, colleagues of Mr. King, and hear from none of them. Now the prime minister has formally opened the government campaign, and the other departmental heads will be at liberty to go out and spread the gospel as they interpret it.

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LONDON ADVERTISER JUNE 17, 1930

The Prime Minister's Opening Speech.

The Prime Minister's speech at Brantford last night was worthy of the man, of his high office and serious responsibilities, and of the important issues now being submitted to the people of Canada for their judgment. Of these issues Mr. King described three as the most outstanding:

1. The record of the Government since it first assumed office.
2. The budget of 1930.
3. The choice of Canadian representatives at the Imperial and Economic Conferences to be held in September.

On each and all of these the Government is entitled to a favorable verdict at the polls. The difference between the Canada of 1921, the last year of Conservative rule, and the Canada of today, measured by every test, is the difference between night and day. Deficits have been turned into surpluses totaling $273,000,000 after writing off $30,000,000 for soldiers' settlement, seed grain and relief advances; the public debt has been decreased by a corresponding sum; the total national expenditures (except those incurred by the war) are no greater than in 1914 despite the growth in population and the lower value of the dollar; taxes have been reduced by $118,000,000 in the past five years; the Canadian National Railways have been unified and Sir Henry Thornton (the Government's choice for the position) has been given a free hand with the result that the system has been raised to the highest standard and operating deficits have been converted into operating surpluses; the new Welland Canal has been completed; thousands of Canadians are returning from the United States and Canada is no longer losing population to that country; the western provinces have been given their natural resources; the cost of production has been lowered by tariff changes; the export trade has been nearly doubled; fair wages and an eight-hour day have been made a condition of contracts for Dominion public works; the legislation on war pensions and veterans' allowances is the most advanced in the world; the grievances of the Maritime Provinces have been redressed; the various Imperial Conferences have resulted in according to Canada and the other Dominions a national status equal to that of Great Britain herself, and Canada has acquired a new position in world affairs, with the right to negotiate her own treaties, and with her own diplomatic representatives at Washington, Paris and Tokio.

Here is a magnificent constructive record upon which the Government could proudly and confidently appeal to the country regardless of other questions. But it is not the whole story. The Government is not resting upon its past achievements. It is living in the present and looking to the future. The Prime Minister devoted much of his speech to the Dunning budget, and ridiculed the cry of the Government's opponents that the National Policy of 1878, framed when Western Canada was in its infancy, was adequate for conditions today. The worst period of depression Canada ever knew was in the years before the general election of 1896 when the authors of the N. P. were in office. The Liberal party rescued the country from this distress and the era of real national prosperity began. But when it increased the British preference, reduced the duties on implements of production and on motor vehicles and made other tariff adjustments, all of which stimulated Canadian progress, the Conservative party cried that it was destroying the National Policy and ruining the country. The Dunning budget was framed not only with a view to reconciling divergent economic and sectional interests—the only practical policy for Canada—but it was influenced in a special degree by Canada's relations with Great Britain and the United States, the two countries with which we have the greatest trade. Faced by the certainty that tariff legislation across the line would reduce Canadian exports to the United States the Dominion Government instructed the Tariff Advisory Board to make a careful survey of the tariff schedules then applying against American imports so as to ascertain to what extent these imports could be purchased from Great Britain or other parts of the British Empire. In the meantime a condition arose in Great Britain which led to a marked curtailment of the purchases of Canadian wheat and it became apparent that if Canada were to maintain the British market for that product it was essential that many of the purchases that had been made in the United States should be diverted to the British Isles so as to create an economic and psychological atmosphere there favorable to the importation of Canadian wheat. The budget of 1930 was conceived for that purpose. It contains four main provisions each designed to increase Canadian productivity and widen the bounds of our external trade:

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

The Prime Minister made a penetrating analysis of these proposals. The new iron and steel duties were the outcome of years of expert inquiry and would turn over to British industry a large measure of our necessary imports hitherto supplied by the United States. The countervailing schedule would apply to other countries the same rates of duty they apply to Canadian products, "but at the same time," the Prime Minister added significantly, "we will tell our neighbor (the United States) frankly and sincerely that we are ready in the future, as we have been in the past, to consider trade on a reciprocal basis. Friendly, not hostile, trade relations with the United States, as with every other country, have always been a primary concern of the present Administration." The new fruit and vegetable duties were designed to meet the requirement of the growers during the period when they would be threatened by the instability of prices arising from abnormal outside competition, and at the same time to divert

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to the British West Indies a large part of our purchases of early fruits and vegetables hitherto made in the United States. Already as a result of free entry under the British preference Bermuda has given Canada valuable tariff concessions, and representatives of all the British West Indies are meeting this very week to consider closer trade relations with Canada.

Naturally the Prime Minister laid stress on the British preferential features of the budget. These, he said, had been introduced in no spirit of economic exclusiveness. "Our portals of trade are open to the world on fair and equal terms." But the Government did not forget that Canada is a member of the great community of nations under the British Crown which offered an unexampled opportunity for economic co-operation. Great Britain bought far more from Canada than Canada bought from her, and if we are to maintain an assured market for our wheat and other articles of export we must be prepared to increase our imports from that country. The present budget was framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It was the traditional policy of the Liberal party, opposed by the Conservative party when it was inaugurated and opposed by that party today. Replying to the Tory contention that Canada must have preference for preference the Prime Minister argued that the voluntary action of Canada would assure her first consideration in any new fiscal arrangements Britain might adopt, but even in the absence of any such proposals the Liberal party stood for a policy, embodied in the budget, which was vitally related to her export trade with Great Britain. *"The essential point is that Canada must enlarge her imports from the Mother Country in order that she may enlarge her exports to the Mother Country."* That sentence should be fixed in the mind of every elector. The Prime Minister clinched this part of his argument by holding up to derision the contradictory attacks of the Conservative leader and party upon the budget. He delivered a body blow in this message:

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

The Prime Minister quoted the recent remark of an eminent Canadian (Mr. J. W. Dafoe) that since Confederation Britain had bought from Canada five billions more than Canada had bought from Britain. "We have not fared so badly in that great market," he added. "We all wish to preserve and extend it. It has been our greatest outlet in the past." The attitude of the Conservative party toward Britain—that no preference should be given her unless she reversed her fiscal system—he compared to that of a man with a club, and he asked whether the Liberal policy of free-will preference was not more calculated to secure a favorable position in the British market. The Dunning budget had produced an immediate and warm response from every British party.

Coming to the third of the outstanding issues, Canadian representation at the Imperial and Imperial Economic Conferences, the Prime Minister explained the difference between the two gatherings. The Imperial Conference would be asked to seal with its approval the far-reaching constitutional changes of the past seven years, every one of which had been opposed by the Conservative party. The people of Canada must decide which party should represent Canadian opinion at the Imperial Conference. "Shall it be the party that labored and achieved or shall it be the party that obstructed and opposed?" The Economic Conference would occupy itself with ways and means of enlarging the field of co-operation within the British Commonwealth. Which party should represent Canada at this Conference? "Shall it be the party that established the British preference and negotiated the Australian treaty and the West Indies trade agreement, or shall it be the party which has opposed or criticised each of these great policies designed to enlarge the boundaries of Empire trade and co-operation?" The Prime Minister announced that if the Government received the mandate it asked for it would send to the Imperial Conference Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Hon. J. L. Ralston, and to the Economic Conference Hon. Charles A. Dunning and Hon. James Malcolm. He lamented Mr. Bennett's reference at Winnipeg to the members of his Government as "a group of mercenaries, holding office by sham and subterfuge"; and to the epithet of "Judas" which he applied to the Government in his speech at Regina. "May I say to Mr. Bennett that language of this kind is wholly uncalled-for and adds nothing to his stature in the position of leadership. Already I have heard it strongly resented by men of his own party."

The Prime Minister disdained to reply to Mr. Bennett in kind, and kept his speech on the high level befitting the dignity of public life and public affairs.

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Manitoba Free Press June 17, 1930.

Ontario and the Election

Special Correspondence

Toronto: Brantford City and Brant county Liberals regard it as a happy augury that Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King opens his campaign at Brantford. No Premier of Canada has previously so honored the district; but it is recalled that in the triumphal Ontario campaign of 1896, the then Mr. Laurier, leader of the opposition, addressed a monster gathering in the "Telephone City," which was regarded as definitely indicating a turn in the long tide of Tory victories. So it is now hoped that John Harold and W. Ross Macdonald, Liberal candidates for county and city, respectively, may redeem both seats.

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The Ku Klux Klan and Orange combination which is blamed by party-first Tories for the fiasco at the convention in Hamilton, where the provincial organization had arranged for T. J. Mahony (who has since definitely withdrawn from the field) to be nominated for the federal riding of Wentworth, may find itself outmanoeuvred. For the moment it holds the boards. Its action in nominating S. E. Weaver has put a stop to the willingness of the provincial government to allow several other members of the Legislature—in which Mr. Mahony represents Wentworth South—to resign their seats and enter the federal arena. Karl Homuth, of Waterloo South, has secured consent to do so in order to fight against Hon. W. D. Euler. But that was arranged some time ago. It is a debatable question whether the provincial government wishes to drop Mr. Homuth, formerly a Labor member of the U.F.O.-Labor combination that was led by Hon. E. C. Drury, or whether it is a case of no one else offering for sacrifice.

Middlesex East Conservatives put on a battle resulting in failure to select a candidate and postponement in order to avoid an open fight. The last sitting member, A. K. Hodgins, declined renomination for health reasons. The Liberals ought to redeem the riding.

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In Simcoe North a hectic battle is expected between Hon. E. C. Drury, former Premier of Ontario, and J. T. Simpson, county clerk of Simcoe. Mr. Drury, who has the backing of Liberals and Progressives, twice contested against W. A. Boys, last sitting member, who stays out now on health reasons. In 1925 Mr. Drury was defeated by over 500, and in 1926 had cut down that majority to 190. In the riding itself the feeling is that it is Mr. Drury's turn; in Toronto, where it is reported the provincial organization made strong efforts to get Mr. Boys to stay in the fight, the claim is publicly put forward that Mr. Simpson is a better candidate than the old member.

Toronto does not promise any more for the Liberals than it ever did, and despite its traditional Tory complexion, the Liberals hardly deserve more than they get out of it, for a variety of reasons, including former lack of energetic local organization and effort, but especially among the men, this is being remedied to some extent. The women's Liberal organization in Toronto is good, but it doesn't run election campaigns. The local Twentieth Century club may help to show some real results. Provincially the Liberal organization is vastly improved. It needs to be because the combined federal and provincial Tory organization is making the most strenuous fight in 20 years to try to show gains from this province.

In the circumstances if the Liberals and Progressives hold their own in Ontario, they will do more than some observers count on; if they make gains they will be entitled to more credit than others might concede. They have, at least, the advantage that in the last provincial elections they made substantial gains in the popular vote, even if their Legislative membership suffered. And it is doubtful whether the Ferguson eagerness to prove himself a pooh-bah in federal politics is not going to react unfavorably to the Tory party.

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The Calgary Albertan June 17, 1930;

MR. KING SOUNDS THE KEY NOTE

WHAT, it might have been expected, would have been a defensive attitude was converted into a vigorous offensive by Mr. Mackenzie King in his opening speech of the campaign last night. Speeches of a Government leader must necessarily consist to some extent of a resume of what has been accomplished. Those of the leader of an Opposition, conversely, must consist mostly of what his party would do were it the Government. It follows that the more a Government has accomplished the more of the leader's speech is devoted to retrospection and the less to promise for the future. Therefore, Mr. King's opening speech was devoted almost entirely to a summary of the accomplishment of eight and a half years and of the future he had practically nothing to say. Perhaps the most significant reference to the future was his hint that the so necessary but so objectionable sales tax, reduced from 6 to 1 per cent during Mr. King's regime will disappear entirely when the Government has received a fresh mandate from the people of Canada. "With this gradual elimination of the sales tax," Mr. King said, "I need not ask you what will happen to that remaining 1 per cent if the present administration is returned."

To unemployment Mr. King made practically no direct reference. This will be the special subject of a speech which he is to make at a public meeting in Peterborough tonight. He referred to the topic, however, in passing when he defended his Government against the charge that it had been responsible for aggravating unemployment by its immigration policy. If over-immigration (although the Government has at other times been held responsible for not encouraging immigration) were a cause of unemployment, what, he asked, would have been the state of the labor market had the Opposition been free to enforce the McRae scheme for the immigration of 300,000 new settlers?

Leaving, as has been stated, unemployment for separate discussion, thereby indicating Mr. King's realization of the gravity of the question, he laid down three main "issues" on which he is appealing to the electors. First, the Government's record during eight and a half years; second, the budget; third, the choice between Liberals and Conservatives as representatives of Canadian opinion at the Imperial conference and the economic conference in London next September. Naturally, Mr. King could not refer to his Government's accomplishments without some pride and his confidence in their wisdom was reflected in his cheerful outlook for the future and his complete freedom from misgiving as compared with what he called his opponents' "minds shackled to the gloomy moments of other days."

But at no time is Mr. King unfairly nor unduly bitter against his opponents. Critical of their policies, yes—defensive against their attack, yes—but there is a complete absence of bitterness; evidence enough that the Prime Minister conscientiously believes in his policies as the best for Canada. The familiar accusation that Canadians are leaving Canada he answered with facts and figures to show that the exodus is now completely balanced by new immigrants including thousands of those same Canadians who had once left. Thus, also, he dispelled the theory that it is necessary nowadays to go to the United States to seek employment. Parenthetically it might be remarked that these are facts which Canadian figures and the obviously impartial statistics issued from Washington completely prove.

Mr. King's just pride in his Government's record is based mainly on what has been done; on the manner in which the administration has met the problems of reconstruction; turned deficits into surpluses, reduced or eliminated taxes; extended foreign trade; curtailed expenses and increased revenue; large reduction in the national debt; the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway and many other things which are commonplace to every thoughtful student of public affairs. Of more especial concern to Alberta and the West, of course, are such matters as the return of the natural resources and the vesting of control over immigration in provincial authorities among the accomplished facts and the development by tariff and other means of the great basic industries—agriculture throughout the Prairie Provinces, the oil of the Alberta fields, the mining business of Manitoba. Mr. King dealt at some length with the Government's tariff policy, so important an issue in the election, summing it up thus: That the Government seeks friendly and not hostile relations with all countries—that tariff policies suitable for the early days of Confederation may not claim the right to be called National Policy in 1930.

Mr. King's speech is no apologia. He makes few promises of what he and his Government will do, but he is immensely and justly proud of what they have done.

Mr. Mackenzie King has not forgotten the argument he started among the pundits early in the year by referring to 1930 as "the beginning of a decade." In his Brantford speech he said, "As we approach the third decade of the twentieth century."

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The Border Cities Star, Windsor June 17, 1930.

Mr. King's Speech

A well-reasoned, exhaustive review of the work of his administration, a vigorous defense of its acts and policies, a ringing statement of its aims and aspirations, an optimistic outlook on the future of Canada, a plea for friendly trade as against attempts to "blast out" new markets, and a sharp challenge to the opposition on more than one vital point—these were the high spots in the prime minister's effective speech at Brantford last night, a speech that opened the government's campaign for re-election on July 28.

Mr. King was tendered a remarkable reception by the people of Brantford and surrounding district, and by Liberal stalwarts from all over Western Ontario who gathered in the Telephone City to hear the opening pronouncement of their distinguished leader. The speech itself lasted two hours and was broadcast over a nation-wide radio arrangements involving 24 stations. Incidentally, this is said to have been the largest hook-up to date, in Canadian history.

The prime minister's remarks were characterized by a happy restraint so far as bitter attacks on his opponents are concerned. In this respect they offered something of a contrast to the attitude of Mr. Bennett, who has been using extravagant language in his Western speeches, stamping Mr. King as a modern Judas, talking of the "great betrayal," and other such platform nonsense. Perhaps the prime minister—who, no doubt, is as good at that sort of thing as the next one—has appreciated that the public are no longer impressed by old-fashioned vilification and has therefore profited by Mr. Bennett's mistakes.

Mr. King went into a careful examination of the various features of the Dunning budget and pointed out that one of the underlying principles of Liberalism was to adapt itself to circumstances, to make such changes as were necessary from time to time. It was apparent, Mr. King said, that both a high tariff and free trade were sectional policies when applied to the existing conditions in Canada. What, then, was the answer? The answer given by the Liberal party to a conflict of interests arising out of the tariff was the same as with respect to a conflict of interests in all other directions. To the greatest possible extent, sectional interests had to be reconciled in the light of the larger interests of the whole. That, the premier pointed out, could be effected only by moderation and compromise.

Mr. King emphasized, also, the forthcoming Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference to be held in London, declaring that the Dunning budget, especially with reference to the extension of the British Preference on many articles, had been framed with these important empire meetings in mind. And the prime minister referred, with much satisfaction, to the favorable impression created in Great Britain by the budget.

His pride in this respect is indeed pardonable, for it is difficult to think of any other Canadian fiscal change, with the possible exception of the actual introduction of British Preference by Sir Wilfrid Laurier in, we think, the year 1907, that has created such profound satisfaction in the Old Land or brought down more appreciative comments on the heads of its Canadian authors. British opinion, almost without exception, warmed to the preference features of the Dunning budget, and on every hand they were hailed as a striking evidence of Canada's attachment to the Motherland and Canada's desire to be helpful in the promotion of empire trade. The Conservative party in Canada, one writer pointed out at the time, had always posed as the chief exponent of imperial affection, but the Liberal party was the party that actually carried out policies worth something in this direction.

One of the most telling points made by the premier is found in that section of his address dealing with Canada's position among the nations of the world. "Let me invite you," he said, "to look beyond the empire to the world at large. When did Canada ever hold a place in world affairs such as she holds today? The Conservative party has opposed every step of the way toward the responsible self-government of Canada in external affairs. When we sought and won the right to negotiate our own treaties, we were told that we were seeking separation because, forsooth, we asked His Majesty, in regard to an international negotiation on a matter of Canadian concern, to give full powers to a Canadian minister of the Crown instead of to the British ambas-

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sador to Washington. When, a little later, we opened a legation at Washington, and subsequently at Paris and Tokio, we were again told that we were pursuing the path of separation. Mr. Bennett is saying a great deal about 'Canada First.' Just what does 'Canada First' mean? Perhaps he will tell us where he stands on the right to make our own treaties, and on the establishment of Canadian legations in foreign lands, and on Canada's status of co-equality with the Motherland."

Mr. King is on very solid ground in this connection. Mr. Bennett's position with respect to Canadian nationhood is not satisfactory. The Conservative leader, we fear, has still to rid his system of the colonial complex. It is strange that a man who aspires to the premiership of this country should still think along such Victorian lines, but on more than one occasion Mr. Bennett has revealed that this is the case. Consequently, Mr. King cannot be blamed for calling the situation to the country's attention, and he is in a particularly strong position to do so because of the fact that, under his administration, Canada has made enormous strides along the path of nationhood. Curiously enough, a Conservative premier, Sir Robert Borden, laid the groundwork for the inauguration of Canada's system of sending her own ministers abroad, but we must conclude that Sir Robert's strong and admirable attitude on the subject of Canadian nationhood did not have the approval of his then follower, Mr. Bennett.

There can be no question, of course, as to the pride that Canadians have in the achievements of their country and in the change of position that has come about with the passing of the years. Our status as a nation is now affirmed by Great Britain and by others whose opinions we value—even if some of the colonial minds of Canada still fail to recognize the change. The most amazing thing, of course, is that anyone who calls himself a Canadian, anyone who loves his country and is anxious to see it take first rank among the nations of the world, should resist such a change, should cling, almost desperately, to a worn-out idea that can have no place in the modern scheme of things.

The Star believes that one of the greatest strengths of the Mackenzie King administration is the emphasis it places, and has always placed, upon Canadianism. Whether one admires him or not, one must admit that the present premier has done more than any of his predecessors to emphasize Canadian nationhood, to build up national pride, to bring Canadians to an appreciation of their importance as a nation. And all this has been accomplished without in any way impairing our connections with Great Britain and other partners in the British Commonwealth of Nations. Indeed, as we have already mentioned, the Liberal party's preference policy, of many years, plus the increases recently extended through the Dunning budget, are concrete examples of Canada's desire for close relations with her mother and sister nations.

Mr. King's speech, for some reason or other, has no reference to the St. Lawrence waterways proposition, and in this respect is disappointing. Mr. Bennett, in his keynote address at Winnipeg, came out for the lakes-to-ocean project. Perhaps Mr. King feels that his government has already publicly committed itself to the scheme, or it may be that he intends to deal with it in a later address. At any rate, the country will expect him to make a statement, and it should be an explicit one. Mr. Bennett's reference to the St. Lawrence has already been criticized on this ground—that it was not explicit enough. However, a wise campaigner does not use all his ammunition in the first engagement.

The ballot battle is now officially on. The leaders have spoken and outlined their policies. They are able men. One is determined to secure power, the other to retain it. A few weeks hence we shall know how well their arguments have impressed the people.

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The Vancouver Province June 17, 1930.

MR. KING'S SPEECH.

Is a government which rides upon the crest of a wave responsible for the creation of the wave? Mr. Mackenzie King's speech at Brantford, last night, would suggest that he believes it is. At any rate, he takes credit to himself and his government for a great many things which could only have been accomplished in a period of abounding prosperity, for the reduction of debt, for instance, for the reduction of the income and sales tax, for the scaling down of the exodus to the United States, for the better financial condition of the national railway, and for the increase in the country's trade.

But if the government is responsible for the height of the crest, is it not also responsible for the depth of the trough that follows? Mr. King escapes the necessity of discussing this phase of the question by virtually denying that there is a trough. He has all along refused to admit the gravity of the unemployment situation, and in his speech at Brantford—the first of the campaign—he appears to have made almost no mention of it. Certainly he has put forward no direct solution.

* * *

It would be foolish, of course, and manifestly unfair to attempt to hold Mr. King and his government responsible for the financial and commercial depression of the present summer. The depression is world-wide, the dullness is the dullness of an economic dip which affects not only Canada but all the principal trading countries of the world. But when he claims credit for giving us prosperity, Mr. King invites us to blame him when prosperity is not as full-bodied as we should like it to be.

It would be rather carping, however, to drive criticism of the speech at Brantford too far. It was a very good speech in many ways. Happily, it maintained a lofty and even tone throughout, and never descended to innuendo, to personalities or unworthy attacks, but discussed records and issues. One may disagree with Mr. King's premises in his arguments, one may dispute his conclusions; but one must concede that in this keynote speech he showed that he has a proper conception of the dignity of the office he holds, and that he credits the people of Canada, whom he was addressing, with intelligence and a real interest in public affairs. He opened his campaign in a decent and dignified manner, setting an example which, it is to be hoped, his supporters will follow in the constituencies.

* * *

The principal issue which the Prime Minister discussed was the record of the government, and in discussing this, it must be admitted, he was on pretty firm ground. The government has had great opportunities during the eight and a half years it has been in office, and, on the whole, it has made pretty good use of them. Here and there it has failed, as with immigration, for instance—and now it is trying to make a virtue of this failure—and, of late, with unemployment. But it has, as the Prime Minister has said, reduced debt and taxation, it has put the national railways on their feet, it has returned the natural resources to the western provinces, it has helped the Maritimes, it has encouraged foreign trade, it has increased Canada's prestige abroad. No government at all alive to its responsibilities could very well have failed to do most of these things.

The second issue which Mr. King put forward—the Dunning budget—is likely to furnish the principal talking points during the campaign. The Conservatives say it was stolen from them in large part. The Premier replies that it could not have been stolen from them and made at Washington, as some Conservatives say, at the same time. He points out also, that he and his party go much further in the matter of British preference than the Conservatives are prepared to go.

* * *

The third issue, and one on which Mr. King seems to lay great stress, is the granting of a mandate to one party or the other for attendance at the Imperial Conference in September. The conference is likely to be an important one, and it may, possibly, have far-reaching results in the creation of an Empire economic policy. All the same, the point is not one which is likely to develop any lively interest during the campaign. The people of Canada will choose their government on domestic rather than on Empire issues, on the records and promises of the men and the parties, and they will be quite content that the leaders of whichever party they favor shall represent them at London in September. In fact, they probably would not object to having the leaders of both parties present at the conference.

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Toronto Star June 17, 1930.

The Prime Minister's Speech

The Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King opened the election campaign last night in his speech at Brantford by making a deliverance worthy of a responsible statesman—worthy of his post as Prime Minister of a great country. There was no descent into the shop-worn recriminations, cheap pretenses and humbugs of party politics. Mr. King discussed the affairs of the country in a masterly manner, with a great audience before him and with, before him, also, thanks to the radio, the people of Canada from ocean to ocean. Never before had a public man in Canada so great an audience and Mr. King was aware of it and resolved to do justice to the occasion. Few realize as yet that in speaking to people all over a province or dominion a speech must have special qualifications not necessarily called for in an address delivered to a crowded and cheering audience in a public hall. Within four walls, with upturned faces, quick applause, warm contacts, a speaker may talk a good deal of nonsense if he does it fairly well. But when a speech is addressed to the whole country over the radio people sit in their own homes, detached, ready to be critical, unaffected by the arts of the actor and the magnetism of the speaker. There must be logic and good sense or the speech falls cold. Mr. King last night made a speech which showed that he appreciated the medium he was using and he rose to the occasion with fine effect.

The record of the government in its debt paying, in its tax reductions, in its tariff handling up to the present time; the purpose of the government in its present budget, to so direct tendencies that Canada shall do more of her buying where her selling is welcomed—these considerations were set forth by Mr. King with a lucidity that only the most determined opponents would fail to find convincing.

Such a statement of Canada's affairs and of her position in the world, as one of the most envied of countries, as given by the Prime Minister last night, leaves his political opponents very little to lay hold of in asking the country to vote for a change of government. Before the present administration came into office there had been, since confederation, four Conservative and four Liberal surpluses reported at Ottawa; the present Liberal administration has reported seven surpluses in succession. It is a curious fact—showing how Conservative the Conservative mind is—that during these seven prosperous years the opposition has talked blue ruin, evidently because Sir John Macdonald in 1878 won an election by means of that sort of talk. In the greatest seven years of Canada's history the opposition reverted to the technique of fifty years ago.

Mr. King has constructive policies for attaining definite and practical purposes. His opponents are without constructive proposals of any kind. They set up against him the rhetoric and invective of Mr. Bennett.

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The Vancouver Daily Province June 17, 1930.

MR. KING'S SPEECH.

Is a government which rides upon the crest of a wave responsible for the creation of the wave? Mr. Mackenzie King's speech at Brantford, last night, would suggest that he believes it is. At any rate, he takes credit to himself and his government for a great many things which could only have been accomplished in a period of abounding prosperity, for the reduction of debt, for instance, for the reduction of the income and sales tax, for the scaling down of the exodus to the United States, for the better financial condition of the national railway, and for the increase in the country's trade.

But if the government is responsible for the height of the crest, is it not also responsible for the depth of the trough that follows? Mr. King escapes the necessity of discussing this phase of the question by virtually denying that there is a trough. He has all along refused to admit the gravity of the unemployment situation, and in his speech at Brantford—the first of the campaign—he appears to have made almost no mention of it. Certainly he has put forward no direct solution.

* * *

It would be foolish, of course, and manifestly unfair to attempt to hold Mr. King and his government responsible for the financial and commercial depression of the present summer. The depression is world-wide, the dullness is the dullness of an economic dip which affects not only Canada but all the principal trading countries of the world. But when he claims credit for giving us prosperity, Mr. King invites us to blame him when prosperity is not as full-bodied as we should like it to be.

It would be rather carping, however, to drive criticism of the speech at Brantford too far. It was a very good speech in many ways. Happily, it maintained a lofty and even tone throughout, and never descended to innuendo, to personalities or unworthy attacks, but discussed records and issues. One may disagree with Mr. King's premises in his arguments, one may dispute his conclusions; but one must concede that in this keynote speech he showed that he has a proper conception of the dignity of the office he holds, and that he credits the people of Canada, whom he was addressing, with intelligence and a real interest in public affairs. He opened his campaign in a decent and dignified manner, setting an example which, it is to be hoped, his supporters will follow in the constituencies.

* * *

The principal issue which the Prime Minister discussed was the record of the government, and in discussing this, it must be admitted, he was on pretty firm ground. The government has had great opportunities during the eight and a half years it has been in office, and, on the whole, it has made pretty good use of them. Here and there it has failed, as with immigration, for instance—and now it is trying to make a virtue of this failure—and, of late, with unemployment. But it has, as the Prime Minister has said, reduced debt and taxation, it has put the national railways on their feet, it has returned the natural resources to the western provinces, it has helped the Maritimes, it has encouraged foreign trade; it has increased Canada's prestige abroad. No government at all alive to its responsibilities could very well have failed to do most of these things.

The second issue which Mr. King put forward—the Dunning budget—is likely to furnish the principal talking points during the campaign. The Conservatives say it was stolen from them in large part. The Premier replies that it could not have been stolen from them and made at Washington, as some Conservatives say, at the same time. He points out also, that he and his party go much further in the matter of British preference than the Conservatives are prepared to go.

* * *

The third issue, and one on which Mr. King seems to lay great stress, is the granting of a mandate to one party or the other for attendance at the Imperial Conference in September. The conference is likely to be an important one, and it may, possibly, have far-reaching results in the creation of an Empire economic policy. All the same, the point is not one which is likely to develop any lively interest during the campaign. The people of Canada will choose their government on domestic rather than on Empire issues, on the records and promises of the men and the parties, and they will be quite content that the leaders of whichever party they favor shall represent them at London in September. In fact, they probably would not object to having the leaders of both parties present at the conference.

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Ottawa Morning Journal June 17, 1930

Three Main Issues Before Electorate Premier King Says

Scores "Blasting Way to Trade" Policy of Opposition.

KEY-NOTE SPEECH IS LENGTHY ONE

Discuss St. Lawrence Waterways at Later Date.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

BRANTFORD, Ont., June 16. —The record of the Government, the Budget, and Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference — these are the major issues which the Canadian people are asked to pass upon at the coming election. They will be called upon to decide whether they believe in the policy of "blasting a way to trade" or if they prefer the viewpoint that trade is exchange for mutual advantage and that it "is secured not by ill-will but by good-will".

Thus declared Prime Minister Mackenzie King in his key-note campaign speech here tonight. From the platform the words of the Prime Minister of Canada were carried over an all-Canadian radio hook-up into the homes of thousands of people across the Dominion.

Budget Provisions.

Mr. King spoke at length, dealing extensively with the record of the Government in respect to finance, taxation, natural resources, war veterans, labor, immigration, co-operation with the provinces, and more particularly with the important provisions of the budget.

And it was with respect to the budget that Mr. King took very definite and final issue with Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition. There was, Mr. King said, a fundamental difference between the Liberals and Conservatives in their conception of the nature of trade. The Conservatives had enunciated the belief that trade was war. On that assumption they spoke and declared that they were prepared to act.

Mr. Bennett had asserted at Winnipeg that the Conservatives would "blast a way to trade," continued Mr. King. "Let me ask you frankly," he said, "did you ever hear of any one blasting a way to trade? Germany tried that method of gaining world supremacy in trade."

The Prime Minister addressed himself particularly to salesmen and commercial travellers in his audience. "Did you ever secure an order by force?" he asked. "Did you ever gain trade by ill-will against your customer? Is it not an elementary principle that trade is secured not by ill-will, but by good-will? Not by awakening antagonism, but by developing friendliness and co-operation?" To Mr. Bennett, he declared, all countries were competitors. "He forgets that all countries are also our customers and that no nation liveth to itself alone."

The policy of the British preference was a Liberal policy, Mr. King informed his listeners, and the Liberal party believed in conciliation, in friendliness, in the fact that trade was exchange and, if possible, should be mutually beneficial to all countries involved in the exchange.

Question For People.

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

The attitude of the Conservatives with respect to efforts to give Canada fullness of national stature had been one of opposition and derision, Mr. King declared in discussing representation at the Imperial conference.

He asked which party should represent Canada overseas. "Shall it be the party which labored and achieved or the party that obstructed and opposed?" He demanded that Mr. Bennett tell the electorate who he would send to London as Canadian ministerial representatives at the Imperial conference in the event of the Conservatives being returned to power.

He would tell Mr. Bennett that if the present administration was again given office, the Canadian representatives at the Imperial conference would include such men as Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. C. A. Dunning, Hon. J. L. Ralston, and Hon. James Malcolm. Who would Mr. Bennett substitute for these men from Quebec, from the Maritime Provinces and from the Canadian West?

Mr. King's review of the Government's record was featured by the declaration that the present administration, eight and a half years ago, found the country in a state of depression and despondency and had lifted it to a position of prosperity. National debt and taxation had both been reduced. Deficits had been changed to surpluses. He referred to reductions in the income tax, in the sales tax, the abolition of the "nuisance taxes."

Will Abolish Tax.

He forecast the absolute removal of the sales tax if the Government was returned to power. In five years, he declared, there had been a remission of $118,000,000 in taxation.

He spoke of the return of the natural resources to the provinces of the West and the adjustment of Maritime claims. These he regarded as real achievements. Government after Government had endeavored to accomplish the return of the resources but none had succeeded, he said. The present Government had been successful where others had failed.

Relations with the provinces were of the best, Mr. King said. "I say without contradiction that there never has been a time in the history of Canada where the relations between the various provinces and the Federal Government were as cordial and as harmonious as they were up to the very eve of the election and as they will continue to be the hour the election is over," he said.

Mr. King dealt with the accusation which, he said, had been put forward by the Conservatives "that the budget proposals are something that have been suddenly concocted and have been brought forward to meet the exigencies of a general election."

This was not the case, he asserted. "Far from being 'premature' or 'unreasoned' or 'hysterically inspired,' I venture to say there never was presented to any Parliament a budget which was more deliberately planned to meet, not merely a national situation of first importance, but an economic world situation as well."

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

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Past, Present and Future Issues.

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

"Were there no other issue before the people I should ask for nothing more than that we should be judged fairly and squarely on the manner in which, having regard for all circumstances, we have administered the affairs of Canada during the past eight and a half years," asserted Mr. King in dealing with the record of the Government. "For in that time the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond, and out of years of depression it has been brought into years of prosperity which have not been equalled in its history.

"As a people and as a Government we have been far too modest with respect to the achievements of the years we have been in office. We have been so modest, in fact, that the record is but partially known even to the people of our own country. The growth and development of Canada under the present administration stand without parallel in the history of this or any other nation. It is right that these facts should be known and I propose to make the record of the administration an open book from one end of the country to the other.

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

Government's Financial Record.

Mr. King went at length into the financial record of the Government. On March 31, 1914, the net debt of Canada stood at about $336,000,000, he said.

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

Raised Revenue By Taxation.

The Government, continued the Prime Minister, had approached the problem first by curtailment of expenditures and second by increasing revenues. The latter had, of necessity, to be accomplished by additional taxation which, he said, was "traditionally unpopular." The Conservative Government had avoided taxing the people to meet the increased costs due to the war, and had raised the necessary money by loan, a very considerable part of which was made exempt from taxation. He was aware that this statement had been challenged, but it was nevertheless true.

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

Created Surpluses Instead of Deficits.

"May I say here that in all the years from Confederation down to the time that we came into office there were only eight years in which there was a surplus, four of which were under the administration of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In other words, there have been surpluses in the public accounts in fifteen out of sixty-three years. Only four of these were in the entire period of Conservative administration, and seven have been during the eight and a half years that the present administration has held office. The sum total of surpluses in the public accounts is $315,000,000, of which $273,000,000 represents the surpluses achieved since we came into office. This is a record of accomplishment which is unequalled by any country or any Government which participated in the late war from its commencement."

Reference to the tax reductions followed. Mr. King spoke of the various reductions in the income tax since 1926 up to those contained in the last budget. He referred to the persistent decreases in the sales tax which had brought it down from six to one percent. And he added: "With this gradual elimination of the sales tax, I need not ask you, ladies and gentlemen, what will happen to that one percent. if the present administration is returned to office." He stated that the so-called "nuisance taxes" had now all been eliminated with the exception of the two cents on cheques above ten dollars, and he mentioned the reduction in the rates of letter postage in Canada from three to two cents and the re-establishment of penny postage throughout the Empire.

Says $11,000,000 Saved In Taxes.

"Leaving out of account the degree to which the postal revenues may have been affected by these reductions, it is estimated there has been saved to the Canadian taxpayer, of taxation which would otherwise have been collected, the following sums: For the year 1926, $25,000,000; 1927, $27,000,000; 1928, $19,000,000; 1929, $25,000,000; 1930, $22,000,000.

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

Put National Railways On Feet.

The record of the Government in respect to transportation was touched on by Mr. King.

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

"I notice that Mr. Bennett is saying that the records of Parliament show that the Liberal party, when in opposition, opposed the acquisition of the Grand Trunk Railway as a Government owned system. The Liberal party did nothing of the kind. What we did object to was the refusal of the Government of the day to submit to Parliament for approval the terms and conditions of the contract under which the system was to be acquired.

"We contended that, as the people were being made responsible for the purchase of the system, by terms arranged by agreement, the people's representatives in Parliament were entitled to know what those terms were and to approve of them, before final acquisition of the system was made. This, however, the Government of the day refused to allow, though at a sub-

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sequent session of Parliament, having failed to include some essential features of the transaction in the agreement, they were obliged to submit the whole measure to Parliament and, in order to permit of the additional terms being inserted, to secure its approval which they were of course able to do in virtue of their majority.

Secured Sir Henry Thornton.

"It was the present administration which made the necessary provision for the president and the board of directors of the system, and it was the present administration that sought and secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton as president and chairman of the board," declared Mr. King. "It was the present administration that laid down the policy that there should be no political interference with the management or operation of the Canadian National Railways. Sir Henry Thornton has publicly testified, on more occasions than one, that the Government has lived up to this policy, alike in letter and in spirit. It was the present administration which laid down as a further policy of railway management and operation in this country that Government ownership was to be given a fair trial, and that, as between the Government owned National Railways and the privately owned Canadian Pacific Railway, there should be neither fear nor favor in the respective treatment to be accorded these roads. I venture to say that the president of the Canadian Pacific Railway and his board of directors will be the first to say that in the fulfillment of this policy, the Government has sought to be scrupulously fair.

Raps Bennett on Nationals.

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

Completed Hudson's Bay Road.

"But organization of the Canadian National Railways has not been our only achievement in the realm of transportation. We have brought the Hudson's Bay Railway to completion, though the rails on a part of this road had been taken up by our opponents while in office, and the partially constructed road-bed allowed to fall into disrepair and decay. We have acquired, and, by making them a part of the Canadian National system, have revitalized not a few of the smaller privately owned railways in different parts of the Dominion; and we have, on more than one occasion, made provision through Parliament for extensive branch line construction in other parts of the country.

"We have completed the Welland canal, and we have effected other developments with respect to the St. Lawrence waterways, on which I shall have opportunity to say something on another occasion. I wish that time permitted me to say something of the developments in aviation, which the Government has steadily sought to initiate and advance.

Deals With Immigration.

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

"It is quite true that, during the years immediately following our coming into office the trend of migration continued to be from Canada to the States. The reasons for that were very obvious. The United States had prospered while we had suffered through the war. During the period of re-establishment of our citizen-soldiery in Canada, preferences in the matter of employment were being given where possible to those who had served overseas. There were not the opportunities for employment here that there were in the country to the south for many of our boys and girls, not a few of them and of our grown-ups as well left on that account. Moreover, the springs of immigration had, during the war, and the period immediately following the war, been permitted to dry up at the source. It takes time for a movement of immigration to get under way, whatever its direction may be. People had not the wherewithal to migrate in numbers from the British Isles or from other countries after the war, that they had had before, and Canada had not the free homesteads to offer, nor was she able to advertise these or to give the low ocean and railway rates which were so important an inducement to British immigration in former years.

Migration to States Falls Off.

"It was not very long, however, before the fruits of our effort became apparent. Little by little the migration of Canadians to the United States began to lessen. In increasing numbers Canadians began to return from the United States to Canada, until today while conditions of employment in Canada may not be all that we might wish, they are, happily, many times better than is the case in the United States or for that matter in Great Britain or any other country, and the migration to Canada from the United States of returning Canadians and others equals today the migration from Canada to the United States. These are the facts, and far from affording grounds of criticism, they are in the nature of a real achievement.

"With regard to the allegation that the Government was preferring foreign to British immigration, it did not take very long to establish the facts. The findings of the parliamentary committee were to the effect that while Canada was spending 11 cents per capita on continental immigrants she was spending an average of $16.67 per capita on immigrants from the British Isles. Reference to the statistics of the British Empire shows that of citizens of the British Isles emigrating of recent years to other dominions and other parts of the world, Canada has been receiving by a very long way the largest proportion.

Latest Immigration Development.

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

Mr. King dealt with the principles which underlay the Government tariff policies.

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

Tariff Revisions Effected.

He made brief reference to the tariff revisions effected by the present administration since taking office in 1921, and which culminated in the revision concluded in the last budget. "Canada," he said, "now stood as the sixth great trading country of the world."

"You sometimes hear it said that this trade is largely in raw materials; that we are parting with our birthright. Perhaps this is the best time at which to remind you that the quantity of raw materials which Canada imports from the United States for her manufacturing industries, raw materials such as cotton, rubber and the like, exceed in value the total value of the raw materials which Canada exports to the United States. This, too, is perhaps an appropriate moment at which to remind you that the per capita exports of manufactured goods from Canada exceed in value those of any other country in the world, with the exception of Great Britain.

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Domestic Export Trade Doubled.

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

"May I remind you that there has been less in the way of industrial strife, more in the way of industrial peace in Canada during the last few years than has been enjoyed by any other industrial country," said Mr. King with respect to the Government labor policies. "May I remind you that it was a Liberal administration which created the Canadian Department of Labor, which introduced its 'Fair Wages' policy, and which this year has given statutory effect to the payment of fair wages and to an eight-hour day on all public works carried out under contract for the Dominion Government, and with respect to all labor in the Government's own employ."

Liberal policies with respect to the war veterans were touched on by Mr. King. Canada's war pension legislation, he believed, was the most advanced in the world. He referred to what had been accomplished at the last session of Parliament.

Return of Natural Resources.

Then Mr. King went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the Prairies and British Columbia. For 30 years, he said, this had been a problem for different governments. It remained he said for the present administration to restore these lands. Ever since their entry into Confederation, the Maritime Provinces had felt that they had not had a square deal.

"Here and there, in patchwork fashion, some adjustments have been made in dealing with particular grievances as they arose. It remained for the present administration to tackle the problem of Maritime claims in a thorough, statesmanlike fashion. This we have done with respect to their transportation problems; with respect to the problems of their industries; with respect to their subsidies; with respect to their harbor and trade facilities, and to all other matters having a bearing upon the economic welfare of the Maritimes as an integral part of our Dominion.

Generosity to Provinces.

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

Strengthened Confederation.

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

"But if we have improved relations within the Dominion between the Governments of the provinces and the Federal Government, if we have removed sectional antagonisms and helped to develop a truly national spirit, what may not also be said of our achievements in inter-Imperial and international relations? Here I come to the work of the Imperial conference and the economic conference of 1923; the work of the Imperial conference of 1926, the work of the subsidiary conference on the operation of Dominion legislation which concluded its sittings in London last autumn.

Inter-Imperial Progress.

"Out of these conferences has come, for the first time in the history of the relations of Great Britain and the Dominions, a statement of their relative positions, which has removed from the realm of possible controversy all further talk of colonial subordination, and which has accorded to Canada and to the other self-governing Dominions a national status equal to that of Great Britain herself. With this clear recognition of nationhood there has come a corresponding development in free and effective co-operation, not only with the Mother Country but with the sister nations of the Commonwealth.

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

The Conservative party had opposed every step of the way towards the responsible self-government of Canada in external affairs, the Prime Minister charged.

Accused of "Separatist" Policies.

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

Reviews 1930 Budget.

Then Mr. King turned to the budget of 1930, which he termed the second great issue of the campaign. Policies must be framed to meet existing conditions, he said. The national policy of 1878 would not suit the Canada of 1930. What was more, he declared, the old national policy advocated by the Conservatives had always served to meet conditions in the past.

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

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

Eighty Percent. Manufactured In East.

"With the rapid development of Western Canada and the emergence of a great agricultural population engaged in the production of a commodity which must seek its markets throughout the world, high protection, or an all-round increase in the tariff can no longer be called a National Policy. According to figures given in the Canada Year Book of 1929, over 80 percent. of Canadian manufacturing is concentrated in the two provinces of Ontario and Quebec. This percentage is based on figures of production, capital employed, and number of employes. While it is true that manufacturing has developed to a considerable extent in Western Canada, these manufactures are based largely upon the primary industries of agriculture and mining and do not require a tariff protection to any considerable extent. It is therefore,

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true to say that a general increase in the tariff of 1930 is essentially a sectional policy so far as the distribution of its benefits is concerned. It has forfeited every right to the name National Policy—given to it by Sir John A. Macdonald in 1878, and by Mr. Bennett in 1930.

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

Banish Sectional Tariff Interests.

"It is apparent, therefore, that both a high tariff and free trade are sectional policies when applied to the existing conditions in Canada. What, then, is the answer? The answer given by the Liberal party to a conflict of interests arising out of the tariff is the same as it is with respect to a conflict of interests in all other directions. To the greatest possible extent sectional interests must be reconciled in the light of the larger interests of the whole. This can be effected only by moderation and compromise. Face the facts of our situation. Take Canada as it is, with its changing needs and its conflicting interests. Acknowledge the facts of geography and of divergent industrial development in east, and centre, and west. And having examined the realities of the situation, and having considered the demands of different sections for policies suited to their needs, so mould our social transportation and fiscal policies as to hold the scales evenly between class and creed and section thus welding a far-flung country into a united Canadian nation.

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

Seek Other Markets Than U. S.

"When Mr. Hoover assumed office as President of the United States on March 11, 1929, the United States Congress began carrying out a far-reaching revision of the tariff in conformity with the pledges given by the Republican party during the presidential campaign of the previous year. As that revision proceeded, it became increasingly apparent that the duties against Canadian agricultural products would be raised to such an extent as to cut off a considerable proportion of the existing Canadian exports to that country. In these circumstances, and in accordance with its policy of using every endeavor to find wider markets for Canadian products, the Government gave instructions to the Tariff Advisory Board to make a careful survey of the tariff schedules then applying against American imports, with a view to determining to what extent these imports could be purchased from Great Britain or from other parts of the British Empire.

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

Four Main Proposals In Budget.

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

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

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

Countervailing Duties.

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

Evidence On Early Vegetable Trade.

"In revising the customs tariff on fruits and vegetables, the Government has had before it the evidence presented to the Tariff Advisory Board on several occasions by those who were primarily interested in this important branch of our agricultural production. There has been for many years a tariff schedule imposing duties on the importation of fruits and vegetables. It was represented to us, however, that the existing scale of duties permitted an unreasonable competition at certain seasons of the year from the earlier maturing crops of our countries.

"It was not easy to devise a means of meeting the needs of the fruit and vegetable growers without, at the same time, imposing a severe burden on Canadian consumers. We have met the situation by combining ad valorem rates, which operate throughout the entire year, with specific minimum rates, which apply at certain designated seasons, which are set out explicitly in the new schedules. In this manner we have endeavored to meet the requirements of the growers during the period when they suffer from instability of prices, and at the same time by the limitation of the season during which these specific duties apply, we have kept clearly in mind the interests of the consumers of these commodities. In past years, moreover, a large proportion of our early fruits and vegetables has been purchased from the United States. We believe that the British West Indies are capable of supplying us with an increasing share of this business. Under the existing trade agreement these Islands have assured us of a preference in their market. In accordance, therefore, with our declared policy of trading with those who

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are willing to trade with us, we have made provision for the free entry into Canada of fruits and vegetables under the British Preference. Already we have seen what the response of other parts of the British Empire is likely to be to this attitude and policy. Bermuda has given to us since our budget was introduced additional preference or free entry on some of our agricultural manufactured products and this very week there is assembling at Trinidad representatives of all the British West Indies for the purpose of considering closer trade relations with our country.

Trade With the Empire.

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

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

British Markets.

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

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

The budget, declared the Prime Minister, was the outcome of the most mature deliberation.

Keynote of Opposition.

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

The work of the Tariff Advisory Board in shaping the budget was gone into by the Prime Minister. He referred to the fact that the board had been established by the Liberal Government as a fact-finding body, and that its hearings were held in public.

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

Tariff Board's Good Work.

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

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

The genesis of the budget was then dealt with by Premier King. When the probability of a revision of the United States tariff was announced, he said, the Tariff Board was advised by Hon. J. A. Robb, then Finance Minister, and by the Prime Minister himself, to study the probable effect on Canada of such revision. At the same time representations were made to the government of the United States.

"When it became apparent that notwithstanding these representations, changes inimical to our country, and to its agricultural interests in particular, were likely to be made, and that our immediate neighbors were not prepared to continue to trade with us except upon unequal terms, a further important step was taken. Both the Minister of Finance and myself, speaking in Parliament, gave our own people to understand that the Government was fully alive to the possible consequences of the action contemplated by the United States, that we were watching Canadian interests to the fullest possible extent.

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"Public intimation was given, in words the significance of which the United States could not do other than fully comprehend, that in the event of tariff changes taking place which might adversely affect our interests, it would be found that Canada was well able to take care of herself; that all countries might expect to see that we proposed in matters of trade to extend our favors as far as might be possible to those countries most ready to favor us, and that where trade could not be expected except on unequal terms, use would be made of the tariff to divert the course of trade, first of all so as to deepen the channels of trade within the British Empire and secondly to cause the trade of Canada hereafter more and more to flow in these channels which reciprocal treatment in matters of trade might help to develop between this country and other lands."

Warning of Higher Duties.

Quotations from speeches made by himself and by Mr. Robb with respect to the position taken by Canada in regard to the United States tariff revision, were given by Mr. King at some length. He referred to the speech at Winnipeg in 1929 in which he had said that what was needed was not so much a "red-blooded" as a "cool-headed" attitude in respect to the matter. At the conclusion of his quotations he asked how, in the face of so clear and emphatic a statement of the Government's position could anyone claim that the country had been taken by surprise in the last budget.

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

"I have been taken to task because I ventured to say that I did not believe in a course of conduct which might only serve to arouse international antagonisms and to defeat the very ends which we had in view, in other words that a provocative attitude is not the best one to take in international affairs. May I say that this applies no more to the United States than to any other country. Its application is as true of the relations between individuals as it is between nations, though the consequences of a wrong course of action may be much more serious where it relates to nations in their dealings with each other.

"The course of conduct that deliberately seeks to arouse prejudice and hatred, whatever other purpose it may be made to serve at the moment, never succeeds in doing good in the long run. Knowing the course which the Government was taking, and proposed to take, how far-reaching that course was certain to be, I felt my responsibility all the greater to see that, on the part of those countries which might be affected, not for today only but possibly for years to come, no cause should be given which might enable them to say that their adverse action toward Canada was the result of some offensive attitude on our part, rather than something which was wholly of their own creation.

"Made in Washington" Attack.

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

The British Preference.

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

There appeared, said Mr. King, to be a fundamental difference between the Liberal party and the Conservatives as to the nature of trade. In the House of Commons, he said, Hon. R. J. Manion had declared that trade was war. In the opinion of the Prime Minister trade was exchange. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, had taken a somewhat similar stand as Dr. Manion in his recent Winnipeg speech, said Mr. King. He quoted from Mr. Bennett's speech as follows:

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

"In other words," continued Mr. King, "to the Tory mind it would appear that trade is not something as the result of which each of the parties concerned may gain, but is in the nature of conflict, where as an outcome must be gain to one and loss to another. So, Mr. Bennett goes on to say that he will have nothing to do with the giving of preferences save where something of a corresponding nature is given in return. He fails to see that people trade only because each of the parties concerned has reason to believe that he is benefiting by the exchange. Where a commodity is being bought or sold the buyer or seller believes that what he is getting in exchange is more to his advantage to him than that which is being given in exchange. In other words, both parties stand to gain or there would be no trade. The Liberal party has consistently taken the view that where it has given a preference it has made possible on increasing measure of trade between the countries concerned.

Spirit of Free Trade.

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

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

Blasting Way to Trade.

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

"Mr. Bennett and his party insist that we should give absolutely no preference to the Mother Country unless as the result of a bargain," asserted Mr. King, "unless in return for an equivalent tariff preference from Great Britain. Is it true that we have received no advantage in Britain's mar-

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ket? It is true that Britain has not, except in a limited measure, established protective tariffs and given us a preferential reduction, but if she has not given us a preference over the foreigner she has given us equality with her own producers. An eminent Canadian recently reminded us that since Confederation Britain has bought from Canada five billions more than Canada has bought from Britain. We have not fared so badly in that great market.

Free Will Preference.

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

Advantages in British Market.

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

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

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

Mr. King reminded his listeners that the present administration might have claimed that it had a mandate to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference in view of the fact that it had still a year of office to run. The situation became somewhat different however with the introduction of the Budget.

"The fiscal policies embodied in the Budget had been framed, amongst other things, in the light and in the knowledge of the conferences to be held in London this Fall. Those policies, as I have indicated, were deliberately shaped so as to make possible a wider measure of trade between this country and other portions of the British Empire, Great Britain in particular. The Budget was framed with the design of seeking to gain in British markets, the place which was being denied to us in markets elsewhere. Above all, the Budget was framed with a view to holding for Western Canada the market for her wheat which for so many years she has had in Great Britain and this at a time when it is becoming increasingly difficult for her to hold her markets elsewhere.

"To secure from the people of Canada approval of these policies before the Imperial Conferences take place, is, therefore, in our opinion, an all-important consideration if the conferences are to do for the further development of our trade what, with all confidence, we believe they will. To have a mandate based upon the policies which are now before the people is, therefore, in our opinion, imperative. It is for this reason that we have not hesitated to dissolve Parliament over 14 months before the time at which dissolution becomes necessary. When we go to the conference of 1930 we want to go, as we went to the conferences of 1923 and 1926, with the voice of Canada behind us, and with all the influence and power which comes from the voice of the nation as a whole."

Attack On Bennett.

The representation of Canada at the conferences was bound up with the personnel of the Ministry, said Mr. King. What had Mr. Bennett to offer by way of constructive leadership, he asked.

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

Able Men In Government.

"May I say that I believe it is the general opinion that Canada at no time has had a Government composed of abler men, of men more genuinely disinterested or of higher purpose than the men I am proud to have as my colleagues in the present administration. I believe it is true that no Government has ever given a better account of itself both at home and abroad. May I ask Mr. Bennett who, in the administration that he has in mind, are to take the place of the ministers of the present Government from the Province of Quebec, from the Province of Ontario, from the Maritime Province, and West of the Great Lakes. Who are the gentlemen he has in mind as those who are to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference?

"I will tell him who of the Government will be among the number to represent Canada, if the present administration is returned: At the Imperial Conference, the present Minister of Justice, Honorable Ernest Lapointe, who represented Canada with such ability and distinction at the Imperial Conference of 1926 and who represented Canada at the Subsidiary Conference on the Operation of Dominion Legislation which met in London last Fall, will be one of the representatives. Another of the representatives at the Imperial Conference will be the present Minister of National Defence, Colonel the Honorable J. L. Ralston, who during the present year represented Canada with such credit to himself and to our country at the conference on the Limitation of Naval Armaments. At the Economic Conference, Canada will be represented by the present Minister of Finance, Honorable Charles A. Dunning, the author of the Budget of 1930, a budget which has stirred and warmed the heart of the whole British Empire. Another representative will be the present Minister of Trade and Commerce, Honorable James Malcolm, under whose auspices the trade of Canada has expanded as never before to all quarters of the Globe.

"I ask Mr. Bennett to tell the Canadian people before the 28th of July who, from the Province of Quebec, he intends, if given the opportunity, to substitute for Mr. Lapointe? Who from the Maritime Provinces he intends to substitute for Colonel Ralston? Who from Ontario he intends to substitute for Mr. Malcolm? And who, from the Canadian West, he intends to substitute for Mr. Dunning? The Canadian people have a right to know who are

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to be their representatives at these two great conferences. The people have a right to know, in addition, who, for the next five years, the other members of the Government of Canada are likely to be.

General Election in 1911.

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

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The Montreal Gazette June 18/30

Canada's Stand Watched

(By Canadian Press.)

New York, June 17.—Premier Mackenzie King's address at Brantford, Ont., last night, in which he discussed the Canadian Government attitude toward new tariff legislation of the United States, attracted a great deal of attention here. Morning newspapers refrained from editorial comment, commenting themselves with a prominent display of the report of the Premier's speech.

The Herald-Tribune carried the report on its front page under the heading "Canadians plan tariff to match new United States rates."

The reaction to the passage of the tariff bill, however, is occupying the attention of newspapers and retaliatory action by Canada has been taken for granted.

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Brantford

Ottawa Morning Journal June 18, 1930

20,000 WORDS OF—WHAT?

At the close of Mr. MACKENZIE KING's two-hour, twenty-thousand-word marathon, we thought of a story about LORD BIRKENHEAD. BIRKENHEAD, in his younger days, found himself in court with a legal opponent noted for his barren verbosity. For more than two hours this rhetorical gentleman went on in copious disregard of time, place, or subject. When at last he sat down, BIRKENHEAD arose, carefully wiped his glasses, observed to the judge in his blandest tone: "My Lord, following the example of my learned friend, I submit the case without argument."

* * *

For Mr. KING's speech was an extraordinary example of the use that can be made of words to express nothing in particular. The philosopher who said that there couldn't be thunder without lightning, never listened to our Premier on the radio, never listened to those long, crashing periods which, not unpleasant to the ear, baffle all analysis. For exactly one hour Mr. KING discussed—what? He talked things and issues which, whatever their relevancy five or six years ago, have no more relation to the issues of this campaign than the finances of Haiti. The ROBB budget, the Canadian National Railway's inception, the question of war financing, the matter of the sales and income tax; these things were issues in 1925 and 1926, but what in Heaven's name have they to do with an election in 1930? What bearing upon unemployment, upon the state of Canada today? They were voted upon four years ago.

* * *

One might devote some time to these things, might easily show, and from the official records, that Mr. KING, surveying these things, is a desperately bad historian. One might expose the appalling inaccuracy of his statements about the beginnings of the National Railway, expose the misleading character of his treatment of war financing, reveal his plain attempt to deceive on the question of taxation. All that, however, would be futile; would please Mr. KING. For the Prime Minister's strategy—and he is a most cunning tactician—is to camouflage the real issues, to compel the Opposition to thin its forces over a wide front, to avoid decisive combat on battlefields that count.

* * *

What—and this is the real question for the Canadian people—what did Mr. KING say about Mr. DUNNING's budget? For more than two hours words flew from him as thick and fast as snowflakes in a January blizzard, but will anyone who heard him say that he or she now knows more about the budget than before Mr. KING spoke? Was there a single sentence in the whole of the speech which even attempted to explain the reasons for and the possible benefits of the budget's various changes? Was there a sentence that shed the slightest light upon countervailing duties, upon the iron and steel schedules, upon the so-called preferences to Britain? That, after all, is the test. The fair way to judge.

* * *

Two hundred thousand Canadians walk the streets, unemployed. What message did Mr. KING have for them? He told them all about the status of Canada. He was eloquent about what we had done at Geneva, at Imperial Conferences; told them about Washington and Tokyo. Did he tell them anything about work? Did he indicate by a single syllable that he was concerned with them at all?

Here is a politician who rose to eminence through posing as a champion of labor. Here is a gentleman who prides himself upon being the author of "Industry and Humanity." That book lies before us now. We turn to its concluding passage to read a resounding phrase about "rolling back the stone from the sepulchre of labor," making for a glorious resurrection. Yet on Monday night at Brantford this great champion of the workers, this crusader for humanity, knowing that 200,000 of our people are workless, that children are being clothed and fed by charity, this in one of the richest countries of the world, said—what? He said that he hoped he would win this election so that he and Mr. ERNEST LAPOINTE could go to the Imperial Conference. Mr. MACKENZIE KING, Prime Minister of Canada, actually said that.

* * *

There is no doubt about where Mr. BENNETT stands. Mr. BENNETT is held up to scorn by psuedo-Liberals as a "friend of the Big Interests." Yet it is this "friend of the Big Interests," not the spurious radical, who, sincerely moved by hard times and distress, declares boldly that, if given office, he will summon an extraordinary session of Parliament to deal with unemployment. To deal with relief. It is the measure of the two men, of the two parties.

* * *

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Mr. KING poured forth a torrent of platitudes about the British Preference. What did it all mean? What actually did he say that informed anyone about his preference proposals? He was eloquent in declaring to the farmers of the West that such a preference was necessary to get a market for their wheat. By what process of reasoning—if it was reasoning at all—such a conclusion was reached, Heaven only knows. Does Mr. KING really believe that the British people are going to buy Russian wheat and Argentine wheat without concessions from Argentine and Russia, but will not buy our wheat unless we give them concessions? Is that his conception of Britain? Is that his estimate of their regard for the Empire? For Canada? The thing is palpably grotesque.

* * *

The British people are not fools. They stand ready, we believe—Mr. BALDWIN has clearly said so—to give preference for preference, to make mutually beneficial arrangements; but does anybody suppose that the British, the oldest and greatest traders in the world, are such easy simpletons as to be fooled by a fake preference, by a preference whose true character may be judged by the absurd gesture of removing the duty on hay? That, with scores of other items like it, was an insult to British intelligence. The cheapest sort of political trick.

* * *

Mr. KING spent much time in an endeavor to show that he had been long thinking of meeting fiscal aggression from Washington, that the DUNNING budget was no death-bed repentance. Is that true? If it is true, how comes it that the Minister of Finance, Mr. DUNNING, declared in Western Canada less than a year ago that duties on agricultural products would ruin the farming industry? Further: if what Mr. KING now says be right, what has his Government been doing these past eight years? Fiscal aggression from Washington is not a new thing. It has been going on ever since the FORDNEY-MCCUMBER tariff, passed in 1922. That tariff, one of the highest in the world, struck a deadly blow at Canada's farm exports to the States. It cut off those exports, cut them off by scores of millions, all but ruined our live stock industry. And what said Mr. KING? For eight years he went on doing nothing, scoffing at those who demanded just reprisals, witnessing the destruction of Canadian agriculture while he bargained with this, that and the other group to retain office and power. We must not, he whispered, provoke the United States.

* * *

In two elections, in 1925 and 1926, the Conservative Party, led by ARTHUR MEIGHEN, went down fighting for justice to Canadian industry, to Canadian agriculture. In those two elections, and after them, Mr. KING and his captains had nothing but derision, nothing but condemnation and scorn for the policies of Mr. MEIGHEN. Before us as we write are copies of the Liberal Party's Handbooks in those elections; from one end to the other they bristle with declarations that the MEIGHEN policy of protection for Canada was nothing but Tory folly. He was the puppet of plutocrats, the instrument of Big Interests and wealth.

* * *

What is the position now? After nine years that have brought failure, at a time when his policies and record are discredited, when Canadian factories are idle, agriculture depressed, and men walking the streets jobless and existing by charity, Mr. KING, seeking another lease of office, asks the Canadian people to let him do the things that he scoffed at and derided for more than a decade, when scoffing and derision meant power. That is the position.

* * *

The DUNNING budget was an electioneering budget. Designed to get votes. Insincere amateurish, incompetent, a mosaic of everything to get votes everywhere, it constituted and still constitutes one of the most brazen attempts ever perpetrated by a Canadian party to trample upon common political honesty to retain its hold on power. Countervailing duties for Ontario; iron and steel duties for the Maritimes; a fraudulent British preference for the West; patronage for Quebec—that is the story.

* * *

It will not prevail. The people of this country are weary and sick of Mr. KING's broken faith. They remember his promises of the past. They know that his word is not good. If there be those who believe that this is unfair controversy, let us call their attention to just one thing. For more than five years Mr. KING has been talking about the St. Lawrence Waterway. There have been negotiations, investigations, pledges. We turn to Hansard of May 29th, 1930, and we find this:

ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY.

On the orders of the day.

Hon. T. L. Church (Toronto Northwest)—Mr. Speaker, shortly after the Easter recess the right hon. the Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) told the House that he hoped to be able to make a definite statement within two weeks as to the St. Lawrence waterway. Will that statement be forthcoming before the House closes?

Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King (Prime Minister)—I will think this matter over and let my hon. friend have a reply tomorrow.

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Did Mr. KING keep his promise? He did not. More than that, in his speech of Monday night, the keynote speech of his campaign, and with all his pledges behind him, Mr. KING did not as much as mention the St. Lawrence. It was not even in the transcript of his speech that he gave out to the press.

* * *

And the St. Lawrence is not all. We could fill our entire page with the record of the broken promises of Mr. KING, but a few will suffice. There was that pledge, put into the Speech from the Throne in 1924, to reduce the cost of living. There was the pledge to drive the North Atlantic Combine off the seas. The pledge to give women representation on the Tariff Board. The pledge to reform the Senate. On all of these things, on all of these violated declarations to the people, Mr. KING was silent on Monday night. What confidence can be given such a leader?

* * *

It is these things, this record, that gives confidence that for Mr. KING, these days, the sands are running out. LINCOLN'S immortal dictum that you can't fool all the people all the time is still true, and there are indications that at last, after eight years of log-rolling and caballing, of muddle and miasma, this country is once more turning to the party which, whatever its mistakes, has at least kept faith, has at least been true to the principle of democracy that unless parties and governments keep faith with the nation, representative government becomes a mockery and a sham.

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The Saskatoon Star-Phoenix June 18, 1930.

Mr. King Opens Fire

No one who heard the keynote addresses with which Mr. Bennett at Winnipeg and Mr. King at Brantford began their campaigns could help noticing a contrast. Mr. Bennett's address was full of rhetoric, vague phraseology and meaningless slogans like "give Canada a chance." Mr. King's effort contained fewer flourishes and more matter. Mr. Bennett deals in woolly abstractions like national safeguarding and an "even break for Canada," while Mr. King discusses concrete realities like railway lines, markets, taxes and customs duties, using specific terms throughout.

It is recognized, of course, that the two leaders have a different relationship to national affairs. The prime minister has the achievements of nine years in office to discuss while Mr. Bennett's function is that of critic and exponent of a party policy for the future. That may make it easier for Mr. King than for Mr. Bennett to come down to brass tacks. Still, it is not unfair to say that while Mr. King has described in exact language what his government has done and proposes to do Mr. Bennett is singularly vague both as critic and as prophet.

* * *

Mr. King at Brantford suggested that there are three main issues in this campaign. First, the government's record in office must be scrutinized. Have its measures redounded to the advantage and the credit of Canada? Then there is the Dunning budget. It revised the tariff extensively with the object of diverting Canadian business from the United States to Great Britain. The Conservative party opposes the increase in the British preference. Here is a clear-cut issue. Finally, there is the question who should represent Canada at the Imperial conference this fall. If the government is defeated, Canada's delegates will be Mr. Bennett and Conservative ministers who share his view that Canada should take no step, by way of tariff concessions to the mother country, to recapture and retain the British market for Canadian wheat.

On these three questions Mr. King discoursed with admirable concentration on their practical side. The record of his ministry is easy to defend. Tax reduction, debt reduction, humane provision for the aged and needy, completion of the Hudson Bay railway, measures to enlarge Canadian export trade, revision of the Pensions Act to give ex-service men a better chance—these are some of the good works of the government in office since 1926. To this record, as Mr. King says, the voters should pay some attention. The main issue is still the budget. Whether Canada is to follow an exclusionist policy, though its economic life depends on export trade, or take some steps to regain and develop business with Great Britain, its most consistent customer, is the principal question before the electors.

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The Halifax Chronicle June 18/30

BLASTING A BOOMERANG

"HE who takes the sword, shall perish by the sword" is a centuries old saying and applies equally to trade wars. This was aptly pointed out by Premier King in his speech at Brantford, the opening speech of his present election campaign. He stood on absolutely sound economic ground. Mr. Bennett in his Winnipeg address had said that he would use the Tariff "to blast a way" into the markets of the world. To which Premier King pointedly replied:

> "Let me ask you frankly, did you ever hear of any one blasting a way to trade? Germany tried that method of gaining world supremacy in trade. Did you ever secure an order by force? Did you ever gain trade by ill-will against your customer? Is it not an elementary principle that trade is secured by developing friendliness and co-operation? Mr. Bennett forgets that all countries are also our customers and that no nation liveth to itself alone."
>
> "Should the Government of this country be entrusted to men who speak of commerce in terms of war, who would abolish the British preference except on a basis of hard bargaining, and who would destroy the foundations of goodwill upon which our tremendous foreign trade is surely founded?"

Premier King's ground is well taken. "Goodwill" is considered a very important business asset, and when a business is sold a considerable sum is often paid for its "good-will," because the firm had spent years in building it up. Canada is building up good-will and it would seem a spectacle of monumental folly to tear it down and attempt to build anything on a system of "blasting." This process, acclaimed by Mr. Bennett, inevitably fails.

Take the evidence of the Geneva Economic Conference made up of 194 members, with over 150 economic experts from 50 countries. This was their unanimous conclusion:

> "The advocates of exaggerated protection have often made the mistake of imagining that it is always more advantageous to hinder imports than to increase exports. . . . High tariffs of whatever system have, in many cases, also been imposed, in the first instance at all events, for bargaining purposes. (Mr. Bennett's "blasting" idea.) But subsequent negotiations have in practice not resulted in adequate modifications, with the consequence that the customs barriers have been left higher than before."

That is Mr. Bennett's case described in a nutshell. It defeats its own end. Trying to "blast" a way into the markets of the world, it only succeeds in blasting its own trade. The Conference declared such methods hindered trade, created bad feeling, and made for war. The Conference declared "that the time has come to put an end to the increase in tariffs and to move in the opposite direction." "Blasting" was economically unsound and defeated its own ends.

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The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph June 18, 1930.

PREMIER KING AT BRANTFORD

Whether it is due to the hard-hitting of his opponents or to the consciousness of addressing the entire country in his radio audience, Premier King must be given credit for an unusually straightforward and clearcut statement of policy in his keynote speech at Brantford on Monday evening. Taken in conjunction with the Winnipeg utterance of Mr. Bennett we would welcome it as a satisfactorily definite joining of the issues between the two great parties in the campaign now under way, if painful experience on more than one occasion had not taught us that to pin the Prime Minister of this country down to any given position is an extremely difficult, if not an impossible task. Confronted with the most categoric statement from his own lips, he will split hairs and offer qualifications and interpretations that no mentality other than his own could possibly read into it. Therefore, there is at least the possibility that before July 28 Mr. King will have unsaid all or any of the things he said with so much eloquence at Brantford.

Meanwhile, the speech as it stands and for whatever it may prove to be worth, is undeniably clever in its plausibility and will not only tend to hearten his supporters but also to impress more independent observers favorably. It has already been pointed out—and the thing is obvious—that Mr. King is upon the defensive. For a Government to be in that position is not surprising but the present Administration has had amazing luck in wriggling out of it on previous occasions by one trumped up issue or another that distracted public opinion and forced Conservative campaigners to waste valuable time in repairing their own trenches. This time Mr. King himself defines the outstanding issues as being the record of his Government, the Dunning Budget and Canadian representation at the Imperial Economic Conference: all of them issues created by Mr. Bennett deliberately, as fighting ground, and not raised by himself. Not that the Premier does not aim some lusty blows at his opponents but these are in the nature of a rear-guard action covering retreat, rather than forming part of offensive operations.

It is to be hoped that Mr. Rinfret who is scandalized and disgusted by Conservative cries of "blue ruin" was listening-in when his leader delivered himself of the boastful assertion that in the eight and a half years of his own administration of its affairs, "the country has been lifted out of a veritable slough of despond and out of years of depression". Apparently, it is a libel on Canada for Conservatives to refer to unemployment and poor business under a Liberal regime but a perfectly legitimate criticism for Liberals to stigmatize the preceding Conservative regime, in the same manner.

There is fundamental unfairness but all the wile of the partisan politician in the Premier's contrast of the respective attitudes of the two parties towards economic problems and one may smile at neat trick by which he turns Mr. Bennett's words against him. In theory, Mr. King's economic position is an attractive one but it breaks down badly when tested by hard realities. As between the two men we value the opinion of the Conservative much more highly than that of the Liberal leader, quite apart from political sympathies. Mr. Bennett is a practical and experienced business man who knows what he is talking at first hand. Mr. King is the college professor who dogmatizes over abstract generalizations and has gained his knowledge of what he is talking about only from poring over textbooks and listening to lectures. It is no more true to say that Conservatives stand for economic war than it is to say they stand for ruthless militarism. But Conservatives recognize the fact that "competition is the life of trade" and that goodwill based upon onesided trade cannot fill Canadian pay-envelopes or put bread in Canadian mouths. We have pointed out repeatedly and there is no need to labor the point farther that the fundamental error of the Liberal Party's trade policy is to try to create world markets, while leaving the home market—which is always the best—to producers from outside a feat comparable to that of building a skyscraper without providing foundations for it to rest on.

The Premier's presumable object in this first deliverance was to conciliate western opinion, without antagonizing eastern sentiment and he made an effort to achieve the impossible in this direction that was at least an artistic success.

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The London Advertiser June 18, 1930.

King and Dunning Underline the Issue.

Mr. Dunning's speech at Regina Monday night was the complement of Mr. King's speech at Brantford. They sounded impressively the same keynote, one in the East, the other in the West, another proof that Liberalism has the same message for all parts of the country, and has a truly national policy. They emphasized the fundamental issue of this campaign—the imperative necessity in the interests of industry and agriculture of cultivating closer trade relations with Great Britain. It was the refrain of the Prime Minister's speech recurring again and again, while the Minister of Finance devoted himself almost exclusively to the subject, relating it directly to the special needs and conditions of the wheat-growing region. Said the Prime Minister:

> If the Government of Great Britain indicates its desire to do so, the present Administration can be trusted to carry forward any proposal for reciprocal trade to a successful conclusion. But in the absence of any such proposals from Great Britain, the Liberal party stands for the policy which is not only of benefit to Canadian consumers, but is vitally related to the maintenance of a British market for Canadian wheat and other commodities of export. The Conservative policy would deny the preference except on a basis unacceptable to Great Britain. It would cut down our imports from Great Britain at a time when Great Britain must sell us an increasing quantity of goods in exchange for our wheat. The essential point is that Canada must enlarge her imports from the Mother Country in order that she may enlarge her exports to the Mother Country.
>
> In short, whatever fiscal policy may be adopted by Great Britain, Canada, under the guidance of the Liberal policy, and the Liberal policy alone, is in the fortunate position of being able to secure the utmost advantage in the British market.

The Minister of Finance made a practical application of the policy thus propounded and brought it home to the door of every farmer and manufacturer:

> While it was true industries had been built up in Canada, they would fade overnight if it were found impossible to sell Canadian wheat. The growing crop and its movement to the seaboard meant jobs for thousands. Wheat was vital to Canada and the only great market was in Great Britain. His budget had been framed with the sale of the wheat crop in mind. By making it possible to buy more from Great Britain it would make it possible for Great Britain to buy more from Canada.

The Dunning budget has been received by all parties in Great Britain with enthusiasm and gratitude, and has created in Great Britain a state of public opinion most favorable to this country, and to Canadian trade. Because of the realities of the situation it is appalling to hear the leader of the Conservative party talk of blasting a way for Canadian products into the British and other markets, and it would be a disaster if men of such views were sent to represent Canada at the coming Imperial Economic Conference. The Conservative party in this country is fighting the policy of diverting to Great Britain a large volume of the purchases now made by Canadians in the United States, yet, as Mr. King and Mr. Dunning contend, it is essential to increase our imports from the Mother Country if we are to maintain and enlarge the British market for Canadian products. Unless we can maintain that market the whole economic structure of Canada will be imperiled.

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The Regina Leader-Post June 18, 1930.

Mr. King and Mr. Dunning

Laying aside prejudices and political bias, the people of Saskatchewan should give serious consideration to the published reports of the speeches made on Monday night by Premier King at Brantford, Ontario, and by Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, at Regina. They have been published practically in full in The Leader-Post and are therefore available for analysis by those who desire to make an intelligent study of campaign issues.

The Prime Minister's speech was an exhaustive review of practically all matters that are before the people in a public way at this time. There was no abuse of opponents, no personal slurs on political enemies, no attempt to evade responsibility. Mr. King laid out the record of the Government, explained why certain courses had been followed and certain decisions arrived at, and outlined the policies the Government was prepared to follow if returned to office. In every respect it appeared to be a sensible, business-like speech.

Mr. Mackenzie King is a man of moderate views who takes note of the actualities of the Canadian economic situation and of the Canadian political union. In a country of the magnitude of this Dominion there are conflicting interests; there are bound to be conflicting interests. They are here today; we have them tomorrow. Canada is not a country of free traders, neither is it a country given over completely to high protectionists. It is a country where the home market is of importance to certain Canadian industries but also a country whose prosperity is bound up with **our** ability to sell a great percentage of Canadian products in the markets of the world. It is a country that has a close affiliation with the British Commonwealth of Nations through its partnership with the other British nations and yet a country that must continue to develop its own individuality and its own willingness and ability to stand on its own feet.

These are facts that are known to all Canadians who will take time to think about them. The intelligent Canadian knows, no matter what his own views may be, that Canada will not become a free trade country within measurable time; he knows, too, that to run up our tariffs to the extent that Australia has done will merely reveal the fact that living will become so dear that we will be unable to compete in the markets of the world, and as a result will invite disaster to our primary industries.

Knowing these things Mr. King stands for a moderate policy that will be as fair as possible to the conflicting interests that make up the Canadian economic and political structure.

Is there any other policy that will better promote the interests of Canada taken as a whole? This is the point that must be considered by the people of Canada. There is a depression at this time, due in the main to a crop shortage and to world--wide conditions that have been brought about by a reaction from over-speculation, but the people of the country can look at the facts and say for themselves whether Canada has fared better under the Government of Mr. King that has been in power since 1921 or under the Conservative policies that brought Canada to great stages of depression in 1896, in 1913-14, and again in 1921? The facts, we submit, are altogether on the side of the moderate and balanced policies of the King Government.

The speech of Mr. Dunning at Regina was of special interest to Westerners. Mr. Dunning knows the West and its problems, and he was quick to sense that action was needed when it became apparent that difficulties were rising in connection with the marketing of the primary crop on the Prairies. In the previous history of Canada the marketing of Canada's wheat was not a matter of acute Government concern. Certain regulations and machinery had been set up by various Federal Governments and the marketing of the wheat, with the exception of the abnormal war years, pretty well took care of itself. The people of the West know today that the greatest problem facing the country has to do with wheat marketing.

Knowing what this meant Mr. Dunning took quick action as Minister of Finance responsible for the country's tariff policy to open the British market to a larger volume of Canadian farm products. This is being done by lowering the duties on a large number of British products that may be sold in Canada, in other words, increasing the flow of reciprocal trade between Canada and Great Britain.

Knowing the seriousness of the situation and knowing that Great Britain was Canada's best customer for wheat Mr. Dunning framed a policy

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r QUILLER | by CLAUDE CALLAS

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and put in into effect. He did not attempt to haggle with Great Britain or to force the British people to change their fiscal policy to oblige Canada, which is Mr. Bennett's policy.

This is a serious time for the people of Western Canada. The question to be considered by Western Canadians both in town and country is whether the West is likely to find wider markets for its farm products—and these are what provide us with our living—under a policy worked out by a Saskatchewan citizen in the person of Mr. Dunning or by a man of Mr. Bennett's tariff outlook who says that our salvation is in higher tariffs, even on British goods entering this country.

This is a matter of dollars and cents to this Western country. It is a matter of bread and butter to the masses of the people.

Whose pockets will Mr. Bennett's policy put the money into?

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D 16940

The Toronto Star June 18, 1930.

Brantford

Canada as a Great Trading Nation

The Mail and Empire complains that in his "keynote speech" Premier King "ranged from Tokio to Timbuctoo while his hearers were intent upon their own affairs, their own businesses, their own livelihoods and the future here in Canada for their families." The inference is that Tokio and Timbuctoo, symbolical of far and foreign countries in general, are outside the scope of Canadian interest; that Canada should turn her eyes inward; trade within herself; grow rich by selling herself her own goods; and "let the rest of the world go by." It would indeed be a fatal policy. Canada, with an immense surplus of many products, and with the need of other products which she does not possess at all, has won her present position among the nations of the world by trading with those nations. The businesses of our people, their livelihoods, the future of their families in Canada—all of these things that the Mail would have its readers regard as independent of our foreign relations, are, as a matter of fact, bound up in the continuance of Canada's position as a world-trader; in her continued ability to sell her goods to other peoples.

The Mail finds fault with Mr. King for ranging as far afield as Tokio. But the fact is that Japan buys from Canada every year from 30 to 40 million dollars worth of Canadian products; is twice as good a customer as France; has bought, since Mr. King took office, nearly 250 million dollars worth of goods from us, in return for which we have imported less than 100 million dollars worth from Japan. We sell to Japan our 30 or 40 millions of goods per year, which is twice as much as when Mr. King took office. It is a bold man who would say that this great market is of no value to the businesses of Canada, to the livelihood of her people, to the future of her families.

Mr. King believes in trade; believes in it as something to be encouraged, not something to be stifled. But while he believes in trade with foreign countries, he is particularly anxious that our Empire trade should flourish. He said at Brantford:

"Throughout the entire revision of the tariff we have kept in mind the possibilities of increased trade with the British Empire. We have done this in no spirit of economic exclusiveness. Our ports of trade are open to the world on fair and equal terms. At the same time we do not forget that Canada is a member of a great community of nations under the British crown, which offers an unexampled opportunity for economic co-operation in the period of rapid development which lies before us in the present century.

"Great Britain purchases far more from Canada than we buy from her. If we are to maintain in Great Britain an assured market for Canadian wheat and other articles of export we must be prepared to increase our imports from that country. This can be done without necessarily increasing our total importations, but merely by diverting to Britain, who gives us a free entry into her markets, and who is of our own household, purchases which have formerly been made in other countries and which countries to-day do not give to us equal or like opportunities of trade. The present budget is framed with this purpose definitely in mind. It is not a new policy, it is the traditional policy of the Liberal party as inaugurated by Laurier and Fielding in 1897. It was opposed by the Conservatives then, as it is opposed by them to-day."

Mr. King believes in Canada's future as a great trading nation, not living unto herself but exchanging her products with the nations of the world, and particularly with the nations of the British Empire. Against that policy the attacks of Mr. King's critics will beat in vain.

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New York Times June 18, 1930.

FROM OUR BEST CUSTOMER.

Canada is facing a general election, and the opening of the campaign was signalized by Prime Minister KING'S speech, in which he gave marked attention to the Dominion's trade relations with the United States. He explained that his government could not fail to follow with concern our tariff legislation. As is well known, the Parliament at Ottawa, observing that the Hawley-Smoot bill proposed to levy higher duties on many Canadian products, passed a measure for countervailing rates upon certain exports from the United States. Mr. MACKENZIE KING regretted the necessity of such tariff reprisals, but said that Canada had no other recourse. Without in the least pretending a right to protest against any law enacted by the Congress at Washington, embodying a trade policy which the United States must itself judge to be wise or foolish, the Canadian Government was resolved to show that commercial relations with this country "must not be one-sided." The Canadian Premier asserted that the Dominion is more than willing to "trade with "those who are equally prepared to "trade with us." But if the United States insists upon levying customs taxes in such a way as to cut off a part of Canadian exports, there is nothing left for Canada to do but to reply in kind. She has the additional powerful motive of seeking to enlarge her commerce with Great Britain, so as the better to enable the English market to take larger quantities of Canadian wheat.

Here we have the first and prompt indication that our besotted protectionists are of the kind that cut off their noses to spite their faces. Canada has for some time been the best customer of the United States. Our exports, now admitted by every one, even by a protectionist President of the United States, to be vital to our industry and essential to our prosperity, have steadily been going to the Dominion in a larger share than to any other country. American business shrewdness, American shopkeeping sense, must certainly appear to have fallen into stupidity, thus to alienate neighbors who have been the largest purchasers of our wares. Prime Minister KING is for the most friendly relations with this country, and, as a Liberal and former free trader, is himself desirous of putting no check upon the free flow of commodities between the two countries. From it both stand to gain, just as both are likely to lose from any artificial restrictions upon trade. However, the final word of the Canadian Government is that it is unable to consider questions of international commerce except upon " a reciprocal basis."

President HOOVER has expressed confidence that through the Tariff Commission he will be able to meet the protests of other nations. He should lose no time in taking up the case of Canada. The Dominion makes no protest, but states its own position in a way to give pause to all at Washington who made light of the warnings of American economists and manufacturers, to the effect that the higher tariff was certain to cut deeply into our foreign commerce.

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Charlottetown Guardian June 18, 1930.

Mr. King's U. S. Policy

At Brantford Premier Mackenzie ing launched his election campaign. The key-note of his election y is the stressing of British preference and at the same time the deunciation of protection — twins, ard, if not impossible to reconcile, xcept by an ingenious word and hrase-twister like Mr. Mackenzie King. Having striven and struggled o cut the connecting link with the Mother country for the last ten years, aving played up to the United Stats for the same period, and now finding that Washington has deliberately purned his wooing and banged the ariff door in our face, Mr. King hinks he can at the eleventh hour ool the people by rising on his tipoe and frantically waving the Union Jack for all he is worth, a brazn attempt to cover the abject failure of his fiscal policy.

What was most remarkable in the Brantford speech was what it did not contain. It gave no adequate explanation of the loss of over 1,000,000 of population during Mr. King's regime; it gave no explanation of why Canadians were returning to Canada, it gave no explanation of why the duty was reduced on New Zealand butter, and why it is not to be increased until October 12, when Canada's winter's supply will be fully imported.

We lost over a million of our population in ten years because Mr. Mackenzie King refused to resort to countervailing duties—"brick for brick" policy,—until he found his very political existence depends upon it. The interests of Canada are a secondary consideration with him in his volteface.

Canadians are returning to Canada because it is the policy of Washington to drive them out of the United States unless they become American citizens. We have before us now the "Analysis of Statistics of Immigration for April 1930" issued by the U. S. Department of Labour, Bureau of Immigration, in which it is stated that 2,234 Canadians were "formally deported" in that month, while in addition to these 1,431 were notified but permitted to depart voluntarily without having the official stigma of "deported" attached to them. Thus, in the month of April alone, 3,665 Canadians were officially sent back to Canada; and why? Because it is the new policy of the United States to confine the work and pay of her industries to citizens of the United States only. Yet, Mr. Mackenzie King claims this to the credit of his Government and its policy!

New Zealand butter was admitted almost free, and is being continued practically on the free list, because Mr. King's policy is to allow American automobiles to be assembled in Canada and exported to Australia, New Zealand and other parts of the Dominion under the British preference.

Disguise it as he will, Mr. Mackenzie King cannot get away from the fact that he is biased in favour of the United States and that the whole tendency of his policy is to benefit that country at the expense of Canada and the Empire.

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D 16943

The Charlottetown Guardian June 18, 1930.

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

More Clothes Stealing

At Brantford, Ont., Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King stressed his so-called British preference policy and animadverted on his attitude and that of the Conservatives with regard to the position of Canada as a nation.

Mr. King is fond of putting up "straw men" merely for the pleasure of showing his audience how easily he can knock them down.

The attitude of the Conservatives with regard to Canada as a nation was laid down by Sir Robert Borden who first asserted the right of Canada to sign the Peace Treaty, and who passed the necessary legislation for the appointment of ministers at Washington and elsewhere.

The distinctive place of Canada as a world power, was delineated by the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, then Premier, in 1920 in the following words:

> Our place in the family of nations is what the present time we want it to be. It suits the measure of our development as a British Dominion. It meets the aspirations of all who love the Empire, of which we are a part, and see in it the world's best hope. That means it accords with the desire of an overwhelming majority of the Canadian people. We have the right of a full-statured nation within the British Empire, and that is the best lot I know of. We have a distinct voice in the League of Nations comporting with our individuality as a nation and our importance as a country, and we are now living true in loyal service to the League we have joined. Our share in the relations of the British Empire to the rest of the world and our responsibilities as such will be, as time goes on, more and more clearly recognized and defined.

Nothing Mr. King has done since coming into power has altered this status or position by one iota. He attempted to draw "a red herring across the trail" in the 1926 election, but subsequently did nothing to justify his claim of having altered our status.

We are, as we were under Sir Robert Borden and Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen—"a Full Statured Nation within the British Empire."

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Edmonton Bulletin, June 19/30

PREMIER KING'S "KEYNOTE"

The "keynote" speech of Premier King at Brantford was notably different in tone and structure from that delivered by Mr. Bennett at Winnipeg. It was characteristically free from bitterness and small talk, and constitutes a serious and straightforward appeal to the reason of the electors, based upon a full and dispassionate presentation of facts, and couched in language which nowhere approached discourtesy toward those of differing opinions.

Necessarily the record of the Government is an outstanding issue in the campaign, and the one to which the Premier devoted attention chiefly in his opening address. To that extent the speech was defensive. But to that extent only. It was not in the nature of an apology, for the record requires no apology. On the contrary, this is a chronicle of success such as no previous government of Canada has been able to recite, and such as no government of any other country has achieved in the period of post-war construction.

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The Charlottetown Guardian June 19, 1930.

Insult to Injury

To the people of the Maritime Provinces the most remarkable feature of Prime Minister Mackenzie King's "keynote" speech at Brantford last Monday was his attitude towards the question of Maritime subsidy claims. "It remained," he boasted, "for the present administration to tackle the problem of Maritime claims in a thorough, statesmanlike fashion." He referred specifically to the settlement of these claims and to the "generosity" with which the Government had acted in this and other matters.

It is notorious that the most important of all the recommendations of the Duncan Commission in 1926, namely "immediate consideration" of the whole subsidy question with a view to a complete revision of the financial arrangements as between the Federal Government and the Maritime Provinces, has been persistently ignored. Every province in Canada, with the exception of the Maritime Provinces, has received justice in relation to financial matters and public lands and resources. The King Government allowed the entire last term of Parliament to expire without any action of an effective character to extend justice to this part of the Dominion. Mr. King and his colleagues made very certain that the three Prairie provinces would receive generous treatment in the matter of public lands and natural resources and financial arrangements in relation thereto; but the Maritime Provinces, which have a proprietary interest in vast areas of public lands given to other provinces, and which due to their territorial limitations cannot receive any further contiguous territory, are left entirely out of the picture. And this, as already stated, despite the definite recommendations of a Royal Commission set up by the King Government and which submitted its report to the Federal authorities nearly four years ago.

According to Ex-Premier Saunders, the claims of this Province for final subsidy readjustment have been persistently pressed upon the [illegible] during the past three and a half years. According to the present Premier, Hon. W. M. Lea, Prince Edward Island alone is entitled to over three and a quarter millions of dollars annual subsidy, in addition to $200,000 cash settlement on other grounds. Yet in the 1929 session of Parliament Premier King declared that the Maritimes had not come forward to press their subsidy claims, and during the last session of the House Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, with the recommendations of the Duncan Commission before him, made the extraordinary statement that "if and when" the Maritimes presented their claims, the Government would consider the same. Now we have the climax to the whole matter: the subsidy claims of the Maritime Provinces, according to the Prime Minister in his Brantford speech, have already been settled; there is nothing more to say or to worry about; everybody is satisfed; the Government's attitude has been "not an endeavor merely, but a determination to see that in the interests of national unity, these long-standing grievances should for once and for all be eradicated and eradicated in a way which would leave no vestige of distrust or ill will."

Of course, the man who made the notorious "five-cent piece" speech in Parliament is capable of saying anything. But in the face of the Duncan recommendations four years ago, and in the face of the persistent request to implement these recommendations in the matter of subsidy readjustment and settlement which the present Provincial Government claims to have made at Ottawa, it is incomprehensible how any public man—least of all the man primarily responsible for the inexcusable delay—could get up in Brantford, Ontario, and say in effect that the subsidy claims of these Provinces have been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned. If the Prime Minister expects to "get away" with a statement of that kind, it will be the privilege of the electors of this part of Canada on July 28th next to show him that so far as they at least are concerned, he underestimated the intelligence of the people with whom he had to deal.

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The London Free Press, June 26, 1930

More Half Truths

As Hon. Dr. Manion remarked in St. Thomas recently, Mr. King is an adept in telling those half-truths which are more dangerous and misleading than actual falsehoods. The prime minister takes a subject, deals with it in a high-flown oratorical manner, and tells just those facts in just that sequence which will convey the impression he wishes to convey. An illustration of particular interest to Western Ontario was furnished in the prime minister's keynote address at Brantford. He touched on the tariff on fruits and vegetables and told about half the story or just a little less.

Mr. King said that his kindly and gracious Government had long realized that the fruit and vegetable growers of this part of Canada needed seasonal protection, so a wise and just Government gave it to them. That was all he told the people of Canada. He did not tell them that his Government rescinded the Conservative order-in-council of 1926, which placed these seasonal tariffs on fruits and vegetables. He did not tell them that several times in the House he and his party voted down any attempt to renew these duties. He did not tell them that as late as March 4, 1930, Mark Senn. Conservative M. P. for Haldimand, urged immediate action in this direction and was told by the Government that such was not necessary or advisable. He did not tell them that in the budget speech of May 1 Mr. Dunning said, re the fruit and vegetable situation:

> "Seasonal tariffs, for instance, are NOT applicable to a country such as Canada, with its extremities of distance, latitude and climate." (Page 1709 Hansard.)

He did not tell the people of Canada that the budget imposed on fruits and vegetables specific and ad valorem all-year-'round duties, making a tariff for exploitation, costing consumers millions of dollars and doing the growers no good at all.

The prime minister did not tell the people of Canada that on May 19, 1930, Mr. Dunning announced these duties had been changed to the seasonal duties which 19 days before he had said were "inapplicable" and which he and his colleagues had opposed for years. At that time Mr. Bennett said in the House (page 2385 Hansard):

> "Then this is a farce; the honorable minister is only putting it on to get past an election, and then he will change. Apparently there is no reality in it after all."

So that in four weeks we see the Government in four different tariff attitudes:

1. No tariff at all on fruits and vegetables.
2. No seasonal tariff.
3. A fixed tariff.
4. Replacement of the fixed tariff with a seasonal tariff.

This is truly an astonishing performance, yet Mr. King did not tell a quarter of the facts when he made his proclamation to the people of Canada. One can readily understand that when instances such as this are multiplied many times the prime minister cannot afford to tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

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The Toronto Globe June 18, 1930.

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

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

GIVES THE GLOBE HIGH PRAISE FOR ADVANCING EMPIRE TRADE

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

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

INTRA-EMPIRE TRADE POLICIES.

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

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

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

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Pact With Provinces.

Mr King read the agreement submitted by the Dominion Government at the last Power Conference: the agreement which, with the Provinces' acceptance, would make possible the commencement of navigation negotiations with the United States; the agreement which, however, the Provinces have declined to sign to date, but an agreement which, along with other matters, will, in his opinion, be all cleared up, once the July 28 election is out of the way and over.

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

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

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

Warning to Provinces.

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

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

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

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

"Playing Fair."

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

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

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

Settlement Tried For.

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

"Having dealt generously with the Western Provinces," he continued, "with the Maritime Provinces and with our old Provinces of Quebec having taken the attitude that we were right in so doing, we, as the Dominion, said: 'We are quite prepared to establish a working basis in order to enable us each to get on with this project.'

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

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

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

Rights of Provinces.

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

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

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

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

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Not Accepted.

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

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

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

Difficulties at Home.

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

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

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

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

To Study Main Issues.

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

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

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

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

U.S. Tariff Bill Signed.

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

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

Liquor Export Ban.

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

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

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

Unemployment Situation.

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

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

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

Canada Best of All.

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

"Before leaving Ottawa a few days ago, I asked the Bureau of Statistics to prepare for me a statement dealing with the position in this country with respect to employment and unemployment during the recent years. The Bureau of Statistics collected monthly reports on the number of employees of over 7,000 firms who employed, on May 1, 1930, some 976,000 persons. These statistics have been collected monthly since 1921 and are expressed as index numbers, with the average for the calendar year 1926 taken as 100. I should like to point out to Mr. Bennett that for every 88 persons employed in these industries when the last Conservative Government was in office there were 119 persons employed in the year 1929. I should like further to point out that, for every

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85 persons employed in April, 1921, there are over 111 employed in April, 1930. In other words, during the period of this Administration, in this country employment in these manufacturing industries has increased by 30 per cent., while the population of the country has increased only at the rate of 15 per cent. These are figures in which Canadians should take the greatest pride. While realizing to the full the necessity of meeting the existing conditions of unemployment, this evidence of stability should give us cause for faith and confidence in the sound and unassailable economic structure of our country.

Tories Silent on This.

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

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

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

What Has He to Offer?

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

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

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

Five-Cent-Speech Issue.

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

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

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

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

Unemployment Discussion.

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

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

Enthusiastic Welcome.

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

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

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

Confident of Victory.

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

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

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

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Le Soleil, 18 Juin 1930

LA POPULATION DE QUEBEC VA RECEVOIR DEMAIN SOIR LE T. H. W.-L. MACKENZIE KING

Une belle démonstration sera faite, sur la place St-Pierre, au Premier Ministre du Canada. — Les derniers préparatifs.

LES MINISTRES

KING A QUEBEC 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1

Tout est préparé pour faire une réception magnifique au chef du parti libéral, le T. H. W.-L. Mackenzie-King, premier ministre du Canada, qui viendra à Québec, jeudi soir, exposer sa politique sur la place Saint-Pierre, à Saint-Sauveur.

L'honorable M. Ernest Lapointe, ministre de la Justice, revenu d'Ottawa, où il a passé la fin de semaine, a conféré avec ses lieutenants hier soir, au Club de Réforme, pour régler les derniers détails de la manifestation.

Comme nous l'avons déjà dit à plusieurs reprises, M. King sera accompagné de son bras droit, l'honorable M. Lapointe, de l'honorable solliciteur général M. Lucien Cannon, et de plusieurs autres personnages politiques distingués, qui parleront après le premier ministre.

Une vaste estrade, très bien aménagée, sera réservée aux dames qui seront confortablement assises pour écouter le premier ministre et ses partisans exposer la politique libérale.

De grandes manifestations auront lieu avant l'assemblée alors que tous les clubs libéraux de la région et les citoyens se porteront à la rencontre du premier ministre à la gare pour l'escorter jusqu'à la place Saint-Pierre.

L'assemblée aura lieu de toute façon, qu'il fasse beau ou qu'il pleuve.

La semaine politique à Québec et dans toute la région offre donc un grand intérêt. Hier, les deux nouveaux ministres, les honorables Cyrus MacMillan, ministre des Pêcheries et W.-F. Kay, ministre sans portefeuille, ont été assermentés à la Citadelle en présence de Leurs Excellences, le gouverneur général et la vicomtesse Willingdon. C'est là un événement historique comme Québec n'en avait pas vu depuis longtemps.

L'honorable sénateur P.-J. Paradis, organisateur en chef des forces libérales de la province était à Montréal hier soir, tandis que M. J.-A. Lesage, son assistant, était parti pour Gaspé, où il assistera à la convention de jeudi pour le choix d'un candidat qui fera la lutte dans le comté dont l'hon. sénateur Rodolphe Lemieux fut le représentant pendant de nombreuses années.

MM. Kay et MacMillan sont arrivés à Québec hier matin pour prêter leur serment d'office devant le représentant de la Couronne au pays.

Les deux ministres furent présentés au gouverneur-général selon l'usage, par l'honorable M. Lapointe, en l'absence du premier ministre, l'honorable M. Lucien Cannon, solliciteur-général, et l'honorable sénateur P.-J. Paradis, organisateur en chef des forces libérales pour la région de Québec.

C'est M. E.-J. LeMaire, greffier du Conseil Privé, qui reçut le serment des deux nouveaux députés, en présence du gouverneur-général et des autres personnages présents.

C'est la première fois depuis la Confédération que des Conseillers Privés du Canada sont assermentés dans la Citadelle de Québec, mais ce ne sera pas la dernière fois puisque Leurs Excellences ont fait de Québec la résidence vice-royale d'été des gouverneurs du pays.

Après la cérémonie, les deux nouveaux ministres prirent congé pour retourner dans leurs comtés. L'honorable M. Kay partit pour Sherbrooke où il assistait hier soir au banquet donné en l'honneur de l'honorable sénateur E.-W. Tobin, récemment appelé à la Chambre Haute, et l'honorable M. MacMillan prit le premier train pour l'Ile-du-Prince-Edouard où il est candidat dans le comté de Queen's, ci-devant représenté par l'honorable J.-E. Sinclair, nommé sénateur.

Le nouveau ministre sans-portefeuille, M. W.-F. Kay, qui représente la minorité anglaise de la province de Québec dans le Cabinet, était député de Brome-Missisquoi depuis 1911. Il naquit à Montréal le 18 mai 1876, de W.-F. Kay, Canadien, et de H.-N. Jenkins. Anglaise.

Il reçut son éducation en Angleterre, et à l'Université McGill de Montréal où il prit ses grades puis il se livra ensuite à la culture. M. Kay, qui demeure à Philipsburg, Québec, est anglican.

L'honorable Cyrus McMillan, maître-ès-arts et docteur en philosophie, était professeur d'Anglais à McGill lorsque le premier ministre King le choisit comme son ministre des Pêcheries. M. McMillan naquit à Wood-Island, Ile-du-Prince-Edouard, en 1880, de Hester C. MacMillan et d'Isabelle Fraser. Ses parents avaient émigrés dans l'île en 1806 et s'étaient établis à Belfast dont ils furent parmi les pionniers écossais.

M. MacMillan reçut son éducation primaire dans la petite salle d'école de Wood Island et de là, il vint au Prince of Wales College, dont il sortit avec tous les honneurs. Il s'enregistra ensuite dans la seconde année des Arts à l'Université McGill. Après sa graduation, M. MacMillan fit du professorat, puis retourna à McGill et ensuite à l'Université d'Harvard,

M. Mac Millan ser vit dans 'armée canadienne pendant la guerre comme officier de liaison, avec le grade de major. Il fut ensuite nommé professeur d'anglais à McGill.

En 1929, il présida la Commission Royale d'Education dans l'Ile du Prince Edouard.

Le nouveau ministre descend d'une famille qui a toujours été libérale et il a participé à plusieurs campagnes, notamment dans Montréal-Saint-Antoine, en faveur de l'honorable Walter-G. Mitchell, et dans le comté de Montréal-Saint-Laurent, en faveur de l'honorable M. Marler, aujourd'hui ministre Canadien au Japon.

M. Mac Millan est l'auteur de plusieurs livres.

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MAIL AND EMPIRE JUNE 18, 1930

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Premier Places Onus on Provinces For Delay in St. Lawrence Project Tells Ferguson to Mind Own Affairs

Answers Critics of 5-cent Speech — Denies Refusing Aid to Tory Provinces.

ASSAILS R. B. BENNETT

Insists Reports of Unemployment Exaggerated — Enters Power Agreement as Issue.

By HARVEY JOHN HICKEY.
Mail and Empire Staff Writer.

Peterboro, June 17.—Back at his ace assailants in the Conservative ranks, Hon. R. B. Bennett and Premier G. Howard Ferguson, Premier Mackenzie King to-night lashed with all his vigor in a fighting speech that carried his campaign into the unemployment question, his famed-five-cent speech and the St. Lawrence waterways project.

Flatly denying that the had "refused to aid unemployment in Conservative provinces" the prime minister bluntly told Mr. Ferguson to go about his own business, the while accusing Mr. Bennett of exaggerating "out of all proportion" the amount of unemployment in Canada.

Turning to the St. Lawrence waterways question, Mr. King put the onus for delay in the progress of this great project on Mr. Ferguson and on Premier Taschereau of Quebec. Deft indeed was his manoeuvre to put the main burden on Conservative Ferguson, not on Liberal Taschereau, as he intimated to his cheering 3,000 hearers that the main obstacle was a matter of politics, that he expected the Dominion Government would have its differences with the provinces cleared up and would be ready to enter negotiations with the United States as soon as July 28 came and the election was over.

Conference Plan.

At the conferences between himself and Messrs. Ferguson and Taschereau in Ottawa last Winter, Mr. King declared the Dominion Government had laid before the provinces a plan whereby the provinces under certain conditions could go ahead at once with the power developments on the St. Lawrence while the Dominion might proceed with its international canal negotiations with the United States. This plan, he said, the provinces had not yet accepted.

Mr. King was indignant about Premier Ferguson's entry into the election campaign. "Since when," he demanded, "has a Premier of a province dared to interject the management of the affairs of his province into a federal campaign? Let Premier Ferguson attend to his own business. Let him look after his province's affairs; I will attend to my own business and look after the affairs of the Dominion. I was put into office to try to keep peace and not to stir up ill-will."

Belittles Bennett Plan.

After a tart assertion that Mr. Bennett was "strong on" special sessions of Parliament the Premier waved aside the Opposition leader's plan of a special unemployment session after the election and drew attention to the Government's proposal of a conference at which delegates from the Dominion, the provinces, the municipalities, the large employing corporations and the Labor organizations would attend in Ottawa this Fall. Was not that the better way, he asked.

"Mr. Bennett," he continued, "has taken me to task, claiming that I refused to aid unemployment in Conservative provinces. I should have been taken to task if such had been the case. But I certainly never said anything of the sort. What I did say was that all, provinces and dominion, have obligations.

"It is a problem too large for any one entity and it will be best solved with everyone concerned, provinces, municipalities, corporations and labor and the Dominion, all working to the one end. Only by all co-operating together to the best of their individual and united ability can we accomplish a solution.

Conference With Railways.

He instanced as something the Dominion had done his conferences with Sir Henry Thornton and E. W. Beatty at which the latter had agreed not to cut down the staffs of the railways.

"How can Mr. Bennett say that the Dominion Government has not done its best," the Premier asked. "The Conservatives say we should take moneys from the Federal treasury and give it to the provinces." Here he tabulated payments to the province of Ontario since his administration came into power in 1921. The total was $31,231,805, including subsidies, education and agricultural grants, unemployment relief, etc., and if war pensions was included it aggregated $130,000,000, he said.

"Mr. Ferguson says: 'I am prepared to take the platform and use all the power of my Government against this man, all on account of a five-cent piece'," the Premier said. He asked his hearers to listen to the figures he had and then "ask yourself if a five-cent piece is ground for a quarrel between Governments."

Five-Cent Reference.

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

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

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In J. J. Duffus' Interests.

Mr. King was speaking at a large rally held in the armories here in the interests of ex-Mayor J. J. Duffus. The latter, who smilingly told his hearers that this was his birthday and the meeting his largest party yet, is making his second attempt to wrest the riding of West Peterborough from the Conservative ex-member, E. A. Peck, local barrister, who won in 1926 by a majority of 2,100.

The premier did not begin speaking until after 9.30 o'clock. He remarked in his opening words that he saw Mr. Peck, the Conservative ex-member, in the audience. Amid laughter, he assured Mr. Peck that he would say nothing adverse of him and expressed the wish, smiling the while, that Mr. Peck were a Liberal. He also complimented Mrs. Turner Skaith of Toronto, who was a previous speaker, and lauded, as a "true inspiration", the Twentieth Century Liberal Club, the young people's organization of which Mrs. Skaith is Toronto Women's president.

A gale of laughter swept the audience as Mr. King commented that the radio, in one way, was a "terrible thing". He was referring to the broadcast of his Brantford speech last night. "You know," he confided to his laughing hearers, "one cannot with radio take one speech and learn it, make it one place and then go another place and tell the people there, as well, that they are the finest community in the country, bar none."

Imperial Conference.

Bluntly the premier declared that he did not intend to let Mr. Bennett "get away" from a former declaration that Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference was the issue of this election. He had noticed that Mr. Bennett was not talking much about that now. He reiterated the challenge of his Brantford speech that Mr. Bennett name those who would accompany him to the conference, if he became premier.

If the Conservative Empire trade policy, as Mr. King saw it, were put into force, soon there would be no such thing as Empire trade, he declared. There must be reciprocation, a certain give and take of trade favors, if trade were to continue, the premier insisted.

To-day, the day on which President Hoover was signing the new Hawley-Smoot tariff bill was an historic day, Mr. King declared, approaching the tariff question. "That legislation," he said, "becomes law at midnight. So we are gathered together at a moment which is very significant in the history of this continent."

He referred to the bill having been the ultimate result of President Hoover's 1928 campaign promise of tariff revision, made "to the rural elements" of the United States.

"That was perfectly right as far as he was concerned," said the premier of Mr. Hoover. "It is not for us to say to the United States what it shall or shall not do. But it is our duty to let all countries know our feelings on an action they propose which may affect us."

He then recounted that representations had been made to Washington through diplomatic channels and read an excerpt from a speech made regarding the U.S. tariff changes by the late Hon. James Robb, finance minister at the time. Mr. Robb had dropped a hint to the United States. Then he recalled his own Western tour of last November and read an excerpt from his own Winnipeg speech on this same subject and along the same lines as Mr. Robb took.

Awaiting U.S. Action.

Amid laughter Mr. King sarcastically reminded his hearers of the Conservative demand made during the 1929 session of parliament that parliament sit on until the U.S. bill was passed so as to be able to make immediate retaliation upon its becoming law. "We should have still been sitting in Ottawa in the red-blooded attitude urged by Hon. Dr. Manion," said Mr. King, "because the U.S. bill is only becoming law to-day."

Emphatically denying the charges that the Dunning budget was framed for election purposes, Mr. King described that budget as a statesmanlike document, framed after great consideration to meet conditions imposed by the Hawley-Smoot tariff. Notice of this budget had been given, he claimed, as far back as November when he outlined fiscal policy at Winnipeg. Describing his speech there, he submitted that it was necessary for a Government leader to use "moderate language".

He instanced feeling over the U.S. tariff bill as an example of what pitch the people might reach if the continuance of rum-running, now stopped by law, had caused some international incident. "Imagine the feeling if a boat had been sunk with a loss of a dozen lives, Americans and Canadians," he exclaimed, referring to the export law, "and our own government officials, having passed the shipment, being a party to it.

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

Now, the United States has raised its tariff and this Government, pursuing its policy of trading only on equal terms, had enacted the countervailing duties.

"We have done it all," he exulted, "preserving the best of feeling on both sides. We have not made enemies on this continent and we have made better friends than ever with the mother country." A staccato outburst of applause greeted this earnest recommendation of the Dunning budget.

St. Lawrence Question.

Approaching the St. Lawrence question, Mr. King gibed Mr. Bennett who, he said, had lots to say on most things but was silent in Parliament on this question. He referred to Mr. Bennett's Winnipeg statement that the Government had not chosen to do anything on this problem. "That," said the Premier, amid laughter, "is pretty nearly as good an excuse as Mr. Ferguson gave when he spoke about the five-cent piece as his reason for getting into the election campaign.

"I say to the heads of every province in Canada, bar none," Mr. King continued, his voice raised in emphasis, "be careful what you do about trying to set government against government in your own country. The first duty of any man is to see that governments work together in harmony and not to stir up strife between governments."

Loud applause greeted this sally, aimed apparently at Premier Ferguson.

Mr. King then launched into a detailed discussion of the Western natural resources problems, taking credit to his government for the amicable settlement last session of these hoary differences between the four Western provinces and the Dominion. From that, he tacked back to the St. Lawrence question and gave his hearers a history, step by step, of the progress of this question from the time of the first report on it by the international joint commission to the time of the abortive reference on it to the Supreme Court of Canada.

"Linked with this question," he explained, "were great financial considerations, great engineering considerations, great economic considerations and also deep constitutional questions. And to make sure that we should make no mistake, we dealt with each of them one by one."

After discussing the steps taken in in connection with the engineering and other considerations, Mr. King came to the constitutional question, concerning the relative rights of the Provinces

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of Ontario and Quebec to the waterpowers, as against the rights of the Dominion to waterpowers and its admitted supremacy over navigation.

Conference With Premiers.

He referred then to the conference he had last Fall with Premier Ferguson and Premier Taschereau of Quebec, at which it was hoped to settlet he constitutional question which the Supreme Court had failed to settle.

"We tried to settle that," declared the Prime Minister. "We have had conferences with the Premiers and very considerable progress has been made, but the full settlement has not been reached. That is the reason why we have not been able to take the next step on the question approaching the United States as to the final negotiations in the question.

"Having dealt generously with the Western provinces, with the Maritime Provinces and with our old Provinces of Ontario and Quebec, having taken the position that we were right in so doing, we said as the Dominion, 'We are quite prepared to establish a working basis in order to enable us each to get on with the work.' We said: 'You can have the power to develop, conditional on navigation requirements, we will treat you as if you owned the power. Go on with your plans. All we say is that you should submit your plans to us so that we can make sure that they fit in with the naval requirements of the general development.'"

Mr. King then read the memorandum which, he said, had been presented by the Dominion at the conference, laying down this position. It was as follows:

Text of Memorandum.

"Conference beginning January 24 to reach a practical basis of agreement regarding the development of waterpowers in navigable waters. A memorandum setting forth the policy which the Dominion Government is prepared to adopt as a basis of agreement with the provinces, without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties.

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

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

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

Flagging Interest Revives.

This all seemed almost too heavy for Mr. King's hearers and their interest seemed to be flagging as he finished reading this memorandum. Yawns and lethargy quickly vanished, however, as he set down the paper and, his voice laden with emphasis, began his assault on the provincial premiers' position.

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

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

Mr. King added to the effect of this statement by pausing a moment. Then he thundered "I put the agreement we are prepared to stand by, before the people of the country. Here is a plan which enables the Dominion to go on with the navigation and the provinces to go on with the power.

"It enables them to get any power over and above what it costs for us to do our own navigation work. And if that agreement is accepted, then the way is clear for us to enter negotiation with another country. But I think you will all agree that as long as we have difficulties among ourselves on this question, we should not begin to negotiate with another country on this thing."

Obstacle to Progress.

Bitterly the Premier commented that he doubted whether any progress could have been made in negotiation with the United States during the past two years even if matters had been settled with the Ontario and Quebec Governments, feeling had been at such a pitch on this side of the border over the new United States tariff bill.

"There has to be a certain atmosphere in countries in order to deal with any international question," he explained, "and in that time, with feeling what it was over the United States tariff bill, we should have been dealt with very quickly here if we had entered negotiations. They would have said of us that we were running away to the United States again before we did anything."

But the tariff bill was law to-night at midnight. That, he felt, would be out of the way. "And on the 28th of July," he added meaningly, "a lot of our other troubles will be over. This election will be over and I don't think there will be so much trouble in getting together with the provinces but just at the present time there doesn't seem any indication of the way being cleared further."

He again declared that the Dominion Government had desired "to deal in a fair and generous way with the provinces and consider their positions even before our own." He reiterated that the election campaign would eliminate difficulties at home and the Government could then get on with negotiations with the United States preparatory to launching this great project.

Piped by Kilties.

While the audience, standing lustily cheered and applauded, Mr. King opened the meeting by marching into the hall behind half a dozen kilted pipers. Introducing Premier King, Hon. George N. Gordon saw it as an omen that Mr. Bennett "opened his campaign among the tombstones in Queen's Park at Toronto."

"I venture to state," added the one-time Minister of Immigration, "that he will finish his campaign among the tombstones."

Laughter and applause swept the armory as Premier King bent over and kissed little Bertha Belleghem, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Belleghem, who presented him with a bouquet of roses before he began speaking.

Preceding the Premier were the candidate, J. J. Duffus, and Mrs. Turner Skaith of Toronto, daughter of Senator James Murdock. Mrs. Skaith also received a bouquet. Dr. John J. Craig, president of the Peterboro West Liberal Association, was chairman.

Those on the platform included R. R. Hall, K.C., ex-M.P. for Peterboro West; Mrs. B. F. McNeeley, president of the Peterboro Women's Liberal Association, and Miss Martha Ada Collins, president of the Mackenzie King Club of Peterboro, local young women's political organization.

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The Toronto Star June 18, 1930.

PREMIER REVEALS MASTERFUL GRASP OF NATION'S NEEDS

Seems Inexhaustible in Power and Argument on Election Issues

LACKS FLAG-WAVING

By AUGUSTUS BRIDLE

Peterboro, June 17.—For two hours the prime minister of Canada, a stocky figure in gray, stood at the end of a long audience in the armories here to-night and talked without ceasing, except for applause. One of the longest hustings speeches on record and one of the most parliamentary. At 11.45 when he stopped speaking the premier probably rather exhausted, seemed to be just warming up to the power of the occasion.

Much is vitality, clear argument, power to speak without notes and to hammer enough truths as he sees them to make a book. There have been greater political speeches than this; speeches far more emotional and humorous; not often one of such a mastery of complete argument. It was the premier of Canada conducting a case in court on his own behalf.

He spoke, not so much as a politician as a counsel with a brief, or a minister replying to right hon. gentlemen opposite in parliament.

The armories holds about 3,000 people. The hall was packed except for a few of the rear seats where the duel of the six loud speakers in front of the hall became a duel with the battery outside. People left the rear seats to go out to the cool spaces of the park and hear the voice on the wall while they stood and watched the speaker through the archway.

Fine audience, of all sorts and ages. Motors parked on three sides of the park. Flags portiered on the walls. Placards postered over the stage—mainly about empire. A sounding board built over the speaker. Stage packed with supporters—including one lady representing the Twentieth Century club. Planks laid on chairs and upholstered with wrapping paper.

The Caledonia band stationed at the front. And before the chairman called upon the Hon. G. N. Gordon to introduce the premier Peterboro's popular soprano, Mrs. Dorothy Allan Park, sang "Land of Hope and Glory" as appropriate to the empire speech as a hymn is to a sermon.

In State of Tension

Everything modern. Old Peterboro that used to rally to hear Laurier and Stratton and Borden and all the other notables of last century keyed up to a state of tension mainly to hear a man who for most two hours did nothing but state a case.

The premier stood while the band played "O Canada." Even in all-British Peterboro it was realized that not since Laurier has that national hymn been so appropriate as it is to the man who succeeded to the Laurier traditions and prestige in Quebec. Mackenzie King has always been fond of music. Years ago he was an enthusiast for popular songs when that hymn was composed in Quebec city as the perpetual voice of one of the two great historic races in Canada.

He took care to copy nobody in his method. He spent no time on local history, said nothing about the pioneers of Peterboro or its home industries and traditions. His sole reference to the city concerned the welcome he had received and a graceful appreciation of everybody who had taken part in it. The only usual things he did before he squared away to his great argument were to kiss the little girl who handed him the bouquet and stand her on the table. After which he took a drink of water before he said a word.

Differs From Brantford

It was noticeable at once how well he uses the microphone. Some of the previous speakers had shouted at it so hard that the amplification distorted the words. The premier began very easily. For half his speech there seemed to be no loud speaker at work.

Without referring to a note, except when he read extracts from his own or the opposition leader's speeches, he mapped out a speech as far as possible different to the one he had given in Brantford the night before.

For most of his preliminary of nearly half an hour he used very few gestures. Much of the time with his hands behind or hands laid on his lapels, now and then both arms shot out in exhortation. In purely argumentive speaking he is never an orator. He warmed up as he made his opening appeal to the younger people—especially those born in the twentieth century—to consider the privileges of taking part in public affairs.

Referring to the forthcoming imperial conference, he became briefly eloquent as he named the men whom he intended to take with him to England. When he mentioned the name of Dunning the audience broke into a storm. It was obvious that the keynote of the occasion was to be fiscal.

Stresses Need of Harmony

The choice of force or of goodwill in national trade brought another salvo. The premier was always most eloquent when he talked compromise and conciliation. His whole speech was built of the need for harmonizing factions, whether in provinces, continents or empires.

The tariff occupied 45 minutes. In proving that the election tariff had not been mere sudden tactics, but the result of a tariff board and 18 months of study, he made no reference to the changed attitude of Liberalism on the tariff. This part of his speech was a masterpiece of clear exposition. He set out to teach his audience. He did it without stories, jokes or more than one personal reference to Mr. Bennett.

Many of his points in this rather dry exposition were applauded. Some of the younger people in the audience must have found so much tariff rather tiresome.

But the premier had his argument to make and he made it. When he referred to Mr. Bennett's "red-blooded" praise about dealing with tariff he brought a round of applause, one of the rare occasions when he bothered to play with an opponent's praise for the sake of oratorical effect.

Drives Points Home

Dealing with imperial trade he failed to become picturesque because he was still dealing with argument. His allusions to the empire had nothing to do with the old flag or the sun that never sets, or the throb of the war drum, but all to do with the necessity of creating inter-imperial trade whenever trade with other countries is made difficult by high tariffs. Conciliation and good will were the tunings he hammered home especially in matters of trade.

Treats Waterways Skilfully

He took special joy in reading what he had said on other occasions. One of these he read twice, and when he had finished he flourished the paper as he declaimed that in adjusting Canada's tariff to suit the exigencies of the United States tariff the government had created no offence to the other nation.

With great vigor he reverted for a few minutes to the liquor problem, when he became almost oratorical. But even this failed to keep him away from the tariff. One of his most rhetorical episodes was the reference to Mr. Bennett's accusation of the government stealing his clothes and the tariff that was made in Washington—with the inference that Mr. Bennett's political clothes must have been made in Washington.

The waterways problem was skilfully analyzed but with very little reference to it as a plank in the opposition platform. Here again he was most concerned with clearly arguing the case and with showing what difficulties the government had in getting an agreement between Ottawa

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and the provinces before it was possible to come to an understanding with Washington. In the flood of his argument the premier landed on the problems faced by his government since 1921. Here again he expounded his favorite ideas of conciliation and compromise. Passionately he placed the tune of what he and his government had done to bring together conflicting forces in Canada, in America, in the empire.

In His Best Form

All this led up to his peroration on unemployment which was the most eloquent part of his speech. From that to the end he was in his very best form, eagerly analyzing what he had done to grapple with the labor problem, and what were the causes of unemployment in Canada, the most prosperous country in the world.

Not often does an orator reach his greatest height in dealing with public distress. Mr. King dealt with the stock exchange and the wheat problem with almost poetic frenzy. And at the last he came down to the personal note regarding his own career as a man who had made a life study of Labor. Here he was pardonably enthusiastic, referring to the days when he had been editor of the Labor Gazette, and first deputy minister of Labor.

Hits Rhapsodic Heights

For twenty minutes in this finale he roused himself to a fine height of rhapsody. He ended his remarkable argument as an orator who was still arguing. Mr. King, with more sagacity than many and with a far greater grasp of modern methods in speaking focussed the entire argument of goodwill and conciliation in a vivid portraiture and of his grandfather, the great rebel of 1837, his mother, and of himself as the head of the government for which it was the privilege of all those he sent to vote.

The average political speaker in the old days would have vanished into a cab and gone home to bed. The inexhaustible premier of Canada spent half an hour shaking hands with the voters.

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The Toronto Star June 18, 1930.

RAPS ONTARIO'S PREMIER FOR THREAT OF INTRUSION

Dominion Gov't Leader Charges His Stand on Unemployment Distorted

ANSWERS CRITICS

Special to The Star

Peterboro, June 17.—Unleashing a stinging fury of attack on those who have distorted his "five cent" speech to suit campaign purposes, Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada, flatly told Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, premier of Ontario, "to attend to his business" in a fighting speech to a monster Liberal rally in the armories here last night.

Not as a man seeking to explain the unexplainable, but as one whose words have been twisted and colored for political purposes, Premier King corrected the Conservative interpretation of his refusal to give employment relief from the federal treasury to Conservative provinces.

Recalling Mr. Ferguson's words, "I'll use the whole force of my provincial government to destroy the King government," Premier King clenched his right fist, bent low over the platform and hotly demanded:

"Since when has a provincial premier dared to commit his government to a federal issue? Let Premier Ferguson manage the affairs of the province of Ontario, as he was elected to do. Let Premier Ferguson attend to his own business."

Roar on roar of applause greeted this public rebuke.

Not a single provincial government had complained of inability to cope with the unemployment situation, when Conservative members of the House of Commons began to badger the premier with constant queries of what he intended to do for the provinces with regard to unemployment relief, Premier King told the audience.

"Read the whole of the debate in Hansard for that day, April 3," he invited, referring to the discussion which had preceded the "five-cent speech" in the Commons. "I know well the purpose of the discussion from the Conservative point of view and as each Tory member got to his feet and asked what the government was going to do for the province, I sensed the purpose at the backs of their minds.

Ferguson Had Declined Aid

"I indicated on that occasion that no province had confessed its inability to deal with unemployment. I said I did not think things had come to a pass where the provinces were not able to look after their own unemployed. I told the Conservatives I thought the time for granting unemployment relief should not come until the provinces could not deal with it themselves.

"This was, remember, only after I had drawn attention to the fact that Premier Ferguson, the man who is going to use his whole government to drive me from public life, has asserted his entire capability to deal with unemployment in Ontario."

In corroboration of this the speaker read a newspaper interview given last January by Mr. Ferguson, who said: "Our unemployment problem is spotty in various sections. It centres chiefly in Toronto, but we are paying one-third of the cost by the municipalities, and it seems to be meeting the situation."

"In the face of knowledge that the provinces were able at the time to look after their unemployed, should I have done what the Conservatives were seeking to have me do?" inquired Mr. King. "I was dealing with the unemployment situation at the time and at that time only. If you look at Hansard for that day you will see I was interrupted continually by Conservative members.

"Again, let me repeat, we have had no representation from any other province for federal aid because of the inability of the province to stand on its own feet. Ferguson was perfectly able to cope with the situation in Ontario, according to his own statement."

Denies Discrimination

From the outset of his administration aid had been given just as freely to Conservative governments as to Liberal or Progressive, Mr. King reminded the cheering audience.

"I sought to protect the public treasury against what I thought at the time was a purely political scheme," the prime minister stated. "I had no wish to set province against province or treat a Conservative province one whit differently than a Liberal province. My chief endeavor has always been to reconcile differences between province and province, province and Dominion and Dominion and the mother country.

"Is all that to be undone by the premier of a Conservative province entering the field of a federal election campaign? It is the first time any government has ever done that. I have never intruded into a provincial election nor has any of my cabinet, even as a private citizen. I was placed in office to try to keep peace, not to stir up ill-will and enmity. It seemed better taste and better form to stay out of provincial elections," he said, significantly.

"The speech from the throne had heralded a gigantic conference to discuss unemployment at the opening of the next session," Premier King stated. "Mr. Bennett wanted a special session of parliament, but what good is a special session unless you have a platform to adopt?" inquired the premier. "The conference will be something much better."

To it would be invited, not only the premiers of the provinces and their representatives, but the heads of Canada's giant transportation companies, representatives of great municipalities and envoys of Labor. "Every point of view will be represented and I am confident that we can work out a scheme which will deal with the unemployment situation. Is that not a better way than to have one entity, such as a province, ladling out charity on federal money, and failing altogether to attack the root causes of the trouble?"

Exposes Foes' Tactics

Hon. R. B. Bennett and the Conservative candidates are seeking to capitalize on existing unemployment and to place on the shoulders of the present government a condition over which they have no control, charged Premier King. Employment has actually increased 30 per cent. in the past nine years, he stated.

"Mr. Bennett has been saying a great deal of conditions of unemployment in Canada during the last few months," he said. "I have no complaint to make of the attention he has directed to this great economic problem, but I do object most strenuously to the manner in which he has exaggerated it out of all proportion, and to his attempt to convey the impression that the present unemployment in Canada is due to any neglect or failure upon the part of the present administration.

"As is well known by all students of economic conditions, the world is now passing through a period of price dislocation following the recent financial crisis from stock markets. In some countries this price dislocation has led to a pronounced industrial depression and to widespread unemployment. It would be unreasonable to expect that Canada could remain entirely free from the effects of a situation which is universal in its application. At the same time, Mr.

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Bennett is perfectly aware that no country in the world has suffered less from the present depression than this Dominion.

"Were it not for his desire to exploit unemployment for political purposes, he would, I think, as a Canadian, be proud to acknowledge and to assert that there could have been no greater tribute to the stability of the industrial and commercial foundations of our prosperity, than the manner in which we have met the slackening of business which has taken place within recent months.

Canada Weathers Storm

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

"Before leaving Ottawa a few days ago, I asked the bureau of statistics to prepare for me a statement dealing with the position in this country with respect to employment and unemployment in recent years. The bureau of statistics collect monthly reports on the number of employees of over 7,000 firms who employed, on May 1, 1930, some 976,000 persons. These statistics have been collected monthly since 1921 and are expressed as index numbers with the average for the calander year 1926, taken as 100. I should like to point out to Mr. Bennett that for every 88 persons employed in these industries when the last Conservative government was in office, there were 119 persons employed in the year 1929.

"I should like further to point out that, for every 85 persons employed in April, 1921, there are over 111 employed in April, 1930. In other words, during the period of this administration in this country, employment in these manufacturing industries has increased by 30 per cent., while the population of the country has only increased at the rate of 15 per cent. These are figures in which Canadians should take the greatest pride, while realizing to the full, the necessity of meeting the existing conditions of unemployment, this evidence of stability should give us cause for faith and confidence in the sound and unassailable economic structure of our country.

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

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

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

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

Upholds Liquor Export Ban

Premier King expressed heartfelt gratitude that the Liberal government had severed its connection with the rum running traffic by prohibiting liquor exports to the United States.

"There are none of us who did not realize it was a detestable business—a traffic which could only have been carried on with the co-operation of Canadian government officials," he said. "It was transported on the permit of a government officer, although each of us knew it could not be imported into the United States.

"If anything serious had happened while Canadians were defying the laws of a friendly nation it is difficult to say just how far the consequences might have gone. Supposing a vessel had been sunk with a dozen Canadians aboard — who knows to what lengths the affair might have gone?"

Despite the increase in Canadian tariff laws against United States products Canada and the United States are now on friendlier terms than ever before, he urged, chiefly because Canada had shown her goodwill in banning the liquor export trade.

"Now the United States knows that any heightening of the Canadian tariff is not the result of petty spite but the consequence of its own act," Premier King declared.

"To-day is a very significant occasion in the history of the United States and this country," Premier King advised his hearers. "To day at noon President Hoover signed the new tariff bill which has raised its barriers against Canadian goods, and it will take effect at midnight.

"The tariff in the United States is the result of the belief of President Hoover that if he held out tariff changes as an inducement to the rural population, he would win the election. It is not for us to say what the U. S. can do, but it is for us to let the United States know that Canada is willing only to trade with those who are willing to trade with us."

Derides Conservative Plea

Mr. King held up to the ridicule of his audience the suggestion of Hon. R. J. Manion and Hon. R. B. Bennett that parliament remain in special session "in a red-blooded attitude" to retaliate when the United States brings in the tariff directed against Canadian farm products.

"We would have remained in this red-blooded attitude until now," Premier King reminded the meeting. "I believe that the policy I advocated then, that of cool-headed investigation and a careful search for fresh markets, is the more reasonable."

Tariffs are not easily changed at the slightest whim of sectional prejudice, he pointed out. "Tariffs are like a skein or net. You make a small hole in one spot and it begins to unravel to a degree of which we never dreamed."

The advisory tariff board, through careful, judicial investigation from every angle, could best indicate where the hole could be made with the best possible advantage to the skein.

"The budget has been framed to meet existing conditions, not one month, two months, or three months, but a whole year, before it was needed," Mr. King affirmed.

Seeks Agreement on Waterways

A policy of conciliation, settling the ancient disputes over power and navigation rights, which have prevented an agreement between the federal and provincial governments, and thus paving the way for negotiations with the United States for speedy construction of the St. Lawrence waterway, has been ignored by the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, Mr. King stated, in outlining the efforts of the Liberal government to progress with the work.

"On January 24 last the federal government submitted a plan which would permit the Dominion to proceed with the navigation phase of the work and the provinces to go ahead with the power development," he told his audience. "It was an agreement we were prepared to stand by; an agreement whereby we said: 'You can have the power to develop, conditional on navigation requirements. We will treat you as if you owned the power. Go on with your plans. All we say is that you should submit your plans to us so that we can make sure they fit in with navigation requirements of the development."

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"That was pretty generous, wasn't it?" inquired the premier, pausing. "We gave the provinces what they were fighting for, without prejudice to the legal rights of either federal or provincial governments. Up to now that agreement has not been accepted. If it had been accepted, the way would have been clear to negotiations with the United States. But as long as there is any difference between provinces and the Dominion government which the provinces refuse to attempt to adjust, no progress can be made with the St. Lawrence waterway."

Premier King observed that he did not think that any government could have worked out a satisfactory arrangement for development of the St. Lawrence in conjunction with the United States during the past two years.

"The reaction of Canadians against the tariff wall raised against our products to-day would have been too great," he said. "The Conservatives would have told you we were 'giving everything to the United States'."

Jurisdiction Overlaps

Premier King read the terms of the basis of agreement submitted to the provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

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

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

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

The speaker outlined the difficulties which beset the construction of the waterway from the beginning. Rights of the United States, the federal government and the provinces had overlapped and conflicted from the beginning, and no sooner was one difficulty overcome than another was discovered, he stated.

Disputes over the manner of construction and ownership of power had been the main obstacles to development of the great plan. "Before we could make any progress at all in negotiations with the United States we had to settle the dispute between provinces and federal governments over the ownership of power rights," he said.

Preliminary to discussing the St. Lawrence waterways project, Premier King explained the evils which arose from international dissensions in any country, stressing his points in a manner which rendered them particularly applicable to Premier Ferguson.

"I say to the heads of every province in Canada, bar none," he exhorted, "be careful not to stir up trouble, nor raise old antagonism between governments. The first duty of any man is to see that governments work together in harmony. Try to reconcile differences—try to keep Canada united—to wipe out differences between class and class, creed and creed. Each must make some compromise if we are to live together in unity. The biggest task of all is to keep the provinces and the Dominion friendly."

Under his administration the Liberal government had amicably settled the ancient natural resources problem of the western provinces by generous treatment of their grievances, he stated. "We not only gave them back their natural resources but gave them also the subsidies previous governments had given in lieu of these resources," the premier reminded his audience.

"The provinces gradually began to believe they had been robbed of their resources and, as each Conservative government failed to settle them, the provinces became more and more acrimonious."

Sees Liberal Victory

Hon. G. N. Gordon, K.C., former minister of immigration, thought it significant for Liberal hopes in Peterboro that the prime minister had visited the city.

"Every time he has visited this city during a campaign, a Liberal member has been elected," he recalled. "Mr. Bennett must obtain 38 more seats at the coming election, to hold power. He can't do it.

"I bring a messagee to you from the youth of Canada—the Twentieth Century Liberal Club of Toronto," Mrs. Turner Skaith, a glowing vibrant figure of modern womanhood, told the audience.

"Canadianism and Liberalism are two terms that are synonymous to-day. Liberalism is the broad, free policy which can cast aside outworn conventions fearlessly when need arises. Conservatism is bound in iron fetters of thought. Its policy is to preserve what we have for those who have it—and to grab more when the opportunity presents itself.

"Who will say the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald was not fitted for the time in which it arose? But a policy which keeps the toilers in a state of semi-serfdom is not good enough for this new Canada. The national policy made a few rich men—and kept them so. The glamor of the name of Sir John A. Macdonald kept it alive long after it had outlived its usefulness."

Sir Wilfred Laurier legislated for the many, not for the few, she asserted.

"Opportunity for the youth of to-day can only come with the application of Liberal principles in government," she concluded.

Appreciates Aid of Young

The premier tendered thanks to Mrs. Skaith for her work on behalf of the Twentieth Century Club. "Think of that great force of young life, filled with high ideals and noble aspirations," the premier urged. "It is a great inspiration for us who are burdened with the work of the day.

"I am not one of those who think Conservatism is all wrong. Toryism is is all wrong, but Toryism is the worst feature of Conservatism. But you will notice that when the opposition appears in public it links the word 'Liberal' with 'Conservative'."

Liberalism sought to broaden the avenues of advance for the great bulk of the people, he said, and was more and more attracting men of upright character and splendid ability; men of the calibre of Mr. Duffus, the Peterboro candidate.

Laughter greeted the humorous sally of the premier at the disadvantages of the radio. "You can't go to a new city each day and tell them that they are the finest crowd you have addressed. They have heard you say the same thing in another city on the previous night, sitting at home at their radio."

The premier's visit fell on the birthday of J. J. Duffus, Liberal candidate for Peterboro West, who promised to conduct a clean, yet vigorous campaign in the interests of the party.

Says Bennett Switches

"I believe no man in Canada has a more comprehensive knowledge or a more sympathetic appreciation of the requirements to all classes of people from ocean to ocean than the present prime minister," he stated. "The present leader and members of the opposition have apparently no constructive policy whatever to offer. In addition, the honorable leader of the great Conservative party definitely made the statement less than four years ago in the House of Commons that Canada was only a colony; that legally and otherwise the time had not arrived for her to assume the status of nationhood. This same gentleman has the unadulterated effrontery to-day to say, 'This colony (Canada) first and Great Britain second.'

"In my opinion there is only one way to treat with this class of public men and that is to see to it with that sacred instrument, the ballot, on July 28 that he is eliminated from public life and that the present prime minister is returned to power with an overwhelming majority; that his cabinet ministers, who have labored so sincerely in the best interest of Canada, are returned with him and that Peterboro West is again placed in the Liberal fold."

Dr. J. J. Craig, president of West Peterboro Liberal association, extended to Premier King a hearty welcome. "It may be true that we are not enjoying to the fullest extent the prosperity of last year," he said. "But if we look at the prevailing conditions throughout the world to-day we are, in comparison with other countries of the world, in a most enviable position, and with the undoubted return of the prime minister and his government to office Canada will go forward to a greater height of prosperity than ever before."

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 16961

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Mail and Empire June 18, 1930.

THE PREMIER'S STATEMENT ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

At Peterboro the prime minister made a statement on unemployment, but we doubt if it will convince the public. He recited statistics to prove that there is more employment to-day than in 1926 or 1921, but figures can be made to support any theory, while existing conditions in every walk of life are obvious to every man and woman in the Dominion. The farmers of the west know that the Government has taken no effective steps to assist in the marketing of their surplus wheat. Dairy farmers and live stock raisers all over the country are suffering from the results of the administration's policies.

So are our manufacturing industries, and the unprecedented number of workless people who are walking the streets. It is noteworthy, moreover, that the prime minister continues to evade our questions regarding his notorious "Not a "five-cent piece" speech in the House of Commons.

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D 16962

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Star June 18, 1930.

PREMIER REVEALS MASTERFUL GRASP OF NATION'S NEEDS

Seems Inexhaustible in Power and Argument on Election Issues

LACKS FLAG-WAVING

By AUGUSTUS BRIDLE

Peterboro, June 17.—For two hours the prime minister of Canada, a stocky figure in gray, stood at the end of a long audience in the armories here to-night and talked without ceasing, except for applause. One of the longest hustings speeches on record and one of the most parliamentary. At 11.45 when he stopped speaking the premier probably rather exhausted, seemed to be just warming up to the power of the occasion.

Much is vitality, clear argument, power to speak without notes and to hammer enough truths as he sees them to make a book. There have been greater political speeches than this; speeches far more emotional and humorous; not often one of such a mastery of complete argument. It was the premier of Canada conducting a case in court on his own behalf.

He spoke, not so much as a politician as a counsel with a brief, or a minister replying to right hon. gentlemen opposite in parliament.

The armories holds about 3,000 people. The hall was packed except for a few of the rear seats where the duel of the six loud speakers in front of the hall became a duel with the battery outside. People left the rear seats to go out to the cool spaces of the park and hear the voice on the wall while they stood and watched the speaker through the archway.

Fine audience, of all sorts and ages. Motors parked on three sides of the park. Flags portiered on the walls. Placards postered over the stage—mainly about empire. A sounding board built over the speaker. Stage packed with supporters—including one lady representing the Twentieth Century club. Planks laid on chairs and upholstered with wrapping paper.

The Caledonia band stationed at the front. And before the chairman called upon the Hon. G. N. Gordon to introduce the premier Peterboro's popular soprano, Mrs. Dorothy Allan Park, sang "Land of Hope and Glory" as appropriate to the empire speech as a hymn is to a sermon.

In State of Tension

Everything modern. Old Peterboro that used to rally to hear Laurier and Stratton and Borden and all the other notables of last century keyed up to a state of tension mainly to hear a man who for most two hours did nothing but state a case.

The premier stood while the band played "O Canada." Even in all-British Peterboro it was realized that not since Laurier has that national hymn been so appropriate as it is to the man who succeeded to the Laurier traditions and prestige in Quebec. Mackenzie King has always been fond of music. Years ago he was an enthusiast for popular songs when that hymn was composed in Quebec city as the perpetual voice of one of the two great historic races in Canada.

He took care to copy nobody in his method. He spent no time on local history, said nothing about the pioneers of Peterboro or its home industries and traditions. His sole reference to the city concerned the welcome he had received and a graceful appreciation of everybody who had taken part in it. The only usual things he did before he squared away to his great argument were to kiss the little girl who handed him the bouquet and stand her on the table. After which he took a drink of water before he said a word.

Differs From Brantford

It was noticeable at once how well he uses the microphone. Some of the previous speakers had shouted at it so hard that the amplification distorted the words. The premier began very easily. For half his speech there seemed to be no loud speaker at work.

Without referring to a note, except when he read extracts from his own or the opposition leader's speeches, he mapped out a speech as far as possible different to the one he had given in Brantford the night before.

For most of his preliminary of nearly half an hour he used very few gestures. Much of the time with his hands behind or hands laid on his lapels, now and then both arms shot out in exhortation. In purely argumentive speaking he is never an orator. He warmed up as he made his opening appeal to the younger people—especially those born in the twentieth century—to consider the privileges of taking part in public affairs.

Referring to the forthcoming imperial conference, he became briefly eloquent as he named the men whom he intended to take with him to England. When he mentioned the name of Dunning the audience broke into a storm. It was obvious that the keynote of the occasion was to be fiscal.

Stresses Need of Harmony

The choice of force or of goodwill in national trade brought another salvo. The premier was always most eloquent when he talked compromise and conciliation. His whole speech was built of the need for harmonizing factions, whether in provinces, continents or empires.

The tariff occupied 45 minutes. In proving that the election tariff had not been mere sudden tactics, but the result of a tariff board and 18 months of study, he made no reference to the changed attitude of Liberalism on the tariff. This part of his speech was a masterpiece of clear exposition. He set out to teach his audience. He did it without stories, jokes or more than one personal reference to Mr. Bennett.

Many of his points in this rather dry exposition were applauded. Some of the younger people in the audience must have found so much tariff rather tiresome.

But the premier had his argument to make and he made it. When he referred to Mr. Bennett's "red-blooded" praise about dealing with tariff he brought a round of applause, one of the rare occasions when he bothered to play with an opponent's praise for the sake of oratorical effect.

Drives Points Home

Dealing with imperial trade he failed to become picturesque because he was still dealing with argument. His allusions to the empire had nothing to do with the old flag or the sun that never sets, or the throb of the war drum, but all to do with the necessity of creating inter-imperial trade whenever trade with other countries is made difficult by high tariffs. Conciliation and good will were the tunings he hammered home especially in matters of trade.

Treats Waterways Skilfully

He took special joy in reading what he had said on other occasions. One of these he read twice, and when he had finished he flourished the paper as he declaimed that in adjusting Canada's tariff to suit the exigencies of the United States tariff the government had created no offence to the other nation.

With great vigor he reverted for a few minutes to the liquor problem, when he became almost oratorical. But even this failed to keep him away from the tariff. One of his most rhetorical episodes was the reference to Mr. Bennett's accusation of the government stealing his clothes and the tariff that was made in Washington—with the inference that Mr. Bennett's political clothes must have been made in Washington.

The waterways problem was skilfully analyzed but with very little reference to it as a plank in the opposition platform. Here again he was most concerned with clearly arguing the case and with showing what difficulties the government had in getting an agreement between Ottawa and the provinces before it was possible to come to an understanding with Washington. In the flood of his argument the premier landed on the problems faced by his government since 1921. Here again he expounded his favorite ideas of conciliation and compromise. Passionately he placed the tune of what he and his government had done to bring together conflicting forces in Canada, in America, in the empire.

In His Best Form

All this led up to his peroration on unemployment which was the most eloquent part of his speech. From that to the end he was in his very best form, eagerly analyzing what he had done to grapple with the labor problem, and what were the causes of unemployment in Canada, the most prosperous country in the world.

Not often does an orator reach his greatest height in dealing with public distress. Mr. King dealt with the stock exchange and the wheat problem with almost poetic frenzy. And at the last he came down to the personal note regarding his own career as a man who had made a life study of Labor. Here he was pardonably enthusiastic, referring to the days when he had been editor of the Labor Gazette, and first deputy minister of Labor.

Hits Rhapsodic Heights

For twenty minutes in this finale he roused himself to a fine height of rhapsody. He ended his remarkable argument as an orator who was still arguing. Mr. King, with more sagacity than many and with a far greater grasp of modern methods in speaking focussed the entire argument of goodwill and conciliation in

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a vivid portraiture and of his grandfather, the great rebel of 1837, his mother, and of himself as the head of the government for which it was the privilege of all those he sent to vote.

The average political speaker in the old days would have vanished into a cab and gone home to bed. The inexhaustible premier of Canada spent half an hour shaking hands with the voters.

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The Globe, June 19/30

THE ISSUE TO BE DECIDED.

Premier King put the election issue in a nutshell during his Peterboro' address when he said: "Is this policy (intra-Empire trade) in the interests of Canada and the British Empire? If so, let us support it. If it is not, let us reject it. That is the question before you to settle."

So momentous and yet so obviously plain a question is to be settled by the voters of Canada when they mark their ballots for or against Canada's Empire Budget on July 28. They will determine the fate of the country's future prosperity; they will decide whether the great wave of co-operative sentiment sweeping the Empire as a result of the Budget proposals is to be maintained or deadened.

Welcoming the delegates to the Empire Chambers of Commerce congress, the Prince of Wales said: "It is trade on which every constituent portion of the British Empire is built up, and to which it must look for its continued existence." Is it not logical, therefore, that the various parts of the Empire should get together and agree how they can best build themselves up through trade channels? Canada would put her imprimatur on this suggestion by sending to the Imperial Conferences spokesmen committed to her Empire Budget and competent and willing to explain its possibilities.

Viewed only from the standpoint of national selfishness, it seems impossible for the Dominion to consider any other solution for the trade situation. Markets are essential for her existence; those on which she has depended in the past to absorb a large portion of her products are being closed more tightly. Substitute outlets must be found—not for a season or a year, but for decades, if international trading is to be continued on a stable basis. The Empire units offer the only markets in which there is reasonable expectation of steady friendliness and reliability. And these other units are also looking for dependable countries with which to trade. The setting is complete for a mutually profitable agreement by which Empire countries will share the immediate advantage of $4,500,000,000 worth of additional commerce now going to foreign nations.

It should not be hard to see that the present is a particularly opportune time to grasp the possibilities of the Empire trade routes and increase their activity. Every nation is striving as never before to work out a fiscal and trade policy which will overcome the difficulties and causes of unemployment. The trade world seems to have reached another of those milestones in which the past is discarded and a new alignment sought or a new struggle made to become self-contained. No part of the British Empire remains unaffected by this. Therefore the Empire and all its constituents have to adjust themselves to conditions, in which the natural view is to consider how the $11,000,000,000 worth of Empire trade can best be directed for Empire profit. The solution is made immeasurably simpler by the fact that the Empire produces every known type of food and raw material, and, with few exceptions, notably cotton, in quantities sufficient for all Empire needs. No other aggregation of nations is so advantageously placed, and no other great aggregation can get together on a family basis.

Canada has been forced up against the hard facts by seeing her market in Great Britain decline during the past year because of economic conditions, and her markets in the United States and elsewhere restricted by tariffs. The latter must be accepted as the business policy of others, but the former is something which this country can and is obliged to help remedy. A big step has been taken by the Dunning Budget in offering greater opportunities for British commodities; it is a move to enable Britain to buy more Canadian products by selling in Canada articles heretofore purchased in countries which are proving to be unwilling to trade with us on fair terms. This is a direct illustration of how Empire countries can increase their trade to mutual advantage; it explains why it is an Empire Budget. Surely it makes clear that it is not only the best but the one way in which the ever-increasing production of the Dominion can be marketed. It is such a simple and patriotic business proposition that it is regrettable it should be made a party issue in the election. It is, in reality, a national and Imperial business issue, and ought to be accepted as such by the voters.

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Montreal La Presse 19 juin 1930

Après deux discours de M. King

M. King, premier ministre et qui veut le rester, et M. Bennett, jadis ministre dans les deux cabinets Meighen,—ceux des élections de 1921 et de 1926,—et qui veut supplanter M. King à la direction des affaires nationales, ont engagé pour de bon la bataille. De Brantford à Victoria, l'autre soir, ils ont alterné, l'un louangeant ce qu'a fait son parti depuis 1921, l'autre ne voyant le salut pour le Canada que dans ses mains, à lui seul. Tout ce qu'il y a de mauvais au Canada, selon l'un, est imputable au gouvernement; d'après l'autre, le ministère n'a jamais rien fait que d'excellent. Les électeurs intelligents auront tôt fait de démêler la vérité: elle n'est toute ni à droite ni à gauche; quant aux autres, ce qui se dira d'ici la fin des élections, un peu partout, ne sera pas pour les rendre moins perplexes; et s'ils n'ont, pour se guider le jour du scrutin, que leur esprit de parti, le conseiller sera précaire...

* * *

Nous avons déjà commenté le discours de M. Bennett à Winnipeg, la semaine dernière; celui de M. King, à Brantford, ces jours-ci, est si touffu, il couvre tant de terrain qu'il faut admirer quiconque, dès avant de l'avoir lu en entier, a pu tout de suite l'approuver ou le condamner en bloc. Pourtant, à la lecture attentive, on s'aperçoit que le bon et le moins bon s'y mêlent, comme a dit le député de Labelle du budget Dunning, à la mi-mai dernière.

A Winnipeg, à Regina, à Calgary, à Vancouver et à Victoria d'où il se dirige maintenant vers l'Est, M. Bennett a surtout parlé de l'avenir, de ce qu'il fera, de la prospérité qu'il offre au pays, tandis que M. King ne lui aurait apporté que le marasme, le chômage, la mévente des blés, des traités de commerce condamnables, bref, n'aurait conduit dans les pâturages canadiens que les sept vaches maigres de l'Ancien Testament. Lui, M. Bennett, il y mettra les sept vaches grasses, si on lui fait le plus petit signe.

M. King promet moins; dans son discours de Brantford, répandu de l'une à l'autre extrémités du pays par la radio, comme celui de M. Bennett, il a examiné le passé, commenté le présent, s'il n'a pas non plus oublié l'avenir.

Le passé, que fut-il, de 1921 à 1930, et surtout depuis 1926? M. King montre son gouvernement restaurateur de l'ordre dans les finances publiques compromises par la guerre et la politique de l'immédiate après-guerre; il fait voir la dette nationale portée de 336 millions à 2 milliards 427 millions de 1914 à 1921 et qui a baissé depuis de près de 300 millions grâce à son gouvernement à lui; il se félicite d'avoir aboli des impôts de guerre, d'en avoir diminué d'autres, avec cette conséquence qu'en 1930 le contribuable verse 118 millions d'impôts de moins qu'il y a cinq ans; MM. Fielding, Robb, Dunning, dit-il, ont, depuis 1924, accumulé une série de surplus annuels de 273 millions, employés à diminuer d'autant la dette nationale; et ces surplus réels, ils les ont obtenus en dépit du fait que le service des intérêts sur la dette de guerre absorbe encore environ 40 pour cent du revenu global de l'Etat; il y a eu, dit-il, consolidation, fusion et mise en oeuvre, de façon remarquable, des chemins de fer qui forment présentement le réseau des transports de l'Etat; les Provinces Maritimes ont obtenu le redressement de leurs griefs légitimes, celles des prairies, la remise de leurs ressources naturelles, en même temps que toutes les provinces ont reçu de l'Etat fédéral des sommes importantes, — l'Ontario à lui seul a touché 130 millions; entre temps, la situation internationale du Canada s'est améliorée, il est plus qu'un Dominion, il est maintenant une nation.

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teur, qui met tant de soleil dans la nature et sait tirer parti des jours gris comme des matins clairs, c'est soulever le voile des ans qui peu à peu ont embué les yeux et assombri l'horizon. Je ne crois pas que Michelle Le NORMAND ait été surpassée pour la sincérité et la vivacité de ses récits, qui font que l'on se précipite après elle à la poursuite de ces bambins toujours en éveil. Les mots d'enfants viennent si naturellement sur leurs lèvres, que l'on croit les entendre rire ou se mutiner. Ces tableaux de vie enfantine dans un cadre familier, rehaussés par la flamme du souvenir donnent à son livre un cachet et une fraîcheur qui lui assurent longue vie dans notre littérature canadienne.

Le tirage des Zouaves de l'Immaculée-Conception

Les noms et numéros gagnants du tirage organisé par les Zouaves de l'Immaculée-Conception qui eut lieu hier soir sont: le no 30,463, R. P. Lavoie, S.J., directeur des missions de Chine, Québec. Le no 44,083, le Dr Roux, 2280 rue Ste-Catherine est, Montréal. Le no 40,544, Mlle Marguerite Couture, 4085 rue Papineau, Montréal.

Pourtant, un nombre grandissant de jeunes gens s'en viennent au journalisme, chaque année; il y a même une section de journalisme à l'Ecole des Sciences Sociales Economiques et Politiques à Montréal, elle a de ses anciens élèves dans plusieurs salles de rédaction. Or nulle part, dans la plaquette, il n'y a un mot sur cette école, ni sur le journalisme.

La lacune est frappante. Le journalisme serait-il donc qualité et occupation négligeables? M. Perron, un soir, a parlé de ceux qui "échouent dans le journalisme". Serait-ce donc un écueil?

De tout ce tableau, où M. King n'a pas mis d'ombres, il n'y a guère à reprendre. M. Bourassa l'a dit à Papineauville le premier juin, les adversaires du gouvernement King n'ont pu porter contre lui ni contre l'un quelconque de ses ministres la moindre accusation de malversation, depuis neuf ans qu'il tient le pouvoir. Le fait est à noter, il est d'importance, en un pays de régime démocratique.

Pour le présent, M. King insiste surtout, après avoir montré le résultat de son administration passée, sur la préférence britannique et l'imposition de droits compensateurs et d'un tarif saisonnier envers les Etats-Unis. De ces deux derniers articles, les lecteurs du *Devoir* se rappellent ce qu'a dit M. Bourassa dans son discours du 15 mai aux Communes et dans sa revue des travaux parlementaires devant ses électeurs, à Saint-André-Avellin (voir le *Devoir* du 2 juin). Le tarif compensateur a ses raisons; il correspond à une demande générale dans des groupes d'électeurs nombreux. Le gouvernement y a ajouté, après que M. Bourassa et d'autres députés eurent exprimé là-dessus l'avis qu'un tarif saisonnier, déjà suggéré par feu M. Roch Lanctôt, protégerait mieux le cultivateur et l'horticulteur, de nouvelles modifications, équitables pour ceux-ci. Peut-être cela ne donnera-t-il pas tout le résultat qu'en attendent les intéressés; du moins ils obtiennent le degré de protection périodique qu'ils ont réclamée.

Quant au long plaidoyer de M. King pour une préférence britannique accrue et unilatérale, aucun lecteur du *Devoir* ne peut ignorer là-dessus le point de vue du *Devoir*. M. Bourassa l'a dit aux Communes, il l'a répété à Saint-André et à Mont-Laurier, nous ne sommes pas, ici, partisans de la préférence britannique telle que l'expose le budget Dunning. *"Il s'agit d'une question de commerce. Nous devrions, l'automne prochain, faire des propositions commerciales équitables au gouvernement anglais, au lieu d'accorder à l'avance une certaine faveur à une industrie ou à l'autre. Nous devrions entamer des négociations avec le gouvernement anglais en affirmant que le Canada est disposé à favoriser l'importation des marchandises anglaises en général, pourvu que nous sachions ce que les Anglais consentiraient à faire pour nous. De cette façon nous pourrions obtenir des accords commerciaux favorables et amener la Grande-Bretagne à acheter notre blé plutôt que celui de l'Argentine ou d'autres pays..... Il me semble que si nous voulions offrir des avantages commerciaux au gouvernement britannique et au peuple anglais, nous devions agir avec eux comme nous l'avons fait avec les Américains: énoncer nos conditions, non pas dans un esprit mercantile, mais sur la base solide de l'équité et des affaires"* (M. Bourassa, discours du 15 mai aux Communes, *Débats*, version française, pp. 2200-2201). Aussi bien, la partie du discours de M. King à Brantford où il traite de la préférence britannique est la plus faible, si celle où il parle des droits compensateurs et du tarif saisonnier sur les importations d'origine américaine est meilleure, plus solidement étayée.

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* * *

A Vancouver, il y a quelques heures, M. Bennett, en termes enflammés, a sommé M. King de se rappeler qu'une seule question se débat, à cette élection-ci: celle de ramener la prospérité économique au pays, qu'il représente conduit à la ruine par le ministère, appauvri, dévasté. Le seul remède, c'est une protection élevée. L'élection ne se fait pas sur un champ aussi restreint que cela. Il n'y a pas devant l'électeur que le problème tarifaire, le budget Dunning. Notre situation économique, pour une grande part, se rattache à la stupide politique de guerre du passé. La question tarifaire a du poids, certes; mais elle n'est qu'un des aspects de notre politique générale. On l'a dit ailleurs, elle tient une place secondaire dans l'ensemble de la situation. M. Bennett rattache tout à la protection. C'est une erreur. Le tarif n'est pas une panacée; quoi que l'on en pense, l'on ne doit pas oublier le reste, ni chercher à le faire oublier.

Au premier rang des questions vitales pour le Canada, il y a celle de l'impérialisme politique. M. Bennett, à Vancouver, n'a pas répondu à M. King qui lui demande quelle serait à Londres l'attitude de ses ministres, à supposer qu'il prît le pouvoir le 28 juillet; qui, par exemple, pourrait y parler comme M. Lapointe, en 1926, en 1929; quels représentants il y enverrait, capables d'y traiter avec la franchise, la fermeté, la diplomatie de ceux qui, depuis 1926, ont obtenu pour le Canada la situation que l'on sait, ont inauguré là-bas une politique franchement canadienne. M. Bennett répond dédaigneusement (*Star* du 18 juin, page 2), parle de *"paper negotiations"*, ne veut pas admettre que, sur ce point, le gouvernement présent ait fait quoi que ce soit, obtenu quoi que ce soit de bon. C'est tenir pour négligeable le progrès accompli par le Canada dans la voie de l'autonomie complète, depuis 1921; c'est montrer un bout d'oreille à la fois coloniale et jingoe, tandis que le gouvernement, lui, peut se féliciter justement de ce qu'il a obtenu là-bas depuis 1921, surtout depuis 1926.

M. King, s'il expose de façon peu convaincante la question d'une préférence accrue, unilatérale, sans rien en retour, parle mieux et plus judicieusement du *"parti qui a travaillé et réussi"*, mis en opposition à *"celui qui a fait de l'opposition et de l'obstruction"* dans la voie de l'autonomie. Et là-dessus, son interpellation à M. Bennett mérite une réponse plus précise que les paroles à la fois vagues et cavalières du chef de l'opposition.

Faisons le voeu qu'il la donne enfin au pays, d'ici le 26 juin, — date où il parlera à Montréal, — ou du moins ce soir-là même. Car il n'y a pas, pour les Canadiens fiers d'être Canadiens, que le tarif, ni la protection. *"Canada first"*, a dit M. Bennett. C'est très bien. Mais dans nos relations économiques seulement? Et qui croira que tout l'avenir d'un pays est enfermé derrière la muraille la plus haute d'un protectionnisme *"brick for brick"*?

Georges PELLETIER

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 16966

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

L'Evenement June 19/30

M. KING VISITE SA FORTERESSE

Rappeler que M. King doit ses succès électoraux à la province de Québec et à ses vieux lutteurs libéraux, ce n'est pas manquer d'égard envers le premier ministre du Canada. Surtout si nous nous empressons d'ajouter que, sans des talents particuliers et certaine habileté administrative, M. King n'aurait pas su maintenir son prestige même auprès d'un altruiste comme M. Lapointe et de ses ardents partisans québecois. Après dix ans de rentrée dans l'arène fédérale, et huit années de gouvernement, c'est probablement encore à Québec, de toutes les villes du Canada, que la visite de M. King et ses discours sont le plus impatiemment attendus. Aussi est-ce mieux que suivre une tradition d'hospitalité, c'est aller au-devant d'un voeu populaire que de souhaiter la bienvenue à M. King, en son nom personnel et en sa qualité de chef du parti libéral canadien, lorsqu'il vient passer en revue son état-major et l'armée de ses partisans canadiens-français, dans l'ancienen forteresse autrefois conquise par son illustre devancier — Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Nous sommes certain qu'il lui sera fait, comme toujours, une réception enthousiaste, et nous formulons l'espoir que la température sera favorable à une grande et belle assemblée.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 16967

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Hamilton Spectator June 19, 1930.

U. S. AND PREMIER KING

Premier Mackenzie King's speech in Brantford, with which he opened the election campaign for his party, is being carefully—and rather nervously—scrutinized in the United States. Canada is Uncle Sam's "best customer," and the humor which that customer displays of not taking it lying down is causing general alarm; it must be said, however, that it creates little or no surprise. As keen business people, citizens of the United States fully realize Canada's position; there is no disposition to regard whatever retaliatory measures may be adopted by this Dominion as a sign of unfriendliness or an unwillingness to trade on a reciprocal basis. It is realized that Canada's action is entirely one of self-defense, if not of self-preservation. "American business shrewdness, American shopkeeping sense must certainly appear to have fallen into stupidity, thus to alienate neighbors who have been the largest purchasers of our wares," says the New York Times. "Prime Minister King is for the most friendly relations with this country, and, as a Liberal and former free-trader, is himself desirous of putting no check upon the free flow of commodities between the two countries. From it both stand to gain, just as both are likely to lose from any artificial restrictions upon trade. However, the final word of the Canadian government is that it is unable to consider questions of international commerce except upon 'a reciprocal basis.'"

It is pointed out that Canada makes no "protest;" all that Premier King does is to state the position of this country in a way which cannot possibly be misunderstood. President Hoover is appealed to by the Times to take up the case of Canada without delay, in view of the president's statement that he considered the powers of the tariff commission quite adequate to deal fairly and effectively with the grievances of other nations. It is quite evident that the stand taken by the Canadian government is having the effect of arousing public opinion in the United States to a sense of the probable consequences of the passage of the Hawley-Smooth legislation. The stimulation of imperial sentiment for which recent developments are responsible is another factor which is not lost sight of in the discussion.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 16968

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The London Free Press June 20, 1930.

Mr. King's Half Truths

Hon. Dr. Manion was right when he said that Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King equivocates and deals in half truths. It is hard to keep patience with a man who twists and turns his facts like Mr. King. Take for example his Peterboro speech of Tuesday night, in which to prove that he was not unfair to Ontario and that his "not a nickel to a Tory Government" speech meant nothing, he quoted statistics to show that since be became premier the Dominion Government had paid to Ontario a total of $31,231,805. This sounds very impressive. But let us examine the facts.

Under the British North America Act, passed in 1867, the Dominion Government must pay to each province an annual subsidy. Mr. King has no alternative. This has been paid to Ontario ever since Confederation. It totals $2,642,611.65 annually. Mr. King has the audacity to claim credit for this. The credit belongs to the Fathers of Confederation. Then Mr. King proceeded to point out what his Government had paid for highways, technical education and agriculture to Ontario. When Sir Robert Borden was prime minister he passed legislation whereby the Dominion Government assisted the provinces in the building of highways, the development of agriculture, and the encouragement of technical education. This legislation covered a ten-year period, and the time had not run out when Mr. King obtained power. Mr. King, under statute, had to pay this amount. As soon as the legislation expired Mr. King refused to continue it. He said it was obnoxious legislation. All these grants to Ontario have been cut off. Mr. King is claiming credit for payments to Ontario which were passed by a Conservative Government and which have now been eliminated by Mr. King. This he did not tell the people of Peterboro or Brantford.

In 1922, when the present Government came into power, Ontario was receiving $6,000,877.64 annually from the Dominion treasury. By 1929 that figure had been reduced to $2,736,607. Here is a comparative statement of federal payments to Ontario in the years 1922 and 1929:

	1922	1929
Statutory subsidy	$2,642,611.68	$2,642,611.68
Highway	2,047,918.28	Dropped
Agriculture	336,303.26	Dropped
Technical Education	314,206.97	Dropped
Employment offices	82,764.92	61,570.02
Unemployment relief	519,598.85	Dropped
Eradication venereal disease	57,472.68	32,425.43
	$6,000,877.64	$2,736,007.62

Premier King, in his efforts to cover up his five-cent speech, to offset his refusal to give aid for unemployment to Tory provinces, cites what he has done for the provinces. But he has included in his statement grants that he has now cut off to Ontario. He has cited half truths. He has reduced the assistance to Ontario practically to the subsidy arranged under the British North America Act. He tries to claim credit which belongs to the Fathers of Confederation.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D16969

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Leader-Post, June 2/30

Statements of Fact

Premier King, speaking at Peterboro, Ont., Tuesday night, in the second address of his campaign, charged Mr. Bennett with exaggerating the unemployment situation in Canada and with exploiting it for his own political ends. Pointing to the virtually world-wide nature of unemployment, he emphasized that the world is now passing through a period of price dislocation following the recent financial crisis in the stock markets. In some countries this price dislocation had led to a pronounced industrial depression and to grave unemployment. As for Canada, however, no country in the world had suffered less from the present depression than this country; indeed, no country had come through the recent financial crisis with a more creditable showing than the Dominion.

Mr. King has appraised the Canadian unemployment situation in the broad way that it should be viewed, and many who heard Mr. Bennett discuss this situation at his recent Regina meeting will note the contrast in the two leaders' whole discussion of it. Mr. Bennett ignored the unemployment that exists, and on a much more serious scale than in Canada, in the United States, Great Britain and several other countries. One would gather from the Conservative leader's remarks that Canada was the only country in the world with a problem of this nature.

An interesting tribute to the wealth of economic knowledge that Mr. King brings to discussion of the unemployment situation and other economic problems comes from R. J. Deachman, well known Western journalist. Says this writer: "Mr. Mackenzie King has been a student of financial conditions all his life. He is an economist of exceptional and outstanding ability. He notes the trend; he sees the facts."

It is this same wealth of economic knowledge that, in part, induces Mr. King to reject the fiscal policy that Mr. Bennett offers as a solution of unemployment and other Canadian problems. And it is interesting in this connection to compare employment conditions in Canada and the country to the south that Mr. Bennett holds up to Canada as a model of national management. In the period from 1923 to 1927 (the latest year for which figures are at present available) there was a decline of 537,000 in the number of men engaged in industrial work in the United States and during the same period there was an increase in the number employed in Canada of 93,666. The direct reflection of this is found in the decline in the movement of Canadians to the United States and the setting up of a considerable movement in the opposite direction. The fiscal policy of the United States and of Hon. R. B. Bennett is one that penalizes the worker, restricts the development of basic industries and increases unemployment. As has been pithily said, higher tariffs increase prices; increased prices lessen consumption; lessened consumption means less employment.

Premier King's analysis, in his Peterboro speech, of economic conditions in Canada served as an effective rebuttal of Mr. Bennett's disparagement of Canadian conditions and of that of one of Mr. Bennett's candidates as well—F. W. Turnbull of Regina. Many will recall the blue ruin talk that found a considerable place in the Regina Conservative candidate's remarks at the Armories the night of his leader's appearance here. Mr. King did not go as far as he could have gone in demonstrating that conditions in Canada are basically sound and that a good deal of prosperity obtains. It may be said that the value of manufactured products in Canada increased from $2,482,000,000 in 1922 to nearly $4,000,000,000 last year, bringing Canada to seventh place among the nations for industrial production; that our export trade grew from $740,000,000 to $1,364,000,000 in the same period, and our total trade from $1,501,000,000 to $2,655,000,000, establishing a new high record.

In the face of facts such as these, Mr. Bennett and his candidates have the effrontery to represent Canadian conditions as in a dire plight. Facts may not be as noisy as mere words, but they are frequently infinitely more eloquent of truth.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D16969

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Leader-Post, June 21/30

Statements of Fact

Premier King, speaking at Peterboro, Ont., Tuesday night, in the second address of his campaign, charged Mr. Bennett with exaggerating the unemployment situation in Canada and with exploiting it for his own political ends. Pointing to the virtually world-wide nature of unemployment, he emphasized that the world is now passing through a period of price dislocation following the recent financial crisis in the stock markets. In some countries this price dislocation had led to a pronounced industrial depression and to grave unemployment. As for Canada, however, no country in the world had suffered less from the present depression than this country; indeed, no country had come through the recent financial crisis with a more creditable showing than the Dominion.

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The Toronto Mail and Empire June 19, 1930.

D 16970

THE PUBLIC HAS TIRED OF BEING FOOLED.

At Peterboro the prime minister stated that he had not refused to assist Conservative provinces in the relief of unemployment. We fail to see how Mr. King hopes to gain anything by denying his own words clearly printed in Hansard. That official record of parliamentary debate shows that on April 3rd the premier deliberately asserted that while he might do something for Progressive provinces, he would not give five cents or even one cent for unemployment to any "Tory" province. He repeated this statement two or three times and seemed surprised that Conservatives in the House should show any resentment.

The prime minister insists that eight and a half years of Liberal rule has lifted Canada from the slough of despond to an unprecedented condition of universal prosperity. His exact phrases are: "Into years of prosperity which "has not been equalled in history," and "brought Canada to the greatest period of "progress it has ever known." Such statements cause people to rub their eyes and ask themselves if they have been dreaming or merely listening to another Baron Munchausen.

The prime minister is equally unconvincing in his statement regarding the St. Lawrence waterway project. He seeks to unload his incapacity for decision about this vital matter upon the premiers of Ontario and Quebec. The truth is that Mr. King could not move in regard to this project without offending either those who favor or those who oppose it. Mr. Bennett made it clear at Winnipeg that the Conservatives will get along with this undertaking once they are in office. So the country will have to wait for action until after July 28.

Mr. King and his colleagues are, moreover, extremely vulnerable on the charge of inconsistency. The present administration got into office by preaching free trade in the west and protection in the east, and it has maintained its hold upon power by continuing to straddle the fiscal issue. The Dunning budget includes many instances of absolute free trade together with some examples of extremely high tariff protection. In Quebec, Government speakers represent Mr. Bennett as an arch-imperialist who would sacrifice Canada to Great Britain, while in Ontario and the other English-speaking provinces Government campaigners charge the Conservative leader with being hostile to the Mother Country.

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The Telegraph Journal June 20/30

D 16971

QUEBEC WELCOMES MACKENZIE KING

Premier Addresses Gathering in Market Square Despite Rain

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

QUEBEC, June 19—Quebec welcomed the Prime Minister of Canada today in no uncertain manner. Dull skies, wet pavement, intermittent rain, a cool wind, these did not deter a huge crowd from gathering in St. Peter's Market Square, to stand for hours listening to Premier Mackenzie King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and chief Quebec lieutenant of the Prime Minister, and other speakers expound the doctrine of Liberalism.

The Prime Minister dealt with unemployment, taking the position that the Government of which he is the leader is determined to rid Canada of this problem and will bend every energy to the work. He declared the view that the budget, with its provisions for encouraging Empire trade, will have the effect of increasing Canada's business, and this will result in decreasing unemployment.

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The Montreal Gazette June 20, 1930.

D 16972

HUGE QUEBEC CROWD GREETS PREMIER KING

Taschereau Urges Support for Liberal Leader

RECORD IS OUTLINED

Hon. Ernest Lapointe Declares "Whisper of Death" Again Heard

By ABEL VINEBERG.
(Gazette Staff Correspondent.)

Quebec, June 19.—People of the ancient capital showed tonight once more that a leader of one of the great political parties of Canada is ever welcome in their midst, and certain of a hearing by a large multitude.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, came to this hitherto stronghold of Liberalism, and going into St. Sauveur, a part in which that party is looked upon almost as sacred, he found himself the recipient of a great reception by a crowd the number of which is almost impossible to estimate, but which filled the streets for two blocks away.

Rain threatened all evening, and the threat was carried out for a few moments, but the crowd remained standing in the streets, the great majority hearing the speech of the Prime Minister and the other speeches through loud speakers. The speakers' platform was erected on the steps of St. Pierre Hall, without covering, and the danger of a drenching for the speakers as well as for the audience was ever present.

Premier Taschereau, in presenting Premier King, at the request of the chairman, Mayor H. E. Lavigueur, ex-M.P. for Quebec county, said that in all his public life, and that goes back more than 30 years, he had never seen such a large crowd as that of this evening. It was without question one of the largest crowds seen here, and in that way recalled the great meeting addressed in the same neighborhood by the Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen in 1926.

In addition to the Premier, the speakers were Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Lucien Cannon, Major C. G. Power, and Premier Taschereau. Hon. Mr. Lapointe denounced those who decry Canada, as he claimed the Conservatives are doing at present, spoke of the "whisper of death" as again being circulated, and dealt with the problem of Canada's status. The matter of status got even much more attention at the hands of Premier King, for he laid it down that there must be full status for Canada, equal to that enjoyed by any other part of the Commonwealth of British Nations, and equal to that enjoyed by Britain, and this both as to internal and external affairs.

Mr. King linked the matter of unemployment with that of trade, and talking of trade said that in extending the British preference the trail laid out by Laurier in 1897 was being followed. He pictured the arrival of Hon. Charles A. Dunning in Britain on the occasion of the coming fall Imperial Conference, and predicted that for Mr. Dunning there would be a welcome equalled by no welcome ever paid to any other Canadian Minister of Finance.

Mr. King warmly eulogized his colleague, Mr. Lapointe, pointing out that the two had never disagreed in council chamber, due chiefly, he said, to the fact that both had been trained under Laurier, and, in addition, were both imbued with Liberal doctrines and both were true Canadians.

FAMILY IS UNITED.

"In federal affairs I am only a humble soldier, but glad to lend my support to your chief, to my chief, the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King," declared Premier Taschereau, after commenting on the size of the crowd. "The Liberal family at Quebec or Ottawa is a united family, in which we work hand in hand, and we are not divided as are our adversaries. I am happy in the name of the Quebec Government, in the name of the Quebec Legislature, to offer our homage to our leader, and your leader. Mr. King is today leader of the Liberal party. Those who die do not make mistakes as they go to their tombs, and Laurier asked the Liberal party to name as his successor he who will address you. I thank you from the bottom of my heart in the name of the Liberal party, Mr. King, for commencing your political campaign in the province of Quebec in this city. After all, is there a town in the province or country where the Liberal heart beats better than here? Mr. King commenced his campaign in 1926 in Quebec. He commenced among you here where hearts beat Liberal, and this year I know we will give him the same victory as in 1926. Mr. King and the colleagues around him deserve the confidence of the people of Quebec. Look around you and see what he has done for Quebec."

Mr. Taschereau said that it was due to the money voted for the enlargement of the port of Quebec that bigger ships, including those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. were to come to this city and make Quebec one of the great national ports. He could asusre Mr. King that he would find in this province the support needed to enable him to continue to give the good government he had given up to now.

He said he was also happy to pay tribute to the distinguished chief of the province of Quebec, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, and also to render homage to the other chief of the province, Hon. Lucien Cannon. Those two in the federal arena had always been on the firing line, and in the name of the province and Liberal family he wished to say "thank you' to both.

"Mr. King will speak to you in English, but you will give an example to Canada to the effect that the French-Canadians know how to hear and understand and appreciate a speech which is not in their tongue," ended Premier Taschereau.

Hon. Mr. King, rising amidst loud and prolonged applause, started off in French, after first receiving a bouquet of roses from a little giri, a similar compliment having previously been paid to Mr. Lapointe. Both responded in the manner of Laurier to the tributes.

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your fine reception this evening, and I will never forget it," said Mr. King. "I will now speak in my natural language."

Turning into English, the Prime Minister complimented Mr. Lapointe, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Power. He said that in the past it had been customary to give a dual name to a government, such as Baldwin and Lafontaine, and he believed the present Government should be called the Lapointe-King Government. As to Mr. Power, the Premier said that of all members of the House of Commons this year he did not think there had been one who had rendered the Government and country greater service than "Chubby" Power. Mr. Power had worked day and night on two of the most important committees, and the work he and his associates had accomplished was so well-known that it was not necessary to mention it.

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D 16373

Mr. King said the people were called upon to decide on the government for the next four years, and to his mind there were three important points to be considered. The first was the record of the Government which had been in office eight or nine years. He asked that the record be regarded with care and if the record was found to be one of the best it was safe to entrust the same people with the care of the Government for another four years. He suggested there should be a comparison of conditions in 1921, when there had been depression everywhere, when the railways were dislocated and disorganized, when business was in confusion, when people were out of employment, not as today but in multitudes, with the conditions of prosperity of recent years.

The Premier said the matter of taxation should be studied, when it would be found that there had been reduction of taxes and also reduction of debt. The Government had reduced the duties on the implements of production and on many commodities affecting the cost of living, and helped to bring about the better times enjoyed in the recent past. The population question should also be considered, he said, and in this connection, instead of thousands of Canadians going out of the country, as was the case when the Government first came to power, the situation had changed and our own people were coming back from the United States. Mr. King dealt at considerable length with legislation and industrial and labor matters. He recalled that his had been a long connection with such matters, first as Deputy Minister of Labor, and later on as Minister of Labor.

He had often come to Quebec and met the workingmen, he recalled. The Laurier Government had created the Department of Labor, it should be remembered, which had introduced the fair wage clause in government conracts, and he was happy that last session of Parliament it had become the law of the land that the fair wage clause and the eight-hour day should be inserted in all government contracts, and for all government employees. Mr. King dealt with the Grand Trunk strike prior to 1911, and the refusal of the company to carry out its agreement to reinstate the strikers on the same footing as regards rank and pensions as if they had not gone on strike, and it had only been when he had come into power that he, in conjunction with Sir Henry Thornton, had seen to it that the men were righted.

It was one of the matters he had taken up with Sir Henry Thornton when the latter had come over here and discussed the matter of accepting the chairmanship of the Canadian National Railways. The Conservative Government had refused during its time of office, to do justice to the strikers, said Mr. King, which illustrated the difference, in the attitudes of the two Governments. It had been a Liberal Government which had brought in old age pensions, said Mr. King, a law which was being accepted more generally in Canada. This latter statement brought no applause, since this province has hitherto refused to accept the federal law.

STOCK CRASH HAD EFFECT.

The Prime Minister turned to the matter of unemployment, saying it required attention from all who have to do with government. There was a great deal of unemployment throughout the world, and some had come in Canada. Last year there had been a very serious dislocation of prices as a result of speculation on the stock exchange and a crash which took place in that regard. That crash had its effect on employment not only in the United States but in Europe and in Canada, as well. In this country people who thought they had money invested found that the money was not there, and began to cease to give employment to many people. It also happened at the same time that whereas in former years Canada had been selling great quantities of wheat to England the situation had become so that the wheat did not move, and the railway companies did not have the business, and little by little began to lessen their staffs, and, one business affecting other lines, there had come other unemployment. But, said Mr. King, both of those were temporary conditions, conditions not likely to last, but while here they created a situation that was serious for a number of people.

Mr. King said he had heartily agreed with Sir Henry Thornton as to the policy of keeping as many men as possible employed, and had promised him support to the limit for that policy. The Government had also aided by keeping men at work in coal mining tests, and had continued its programme of construction work during the winter time.

"We have tried to deal with this problem in a constructive fashion, but notwithstanding what we have done, because this depression is world-wide, because there are thousands upon thousands of men unemployed in the United States and Britain, we, too, feel some of the effects of it, and we have a problem which has to be met and met in a constructive way."

The Premier added: "The only remedy Mr. Bennett has proposed for the unemployment problem is the summoning of a special session of Parliament immediately after the present election. May I say to the leader of the Opposition that this is not a remedy at all. The mere summoning of a special session of Parliament does not afford the means of solving this or any other great social or economic problem. A special session of Parliament to consider the unemployment problem could only be of value if there were some definite and well-considered proposal to submit to it. If Mr. Bennett should be summoned, then he must have either in his own mind, or in the mind of his followers, some tangible scheme for the relief of unemployment. If he has such a scheme in mind, he certainly did not make any attempt to reveal it during the last session of Parliament.

"So far as one can judge from Mr. Bennett's utterance, both then and during the present campaign, or from the utterances of his followers during the past two sessions of Parliament, there are only three specific remedies which the Conservative party is prepared to offer to the Canadian people as a remedy for the unemployment problem. One is an all-around increase in the tariff in imitation of an American policy which has not prevented an unemployment problem in the United States, vastly more serious than our own, and which has led, during the past few months to an estimated total of unemployed workmen in the neighborhood of 4,000,000. Or perhaps Mr. Bennett proposes to carry into effect the immigration policy of General MacRae, his chief lieutenant in the present campaign, which would involve this country in the expenditure of $500,000,000 in order to bring out 300,000 immigrants to western Canada.

"May I remind you that this proposal was only made a year ago, and put forth in the House of Commons with the apparent approval of the leader of the Conservative party. The only other policy which Mr. Bennett may have in mind, is admittedly not a remedy, but an ineffective palliative for the problem, namely contributions from the Dominion treasury to the provinces, for the purpose of unemployment relief. Moreover, this policy does not require a special session of Parliament, as an emergent condition could be met, if need be, by Governor-General's warrant.

"If Mr. Bennett is serious in proposing a special session of Parliament, let him say quite definitely which, if any, of these policies he wishes to introduce as a solution of the problem which he is now endeavoring to exploit and exaggerate for political purposes.

"So far as the Liberal administration is concerned, let me again make it clear that we have the keenest and most sympathetic concern for those who are unemployed, and propose to deal with the question along lines recommended not only by constitutional propriety, but by economic investigations. We are not waiting for a special session of Parliament in order to deal with the several features of unemployment which may present themselves during the ensuing months. The whole question of unemployment is one which requires co-operative study and co-operative action by dominion,

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provincial and municipal authorities together with organizations of manufacturers and laborers representing the interests of those most severely affected by any slackening in the business of our country. Having this fact in mind, and having also in mind that no province has yet applied to the Dominion Government for monetary assistance in unemployment relief, we arranged, at the close of the past session of Parliament to summon a dominion-province conference with the least possible delay, following the present election campaign.

"From the time that it was decided to summon this conference, departments of the Government have been engaged in gathering data to bring before it during its session. We have also been in close communication with the provincial, municipal and other interested bodies who are engaged in a similar preliminary study of the problem, and will thus be able to secure a much more accurate survey of the entire situation than was possible during the last session of Parliament. The Dominion-provincial conference will be comprised of ministers and others whose business it is to be familiar with the several phases of the unemployment problem which will be discussed; it will include not only responsible ministers and representatives of Dominion, provincial and municipal Governments, but will also have the advantage of having expert evidence from representatives of labor organizations, manufacturers' associations and other similar bodies.

"From the standpoint of efficiency and constitutional propriety, a Dominion-provincial conference on unemployment is infinitely superior to a special session of Parliament. A special session is convened normally only to meet a grave national emergency. Were Canada to summon a special session of Parliament, as Mr. Bennett has proposed, it would undoubtedly advertise to the world that Canada is suffering from a very perilous situation which does not, in fact, exist. There is a right way and a wrong way in approaching every question. The right way in this case is by co-operation; the wrong way is by attempting to bring the unemployment question into the sphere of party controversy on the floors of Parliament. There is also an economical or an extravagant way to approach the question. A special session of Parliament is an extravagant method of dealing with this question. Besides being futile and unnecessary, it would cost the people of this country no less than $2,000,000 without a guarantee of any more practicable remedy for unemployment than emerged from the discussion of the last session.

CONFERENCE BEST WAY.

"This great dominion-provincial conference which is to be held, will, I believe, help us to work out a feasible scheme which will be suited to meet the great question of seasonal unemployment and other forms of unemployment which may arise. May I say that out of that conference I believe something will come which will be constructive and helpful, and something which will go far towards meeting the present situation. May I add that so far as I personally am concerned, I do not know of anything which would give me more real satisfaction and pleasure than to be of some real service at a conference of that character, if I am permitted to do so."

Hon. Mr. King said the only country which has not raised its tariff against Canada was Britain. Canadian farmers and manufacturers got the same privilges in the British market as the British farmers and British manufacturers, and the effect of the Dunning tariff would be to divert purchases from the United States to Britain, and, in turn, that would enable Britain to buy more from Canada.

"In doing this I cannot but feel that we are repeating what Laurier tried to do when he came back from the Diamond Jubilee in 1897," said the Premier. "He knew you cannot sell things to people unless you buy from them. All trade is in the nature of exchange, and if you want to sell to another country you must more or less buy from her also. Laurier under the British preference was giving Britain a chance to sell more goods here, and as a result knew that we would be sure of a market in the old land, and we are but repeating the policies of Laurier. This Budget gives a wider preference, and we all know that the people of Britain, whether Liberal, Conservative or Labor, all cheer for the Liberal Government of Canada for what it has done in this Budget."

Mr. King asked his audience to think of the feeling in Britain when it was said in Britain at the coming Imperial Economic Conference that Canada had given a wider preference which was believed would be helpful to Britain, and the suggestion thrown out that the Canadian people look to Britain to see what can be done towards helping Canada sell to Britain.

"Don't you think that the British Government will be able to find some means of helping to improve trade so as to help in the prosperity of Canada?" he asked. "I am sure the British Government will do its utmost to co-operate with us in helping to solve this great question of trade, which has to do with the problem of unemployment, and could any man be thought of to speak for Canadian trade better qualified than Mr. Dunning?"

Mr. King turned to the question of status, going back to Laurier in 1897 when the Liberal chieftain had spoken of the "Galaxy" of nations. Place that word "Galaxy" alongside of the word commonwealth, and note the accomplishment. Laurier had seen that the only way in which the Empire would always endure had been by equality of status. He had believed in the Empire, but also believed that his own country should have the same position as a nation as every other part of the Empire, that Canada was just as much entitled to be a nation as Britain was entitled to be a nation and once all came to have an equal status, then would come the co-operation. Laurier had laid down two principles, if we were to be a nation, the first being that we must be a united country in all respects, a happy and united country, and, said Mr. King, that was what the present Government sought to do, following in Laurier's foot steps.

WANT SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"As one who knew him intimately, enjoyed his friendship and confidence and revered him, I have sought in every way to further the conception of unity, whether of province and province, or creed and creed, or class and class. I have striven with my colleagues to serve the same Liberal point of view so as to bring about unity. While we have stood for unity, we have stood for nationality. We put stress on the word nation, meaning that in all things that pertain to matters of government, whether of internal or external affairs, we want to be able to have self-government in every sense of the term."

The march towards nationhood, continued the Premier, had been the result of the work of many years, and was largely the work of Liberalism. Some of the progress had come when the country had reached new stature following the tragedy of the war. At this point, the Premier turned aside to say that the highest duty of the Government was to see to it that those who had sacrificed themselves in the war were not forgotten; also that those who had come back impaired should be cared for, and in the legislation of last session these ideas had been kept in mind in the name of the Canadian people. Turning back to the nationhood issue, Mr. King said that there were still some further constitutional developments to come in the matter of full nationhood. He traced the progress made by Canada under his Government in the matter of signing treaties and naming ministers to the United States, France and Japan, and one of the treaties bringing in the name of the late Hon. Jas. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, Mr. King turned aside to pay the following compliment:

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"Speaking here in the province of Quebec for the first time, let me say how greatly we deplore the loss of so noble a spirit, but how much all of us continue to revere his memory and follow his example."

Mr. King said that it was true that Sir Robert Borden, at the time of the signing of the peace treaty, had taken up the matter of a representative at Washington, but he had an entirely different idea to that held by the Liberals, and had wanted a Canadian associated with the British embassy. What of the attitude of Hon. R. B. Bennett? asked Mr. King. He quoted Mr. Bennett as saying in the House of Commons on April 13, 1927, the following words on the question:

"I am wholly opposed to the establishment of this embassy at Washington. It is but the doctrine of separation, it is but the evidence to many minds of the end of our connection with the Empire. For that is what it means. It is nothing else ultimately, because if we are a sovereign state we cannot belong to the British Empire."

Premier King commented on this Bennett view: "The other side is that if we are not a sovereign nation we have to have other people act for us in matters which concern our own affairs."

He quoted Mr. Bennett, talking to the Toronto Business Men's Conservative Club on June 14, 1923 as follows:

"I had hoped in my younger days, and I have not entirely lost my hope yet, that in maintainig the unity and solidarity of this Commonwealth of Nations we call the British Empire, we might attach Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders to the embassies abroad of the Empire. It may come that some Canadian may be Ambassador of the British Empire, just as much to be achieved by his ambition as if born within the sound of Bow Bells.

"I see no reason why that hope should be disturbed today. I see no reason why we should have separate embassies and legations, but rather embassies and legations should be of the united Empire, and every part of the Empire might find representation there when the moment of peril come, and they could speak with one voice without divided authority."

The Premier commented: "You note his proposal? Is that what we as Canadians want? Is that his idea of expressing our nationhood, or has he changed his mind? If he holds to it, how can he speak of putting Canada first, and want a full Canadian nationality in the truest sense? Does he think Canada is not entitled to equality of status? I am inclined to think, from his speeches in Parliament, he is far from ready to admit that Canada is a nation in the true sense of the word, or possesses equality with Britain."

Mr. King quoted Mr. Bennett once more, this time speaking at Halifax on July 26, 1928, when the Conservative leader is reported to have said: "What is meant by this talk of equality of status? What do all these legations mean? There can't be two kings. This may not mean what it seems and it may seem what it is, but it serves to make this country an independent nation. I say, for myself and for the Conservative party, that we in Canada are not prepared as yet to separate our allegiance to the British Empire. If Mr. King is sincere he will answer this question: 'What port are you bound for?' If we are independent, Mr. King should let us know that the people might have a say before it is too late."

Mr. King commented: "I think when I answered him that my chart was the British constitution as it had developed during the years and that port I was headed for was a united and happy country, that would be as much a nation as any nation in any part of the world. I think I told Mr. Bennett very plainly that if the Empire was to endure it would endure only on the cornerstone of self-government of every part, and I believe that if every part was recognized as a nation you would then have a great Empire that would never be overthrown, and would be a co-operating commonwealth in the true sense of the word."

Mr. King ended by painting a word picture of the importance of Canada in the scheme of world things. Bounded by two oceans Canada was closer to Asia than was Europe, the composition of her population was a link between France and Britain, and her position as a neighbor of the United States constituted much also from the point of view of being interpreter between the nations.

MAYOR PRESIDES.

Mayor H. E. Lavigeur of Quebec, ex-M.P., for Quebec county presided at the meeting and said the meeting recalled the Laurier meeting in 1917 at which he had also presided, having then also been chief magistrate.

Senator Georges Parent led off, and congratulated the Government on having honored the county in having chosen its representative in the House of Commons for a superior position, but at the same time he could not but regret having left the county after representing it for 17 years. He hoped to serve those whom he had grown to like in the superior position to which he had been sent. Now that the county was vacant he hoped a fitting candidate would be selected to be sent to the House of Commons. He hoped the electors would not listen to slander when making a choice, for it would be doing the French-Canadian race no good to destroy each other.

Speaking in English, Senator Parent told Premier King that nowhere in Canada had his work been more recognized than in the province of Quebec, but he hoped that all the other provinces would join with Quebec in returning him to power on July 28.

The presentation of Hon. Ernest Lapointe as the worthy successor of Laurier and the idol of the province was greeted with applause by the crowd.

Hon. Mr. Lapointe whose constituency is the neighboring one of Quebec East, thanked the people for turning out in such numbers to welcome the Liberal Leader. Quebec had been faithful to Mr. King, and as long as Mr. King was what he was the province of Quebec would remain faithful to him. "Recently the Conservative Prime Minister of Ontario said that the issue was Mackenzie King," said Hon. Mr. Lapointe.

"In the name of the Canadian Liberal party I accept the challenge, and pick up the gauge of battle. Mackenzie King represents the Canadian soul in all its clearness. He represents the Canadian conscience in the eyes of the world. He is a Canadian in all the acceptance of the word. He is a Liberal, faithful to the principles of Liberalism as preached by Laurier. Like all men he is not exempt from slanderous attacks. Only recently a Conservative member of Ontario used the radio to throw its venom of slander upon my chief, speaking with all the violence of a renegade and the rage of a jealous person. Those who think it a duty to attack the Prime Minister are building their hopes upon shifting sand. Mr. King has at his service many talents, a sense of devotion, a desire for hard work, and above all, a complete disinterestedness."

Hon. Mr. Lapointe spoke of conditions as they existed in 1921, drawing a picture of sombre conditions at that time, and claimed under Mr. King Canada had received a direction which made it the seventh manufacturing nation in the world, and brought national harmony to replace disunion. Mr. Lapointe said tariff matters were difficult in Canada, because of geography and the distinct elements which exist and the Government had followed a truly national policy, setting up a tariff board and getting expert opinion on such matters.

He claimed the Dunning tariff had been accepted in all parts of the country. He spoke of debt reduction since 1921, and yet Mr. Bennett was going through the country crying ruin. The "whisper of death" was again being heard, said Mr. Lapointe. It was false to say that conditions were better in the United States than in Canada, or that Canadians were still going to the United States. The United States had 3,500,000 unemployed, according to Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, while as to emigration the figures showed that

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such New England cities as New Bedford, Fall River and Lowell had lost population in the last ten years and it had been to such cities the people of this province had been wont to go. The drop in the population showed French-Canadians had been returning to Quebec. What cities of Canada has suffered such reductions in population as the New England towns?

Canada would develop despite the slanders of the Tories, who seek to lower Canada in the eyes of the world, Hon. Mr. Lapointe rose to a high point of eloquence when he spoke of the necessity of racial and national harmony. A country could not grow when there was discord. It was necessary to have equality and justice for all citizens, and certainly the King Government was the Government of all classes and all races. National harmony and peace existed in Canada today because of the leadership given the country by Mackenzie King. National harmony had been aided by the restoration of the natural resources to the western provinces, and the Duncan Commission in the maritime provinces.

Turning to the Imperial Conference and the principles laid down there which had made the conference a historic one, Mr. Lapointe said union and liberty did not mean absorption.

"I have no hesitation in saying that a free Canada and a strong Canada is more of a guarantee for the permanency of the association of the British nations than a Canada which would not have all the liberty it enjoys today," said Mr. Lapointe. Mr. Lapointe said when he went to the next Imperial Conference he would work to bring into harmony certain British laws, passed in the colonial days of Canada, and Canadian laws, so that there would be equality for Canada in all respects.

"Will you send to the Imperial Conference men who will speak for Canada as a nation, or will you send men who will speak for Canada as if a minor in need of a tutor?" he asked.

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Montreal Daily Star June 20/30

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King Offers Conference To Solve Unemployment

Prime Minister, Speaking at Quebec, Proposes Consultation Amongst Provinces And Large Employers—Emphasizes Government's Record in Labor Legislation

QUEBEC, June 20.—(Star Special by Staff Correspondent).—The St. Pierre Market Place was crowded last night, despite the unfavorable weather, by residents of Quebec district who gathered in thousands to see and hear Premier Mackenzie King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Lucien Cannon and others set forth the Liberal doctrine and defend the policies of the Liberal Government.

The shade of Laurier was freely invoked during the night's oratory, not a single speaker failing to make an appeal to the memory of the great leader of former days. Sir Wilfrid's name was pronounced 29 times during the evening by various orators, and the audience was assured that the present Liberal leaders were striving earnestly to walk in the paths to which their illustrious master had trained them.

To Hold Conference On Unemployment

Premier King dealt at length with the Government's attitude, and Liberal party's attitude, toward labor and also in regard to unemployment. In the latter respect, he announced that, instead of calling a special session of Parliament to talk about unemployment, as Hon. R. B. Bennett had promised to do, if returned to power, the Liberal Government proposed to call a conference of all interested parties, representatives of the Federal and all the Provincial Governments, labor bodies, manufacturing associations, large employers of labor like the railway companies, and so on—everybody who could be expected to contribute some useful suggestion for the solution of the problem. If from their deliberations there resulted some decisions which it required special legislation to put into effect, no time would then be lost in calling Parliament together to pass the necessary statutory provisions. This, Premier King thought was a much wiser plan than calling Parliament together without having any specific proposal to put before them.

The Premier pointed to the many acts of labor legislation which had been passed by the Liberal Government, including the Old Age Pensions Act. Not so much as a smile from the Provincial Premier, sitting on the platform near Mr. King, indicated that he recognized the project which the Liberal Government has consistently refused to put into effect in this Province, and which the local Conservatives have been clamoring to have applied here.

Mandate Wanted To Go To London

Hon. Ernest Lapointe furnished the audience with the reason for the present election. The cause of it all, he explained, was that Hon. R. B. Bennett had declared in the House of Commons that Mr. King and his ministers had no mandate from the people to go to the Imperial Conference in England this year. Thereupon Mr. King had decided to go to the people and obtain an unequivocal mandate, and the question for the people now to decide was who they wanted to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and in subsequent negotiations with the rest of the Empire. "People like us, who will represent you as a grown-up nation, or people who want to represent you as minors, still in tutelage and in need of a legal guardian to protect your interests?"

Premier Taschereau introduced the Prime Minister, referring to him as "Your leader and mine."

The fates dealt unkindly with the organization. All day long the weather was threatening and for some time before the meeting was scheduled to open, rain fell in torrents. At 7 o'clock, however, it cleared up somewhat, and did not rain again until the Premier rose to speak. The fact that rain began to fall soon after he rose to speak undoubtedly hampered Mr. King, as he obviously felt it necessary, during the earlier part of his speech, to hurry along as rapidly as possible, lest the weather should become worse and possibly prevent him from finishing.

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Hucksters Threatened To Usurp Meeting

So little likelihood did there seem to be of the weather clearing up for the meeting, that when the crowd began to gather they found a number of market stands already set up for this morning's market, and loaded with lake trout, eels, kippers and other fish, besides a good many baskets of fruit.

The growing crowd jested freely over the array of fish and fruit, right in front of the speaker's platform, while groups of people on the platform denounced it as an outrage, contending that the city council, the police, the Liberal organization and various other authorities deserved censure for allowing the market gargeners and fish mongers to interfere with the meeting. When the hour advanced however and the rain still kept off, the owners of the stands came back, explained that they had set up their stock in the belief that it would rain too hard to hold an open air meeting. Fish, eels, apples and bananas were loaded back on to trucks, and the crowd was at liberty to close in on the platform in peace, if not in comfort.

Premier King opened his remarks in French. "I wish to thank you all for your very kindly welcome this evening" he said in quite good French, "and will now proceed to address you in my native tongue."

He paid lavish compliments to Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Major C. G. Power, and the shade of Laurier, but decided to get to the meat of his speech quickly when some heavy drops of rain began to fall.

He asked the people to give their attention to the record of the Liberal Goernment, and to judge them by that. He pointed to the time he first had associations with the working people of Quebec, when he was a de-

Labor. He received a number of letters at that time from Mr. Grenier dealing with labor questions, and now that Mr. Grenier had passed on, he held those letters amongst his most treasured possessions. During those years, he had learned at the feet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and was still determined to carry on the work started by that great statesman.

Government's Record In Labor Legislation

He pointed to the labor legislation which the Liberal Goernment had given the country. It included the fair wage and eight hour day clauses in Government contracts; the Old Age Pensions Act; labor representation on the board of directors of the National Railways; and the restoration to old C.N.R. workers of the pension rights which some of them lost years ago through their participation in the Grand Trunk strike.

There was now a great problem confronting the Government, in the unemployment which was rife, not only in Canada, but in all the countries of the world. Factors which contributed to the unemployment trouble in Canada, were the stock market crash of last year, and the falling off of wheat exports. The first meant that people who thought they had money to invest found they hadn't and consequently were not able to keep as many men working for them as they otherwise would; the second implied less railway traffic and therefore less work for railwaymen. The Government under Mr. King had authorized Sir Henry Thornton to keep men at work on the C.N.R. even if it meant loss of revenue, rather than add to the unemployment in the Dominion. The Government had also made extended concessions in regard to the movement of coal from the western provinces, in order to keep men working as much and as long as possible in that industry. They had also carried on public works in winter, at greater cost than would be the case in summer, in order to keep as many people working as possible.

A problem still existed, however, and had to be met in a constructive way. The Liberal Government would endeavor to put forward something really constructive and efficient. Hon. R. B. Bennett, on the other hand, had nothing constructive to offer.

Bennett Scored On Unemployment

"The only remedy Mr. Bennett has proposed for the unemployment problem is the summoning of a special session of Parliament immediately after the present election. May I say to the leader of the Opposition that this is not a remedy at all. The mere summoning of a special session of Parliament does not afford the means of solving this or any other great social or economic problem. A special session of Parliament to consider the unemployment problem could only be of value if there were some definite and well-considered proposal to submit to it. If Mr. Bennett should be summoned, then he must have either in his own mind, or in the mind of his followers, some tangible scheme for the relief of unemployment. If he has such a scheme in mind, he certainly did not make any attempt to reveal it during the last session of Parliament.

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"So far as one can judge from Mr. Bennett's utterance, both then and during the present campaign, or from the utterances of his followers during the past two sessions of Parliament, there are only three specific remedies which the Conservative party is prepared to offer to the Canadian people as a remedy for the unemployment problem. One is an all-around increase in the tariff in imitation of an American policy which has not prevented an unemployment problem in the United States, vastly more serious than our own, and which has led, during the past few months to an estimated total of unemployed workmen in the neighborhood of 4,000,000. Or perhaps Mr. Bennett proposes to carry into effect the immigration policy of General MacRae, his chief lieutenant in the present campaign, which would involve this country in the expenditure of $500,000,000 in order to bring out 300,000 immigrants to western Canada.

"May I remind you that this proposal was only made a year ago, and put forth in the House of Commons with the apparent approval of the leader of the Conservative party. The only other policy which Mr. Bennett may have in mind, is admittedly not a remedy, but an ineffective palliative for the problem, namely contributions from the Dominion treasury to the provinces, for the purpose of unemployment relief. Moreover, this policy does not require a special session of Parliament, as an emergency condition could be met, if need be, by Governor-General's warrant.

"If Mr. Bennett is serious in proposing a special session of Parliament, let him say quite definitely which, if any, of these policies he wishes to introduce as a solution of the problem which he is now endeavoring to exploit and exaggerate for political purposes.

Conference Better Than Parliament

"So far as the Liberal administration is concerned, let me again make it clear that we have the keenest and most sympathetic concern for those who are unemployed, and propose to deal with the question along lines recommended not only by constitutional propriety, but by economic investigations. We are not waiting for a special session of Parliament in order to deal with the several features of unemployment which may present themselves during the ensuing months. The whole question of unemployment is one which requires co-operative study and co-operative action by dominion, provincial and municipal authorities together with organizations of manufacturers and laborers representing the interests of those most severely affected by any slackening in the business of our country. Having this fact in mind, and having also in mind that no province has yet applied to the Dominion Government for monetary assistance in unemployment relief, we arranged, at the close of the past session of Parliament to summon a dominion-province conference with the least possible delay, following the present election campaign.

"From the time that it was decided to summon this conference, departments of the Government have been engaged in gathering data to bring before it during its session. We have also been in close communication with the provincial, municipal and other interested bodies who are engaged in a similar preliminary study of the problem, and will thus be able to secure a much more accurate survey of the entire situation than was possible during the last session of Parliament. The Dominion-provincial conference will be comprised of ministers and others whose business it is to be familiar with the several phrases of the unemployment problem which will be discussed; it will include not only responsible ministers and representatives of Dominion, provincial and municipal Governments, but will also have the advantage of having expert evidence from representatives of labor organizations, manufacturers' associations and other similar bodies.

"From the standpoint of efficiency and constitutional propriety, a Dominion-provincial conference on unemployment is infinitely superior to a special session of Parliament. A special session is convened normally only to meet a grave national emergency. Were Canada to summon a special session of Parliament, as Mr. Bennett has proposed, it would undoubtedly advertise to the world that Canada is suffering from a very perilous situation which does not, in fact, exist. There is a right way and a wrong way in approaching every question. The right way in this case is by co-operation; the wrong way is by attempting to bring the unemployment question into the sphere of party controversy on the floors of Parliament. There is also an economical or an extravagant way to approach the question. A special session of Parliament is an extravagant method of dealing with this question. Besides being futile and unnecessary, it would cost the people of this country no less than $2,000,000 without a guarantee of any more practicable remedy for unemploymen than emerged from the discussion of the last session.

Holds Tariff Futile To Solve Problem

"This great dominion - provincial conference which is to be held, will I believe, help us to work out a feasible scheme which will be suited to meet the great question of seasonal unemployment and other forms of unemployment which may arise. May I say that out of that conference I believe something will come which will be constructive and helpful, and something which will go far towards meeting the present situation. May I add that so far as I personally am concerned, I do not know of anything which would give me more real satisfaction and pleasure that to be of some real service

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at a conference of that character, if I am permitted to do so."

It seemed to be suggested by Mr. Bennett that raising the tariff all round would remedy the unemployment situation. Yet unemployment was more severe in practically all the high tariff countries than it was in Canada. There were 3 1-2 million unemployed in the United States. There was much unemployment in Australia. The Old Country was suffering far worse than Canada from unemployment.

The Old Country was the only country in the world which had not raised its tariff against Canada, and it was only fair and reasonable that Canada should show a reciprocal goodwill toward Great Britain. The Canadian manufacturer went into the old country market on an equal footing with the home manufacturer there. It was only fair that the same concession should be given to the British manufacturer here, and that he be given the advantage over the United States manufacturer. Besides, the increased preference would enable the Canadian delegates who would go over to England this year, to negotiate with the British Government for increased buying of Canadian products.

Laurier, he pointed out, had started the policy of wider British preference. Mackenzie King was trying to carry that policy forward. Laurier had started the theory of Canada a nation. It was Laurier who told Queen Victoria that the greatest of all her possessions was "this galaxy of nations which men call the British Empire." There was but little difference between the galaxy of nations of Laurier's remark, and the commonwealth of nations of which Canada was a part, and of which Mackenzie King and the Liberal party were steadily striving to make Canada an increasingly greater part.

Hon. Lucien Cannon, Senator George Parent and Major C. G. Power also spoke, Mayor Lavigueur of Quebec presided.

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Montreal Gazette June 20/30

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HUGE QUEBEC CROWD GREETS PREMIER KING

Taschereau Urges Support for Liberal Leader

RECORD IS OUTLINED

Hon. Ernest Lapointe Declares "Whisper of Death" Again Heard

By ABEL VINEBERG.
(Gazette Staff Correspondent.)

Quebec, June 19.—People of the ancient capital showed tonight once more that a leader of one of the great political parties of Canada is ever welcome in their midst, and certain of a hearing by a large multitude.

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, came to this hitherto stronghold of Liberalism, and going into St. Sauveur, a part in which that party is looked upon almost as sacred, he found himself the recipient of a great reception by a crowd the number of which is almost impossible to estimate, but which filled the streets for two blocks away.

Rain threatened all evening, and the threat was carried out for a few moments, but the crowd remained standing in the streets, the great majority hearing the speech of the Prime Minister and the other speeches through loud speakers. The speakers' platform was erected on the steps of St. Pierre Hall, without covering, and the danger of a drenching for the speakers as well as for the audience was ever present.

Premier Taschereau, in presenting Premier King, at the request of the chairman, Mayor H. E. Lavigueur, ex-M.P. for Quebec county, said that in all his public life, and that goes back more than 30 years, he had never seen such a large crowd as that of this evening. It was without question one of the largest crowds seen here, and in that way recalled the great meeting addressed in the same neighborhood by the Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen in 1926.

In addition to the Premier, the speakers were Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Lucien Cannon, Major C. G. Power, and Premier Taschereau. Hon. Mr. Lapointe denounced those who decry Canada, as he claimed the Conservatives are doing at present, spoke of the "whisper of death" as again being circulated, and dealt with the problem of Canada's status. The matter of status got even much more attention at the hands of Premier King, for he laid it down that there must be full status for Canada, equal to that enjoyed by any other part of the Commonwealth of British Nations, and equal to that enjoyed by Britain, and this both as to internal and external affairs.

Mr. King linked the matter of unemployment with that of trade, and talking of trade said that in extending the British preference the trail laid out by Laurier in 1897 was being followed. He pictured the arrival of Hon. Charles A. Dunning in Britain on the occasion of the coming fall Imperial Conference, and predicted that for Mr. Dunning there would be a welcome equalled by no welcome ever paid to any other Canadian Minister of Finance.

Mr. King warmly eulogized his colleague, Mr. Lapointe, pointing out that the two had never disagreed in council chamber, due chiefly, he said, to the fact that both had been trained under Laurier, and, in addition, were both imbued with Liberal doctrines and both were true Canadians.

FAMILY IS UNITED.

"In federal affairs I am only a humble soldier, but glad to lend my support to your chief, to my chief the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King," declared Premier Taschereau, after commenting on the size of the crowd. "The Liberal family at Quebec or Ottawa is a united family, in which we work hand in hand, and we are not divided as are our adversaries. I am happy in the name of the Quebec Government, in the name of the Quebec Legislature, to offer our homage to our leader, and your leader. Mr. King is today leader of the Liberal party. Those who die do not make mistakes as they go to their tombs, and Laurier asked the Liberal party to name as his successor he who will address you. I thank you from the bottom of my heart in the name of the Liberal party, Mr. King, for commencing your political campaign in the province of Quebec in this city. After all, is there a town in the province or country where the Liberal heart beats better than here? Mr. King commenced his campaign in 1926 in Quebec. He commenced among you here where hearts beat Liberal, and this year I know we will give him the same victory as in 1926. Mr. King and the colleagues around him deserve the confidence of the people of Quebec. Look around you and see what he has done for Quebec."

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Mr. Taschereau said that it was due to the money voted for the enlargement of the port of Quebec that bigger ships, including those of the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. were to come to this city and make Quebec one of the great national ports. He could asusre Mr. King that he would find in this province the support needed to enable him to continue to give the good government he had given up to now.

He said he was also happy to pay tribute to the distinguished chief of the province of Quebec, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, and also to render homage to the other chief of the province, Hon. Lucien Cannon. Those two in the federal arena had always been on the firing line, and in the name of the province and Liberal family he wished to say "thank you' to both.

"Mr. King will speak to you in English, but you will give an example to Canada to the effect that the French-Canadians know how to hear and understand and appreciate a speech which is not in their tongue," ended Premier Taschereau.

Hon. Mr. King, rising amidst loud and prolonged applause, started off in French, after first receiving a bouquet of roses from a little girl, a similar compliment having previously been paid to Mr. Lapointe. Both responded in the manner of Laurier to the tributes.

"I thank you from the bottom of my heart for your fine reception this evening, and I will never forget it," said Mr. King. "I will now speak in my natural language."

Turning into English, the Prime Minister complimented Mr. Lapointe, Mr. Cannon and Mr. Power. He said that in the past it had been customary to give a dual name to a government, such as Baldwin and Lafontaine, and he believed the present Government should be called the Lapointe-King Government. As to Mr. Power, the Premier said that of all members of the House of Commons this year he did not think there had been one who had rendered the Government and country greater service than "Chubby" Power. Mr. Power had worked day and night on two of the most important committees, and the work he and his associates had accomplished was so well-known that it was not necessary to mention it.

Mr. King said the people were called upon to decide on the government for the next four years, and to his mind there were three important points to be considered. The first was the record of the Government which had been in office eight or nine years. He asked that the record be regarded with care and if the record was found to be one of the best it was safe to entrust the same people with the care of the Government for another four years. He suggested there should be a comparison of conditions in 1921, when there had been depression everywhere, when the raliways were dislocated and disorganized, when business was in confusion, when people were out of employment, not as today but in multitudes, with the conditions of prosperity of recent years.

The Premier said the matter of taxation should be studied, when it would be found that there had been reduction of taxes and also reduction of debt. The Government had reduced the duties on the implements of production and on many commodities affecting the cost of living, and helped to bring about the better times enjoyed in the recent past. The population question should also be considered, he said, and in this connection, instead of thousands of Canadians going out of the country, as was the case when the Government first came to power, the situation had changed and our own people were coming back from the United States. Mr. King dealt at considerable length with legislation and industrial and labor matters. He recalled that his had been a long connection with such matters, first as Deputy Minister of Labor, and later on as Minister of Labor.

He had often come to Quebec and met the workingmen, he recalled. The Laurier Government had created the Department of Labor, it should be remembered, which had introduced the fair wage clause in government conracts, and he was happy that last session of Parliament it had become the law of the land that the fair wage clause and the eight-hour day should be inserted in all government contracts, and for all government employees. Mr. King dealt with the Grand Trunk strike prior to 1911, and the refusal of the company to carry out its agreement to reinstate the strikers on the same footing as regards rank and pensions as if they had not gone on strike, and it had only been when he had come into power that he, in conjunction with Sir Henry Thornton, had seen to it that the men were righted.

It was one of the matters he had taken up with Sir Henry Thornton when the latter had come over here and discussed the matter of accepting the chairmanship of the Canadian National Railways. The Conservative Government had refused, during its time of office,to do justice to the strikers, said Mr. King, which illustrated the difference in the attitudes of the two Governments. It had been a Liberal Government which had brought in old age pensions, said Mr. King, a law which was being accepted more generally in Canada. This latter statement brought no applause, since this province has hitherto refused to accept the federal law.

STOCK CRASH HAD EFFECT.

The Prime Minister turned to the matter of unemployment, saying it required attention from all who have to do with government. There was a great deal of unemployment throughout the world, and some had come in Canada. Last year there had been a very serious dislocation of prices as a result of speculation on the stock exchange and a crash which took place in that regard. That

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crash had its effect on employment not only in the United States but in Europe and in Canada, as well. In this country people who thought they had money invested found that the money was not there, and began to cease to give employment to many people. It also happened, at the same time that whereas in former years Canada had been selling great quantities of wheat to England the situation had become so that the wheat did not move, and the railway companies did not have the business, and little by little began to lessen their staffs, and, one business affecting other lines, there had come other unemployment. But, said Mr. King, both of those were temporary conditions, conditions not likely to last, but while here they created a situation that was serious for a number of people.

Mr. King said he had heartily agreed with Sir Henry Thornton as to the policy of keeping as many men as possible employed, and had promised him support to the limit for that policy. The Government had also aided by keeping men at work in coal mining tests, and had continued its programme of construction work during the winter time.

"We have tried to deal with this problem in a constructive fashion, but notwithstanding what we have done, because this depression is world-wide, because there are thousands upon thousands of men unemployed in the United States and Britain, we, too, feel some of the effects of it, and we have a problem which has to be met and met in a constructive way."

The Premier added: "The only remedy Mr. Bennett has proposed for the unemployment problem is the summoning of a special session of Parliament immediately after the present election. May I say to the leader of the Opposition that this is not a remedy at all. The mere summoning of a special session of Parliament does not afford the means of solving this or any other great social or economic problem. A special session of Parliament to consider the unemployment problem could only be of value if there were some definite and well-considered proposal to submit to it. If Mr. Bennett should be summoned, then he must have either in his own mind, or in the mind of his followers, some tangible scheme for the relief of unemployment. If he has such a scheme in mind, he certainly did not make any attempt to reveal it during the last session of Parliament.

"So far as one can judge from Mr. Bennett's utterance, both then and during the present campaign, or from the utterances of his followers during the past two sessions of Parliament, there are only three specific remedies which the Conservative party is prepared to offer to the Canadian people as a remedy for the unemployment problem. One is an all-around increase in the tariff in imitation of an American policy which has not prevented an unemployment problem in the United States, vastly more serious than our own, and which has led, during the past few months to an estimated total of unemployed workmen in the neighborhood of 4,000,000. Or perhaps Mr. Bennett proposes to carry into effect the immigration policy of General MacRae, his chief lieutenant in the present campaign, which would involve this country in the expenditure of $500,000,000 in order to bring out 300,000 immigrants to western Canada.

"May I remind you that this proposal was only made a year ago, and put forth in the House of Commons with the apparent approval of the leader of the Conservative party. The only other policy which Mr. Bennett may have in mind, is admittedly not a remedy, but an ineffective palliative for the problem, namely contributions from the Dominion treasury to the provinces, for the purpose of unemployment relief. Moreover, this policy does not require a special session of Parliament, as an emergent condition could be met, if need be, by Governor-General's warrant.

"If Mr. Bennett is serious in proposing a special session of Parliament, let him say quite definitely which, if any, of these policies he wishes to introduce as a solution of the problem which he is now endeavoring to exploit and exaggerate for political purposes.

"So far as the Liberal administration is concerned, let me again make it clear that we have the keenest and most sympathetic concern for those who are unemployed, and propose to deal with the question along lines recommended not only by constitutional propriety, but by economic investigations. We are not waiting for a special session of Parliament in order to deal with the several features of unemployment which may present themselves during the ensuing months. The whole question of unemployment is one which requires co-operative study and co-operative action by dominion, provincial and municipal authorities together with organizations of manufacturers and laborers representing the interests of those most severely affected by any slackening in the business of our country. Having this fact in mind, and having also in mind that no province has yet applied to the Dominion Government for monetary assistance in unemployment relief, we arranged, at the close of the past session of Parliament to summon a dominion-province conference with the least possible delay, following the present election campaign.

"From the time that it was decided to summon this conference, departments of the Government have been engaged in gathering data to bring before it during its session. We have also been in close communication with the provincial, municipal and other interested bodies who are engaged in a similar preliminary study of the problem, and will thus be able to secure a much more accurate survey of the entire situation than was possible during the last session of Parliament. The Dominion-provincial conference will be comprised of

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ministers and others whose business it is to be familiar with the several phases of the unemployment problem which will be discussed; it will include not only responsible ministers and representatives of Dominion, provincial and municipal Governments, but will also have the advantage of having expert evidence from representatives of labor organizations, manufacturers' associations and other similar bodies.

"From the standpoint of efficiency and constitutional propriety, a Dominion-provincial conference on unemployment is infinitely superior to a special session of Parliament. A special session is convened normally only to meet a grave national emergency. Were Canada to summon a special session of Parliament, as Mr. Bennett has proposed, it would undoubtedly advertise to the world that Canada is suffering from a very perilous situation which does not, in fact, exist. There is a right way and a wrong way in approaching every question. The right way in this case is by co-operation; the wrong way is by attempting to bring the unemployment question into the sphere of party controversy on the floors of Parliament. There is also an economical or an extravagant way to approach the question. A special session of Parliament is an extravagant method of dealing with this question. Besides being futile and unnecessary, it would cost the people of this country no less than $2,000,000 without a guarantee of any more practicable remedy for unemployment than emerged from the discussion of the last session.

CONFERENCE BEST WAY.

"This great dominion-provincial conference which is to be held, will, I believe, help us to work out a feasible scheme which will be suited to meet the great question of seasonal unemployment and other forms of unemployment which may arise. May I say that out of that conference I believe something will come which will be constructive and helpful, and something which will go far towards meeting the present situation. May I add that so far as I personally am concerned, I do not know of anything which would give me more real satisfaction and pleasure than to be of some real service at a conference of that character, if I am permitted to do so."

Hon. Mr. King said the only country which has not raised its tariff against Canada was Britain. Canadian farmers and manufacturers got the same priviliges in the British market as the British farmers and British manufacturers, and the effect of the Dunning tariff would be to divert purchases from the United States to Britain, and, in turn, that would enable Britain to buy more from Canada.

"In doing this I cannot but feel that we are repeating what Laurier tried to do when he came back from the Diamond Jubilee in 1897," said the Premier. "He knew you cannot sell things to people unless you buy from them. All trade is in the nature of exchange, and if you want to sell to another country you must more or less buy from her also. Laurier under the British preference was giving Britain a chance to sell more goods here, and as a result knew that we would be sure of a market in the old land, and we are but repeating the policies of Laurier. This Budget gives a wider preference, and we all know that the people of Britain, whether Liberal, Conservative or Labor, all cheer for the Liberal Government of Canada for what it has done in this Budget."

Mr. King asked his audience to think of the feeling in Britain when it was said in Britain at the coming Imperial Economic Conference that Canada had given a wider preference which was believed would be helpful to Britain, and the suggestion thrown out that the Canadian people look to Britain to see what can be done towards helping Canada sell to Britain.

"Don't you think that the British Government will be able to find some means of helping to improve trade so as to help in the prosperity of Canada?" he asked. "I am sure the British Government will do its utmost to co-operate with us in helping to solve this great question of trade, which has to do with the problem of unemployment, and could any man be thought of to speak for Canadian trade better qualified than Mr. Dunning?"

Mr. King turned to the question of status, going back to Laurier in 1897 when the Liberal chieftain had spoken of the "Galaxy" of nations. Place that word "Galaxy" alongside of the word commonwealth, and note the accomplishment. Laurier had seen that the only way in which the Empire would always endure had been by equality of status. He had believed in the Empire, but also believed that his own country should have the same position as a nation as every other part of the Empire, that Canada was just as much entitled to be a nation as Britain was entitled to be a nation and once all came to have an equal status, then would come the co-operation. Laurier had laid down two principles, if we were to be a nation, the first being that we must be a united country in all respects, a happy and united country, and, said Mr. King, that was what the present Government sought to do, following in Laurier's foot steps.

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WANT SELF-GOVERNMENT.

"As one who knew him intimately, enjoyed his friendship and confidence and revered him, I have sought in every way to further the conception of unity, whether of province and province, or creed and creed, or class and class. I have striven with my colleagues to serve the same Liberal point of view so as to bring about unity. While we have stood for unity, we have stood for nationality. We put stress on the word nation, meaning that in all things that pertain to matters of government, whether of internal or external affairs, we want to be able to have self-government in every sense of the term."

The march towards nationhood, continued the Premier, had been the result of the work of many years, and was largely the work of Liberalism. Some of the progress had come when the country had reached new stature following the tragedy of the war. At this point, the Premier turned aside to say that the highest duty of the Government was to see to it that those who had sacrificed themselves in the war were not forgotten; also that those who had come back impaired should be cared for, and in the legislation of last session these ideas had been kept in mind in the name of the Canadian people. Turning back to the nationhood issue, Mr. King said that there were still some further constitutional developments to come in the matter of full nationhood. He traced the progress made by Canada under his Government in the matter of signing treaties and naming ministers to the United States, France and Japan, and one of the treaties bringing in the name of the late Hon. Jas. A. Robb, Minister of Finance, Mr. King turned aside to pay the following compliment:

"Speaking here in the province of Quebec for the first time, let me say how greatly we deplore the loss of so noble a spirit, but how much all of us continue to revere his memory and follow his example."

Mr. King said that it was true that Sir Robert Borden, at the time of the signing of the peace treaty, had taken up the matter of a representative at Washington, but he had an entirely different idea to that held by the Liberals, and had wanted a Canadian associated with the British embassy. What of the attitude of Hon. R. B. Bennett? asked Mr. King. He quoted Mr. Bennett as saying in the House of Commons on April 13, 1927, the following words on the question:

"I am wholly opposed to the establishment of this embassy at Washington. It is but the doctrine of separation, it is but the evidence to many minds of the end of our connection with the Empire. For that is what it means. It is nothing else ultimately, because if we are a sovereign state we cannot belong to the British Empire."

Premier King commented on this Bennett view: "The other side is that if we are not a sovereign nation we have to have other people act for us in matters which concern our own affairs."

He quoted Mr. Bennett, talking to the Toronto Business Men's Conservative Club on June 14, 1923 as follows:

"I had hoped in my younger days, and I have not entirely lost my hope yet, that in maintainig the unity and solidarity of this Commonwealth of Nations we call the British Empire, we might attach Canadians, Australians, New Zealanders to the embassies abroad of the Empire. It may come that some Canadian may be Ambassador of the British Empire, just as much to be achieved by his ambition as if born within the sound of Bow Bells.

"I see no reason why that hope should be disturbed today. I see no reason why we should have separate embassies and legations, but rather embassies and legations should be of the united Empire, and every part of the Empire might find representation there when the moment of peril come, and they could speak with one voice without divided authority."

The Premier commented: "You note his proposal? Is that what we as Canadians want? Is that his idea of expressing our nationhood, or has he changed his mind? If he holds to it, how can he speak of putting Canada first, and want a full Canadian nationality in the truest sense? Does he think Canada is not entitled to equality of status? I am inclined to think, from his speeches in Parliament, he is far from ready to admit that Canada is a nation in the true sense of the word, or possesses equality with Britain."

Mr. King quoted Mr. Bennett once more, this time speaking at Halifax on July 26, 1928, when the Conservative leader is reported to have said: "What is meant by this talk of equality of status? What do all these legations mean? There can't be two kings. This may not mean what it seems and it may seem what it is, but it serves to make this country an independent nation. I say, for myself and for the Conservative party, that we in Canada are not prepared as yet to separate our allegiance to the British Empire. If Mr. King is sincere he will answer this question: 'What port are you bound for?' If we are independent, Mr. King should let us know that the people might have a say before it is too late."

Mr. King commented: "I think when I answered him that my chart was the British constitution as it had developed during the years and that port I was headed for was a united and happy country, that would be as much a nation as any nation in any part of the world. I think I told Mr. Bennett very plainly that if the Empire was to endure it would endure only on the cornerstone of self-government of every part, and I believe that if every part was recognized as a nation you would then have a great Empire that would never be overthrown, and would be a co-operating commonwealth in the true sense of the word."

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Mr. King ended by painting a word picture of the importance of Canada in the scheme of world things. Bounded by two oceans Canada was closer to Asia than was Europe, the composition of her population was a link between France and Britain, and her position as a neighbor of the United States constituted much also from the point of view of being interpreter between the nations.

MAYOR PRESIDES.

Mayor H. E. Lavigeur of Quebec, ex-M.P., for Quebec county presided at the meeting and said the meeting recalled the Laurier meeting in 1917 at which he had also presided, having then also been chief magistrate.

Senator Georges Parent led off, and congratulated the Government on having honored the county in having chosen its representative in the House of Commons for a superior position, but at the same time he could not but regret having left the county after representing it for 17 years. He hoped to serve those whom he had grown to like in the superior position to which he had been sent. Now that the county was vacant he hoped a fitting candidate would be selected to be sent to the House of Commons. He hoped the electors would not listen to slander when making a choice, for it would be doing the French-Canadian race no good to destroy each other.

Speaking in English, Senator Parent told Premier King that nowhere in Canada had his work been more recognized than in the province of Quebec, but he hoped that all the other provinces would join with Quebec in returning him to power on July 28.

The presentation of Hon. Ernest Lapointe as the worthy successor of Laurier and the idol of the province was greeted with applause by the crowd.

Hon. Mr. Lapointe whose constituency is the neighboring one of Quebec East, thanked the people for turning out in such numbers to welcome the Liberal Leader. Quebec had been faithful to Mr. King, and as long as Mr. King was what he was the province of Quebec would remain faithful to him. "Recently the Conservative Prime Minister of Ontario said that the issue was Mackenzie King," said Hon. Mr. Lapointe.

"In the name of the Canadian Liberal party I accept the challenge, and pick up the gauge of battle. Mackenzie King represents the Canadian soul in all its clearness. He represents the Canadian conscience in the eyes of the world. He is a Canadian in all the acceptance of the word. He is a Liberal, faithful to the principles of Liberalism as preached by Laurier. Like all men he is not exempt from slanderous attacks. Only recently a Conservative member of Ontario used the radio to throw its venom of slander upon my chief, speaking with all the violence of a renegade and the rage of a jealous person. Those who think it a duty to attack the Prime Minister are building their hopes upon shifting sand. Mr. King has at his service many talents, a sense of devotion, a desire for hard work, and above all, a complete disinterestedness."

Hon. Mr. Lapointe spoke of conditions as they existed in 1921, drawing a picture of sombre conditions at that time, and claimed under Mr. King Canada had received a direction which made it the seventh manufacturing nation in the world, and brought national harmony to replace disunion. Mr. Lapointe said tariff matters were difficult in Canada, because of geography and the distinct elements which exist and the Government had followed a truly national policy, setting up a tariff board and getting expert opinion on such matters.

He claimed the Dunning tariff had been accepted in all parts of the country. He spoke of debt reduction since 1921, and yet Mr. Bennett was going through the country crying ruin. The "whisper of death" was again being heard, said Mr. Lapointe. It was false to say that conditions were better in the United States than in Canada, or that Canadians were still going to the United States. The United States had 3,500,000 unemployed, according to Wm. Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, while as to emigration the figures showed that such New England cities as New Bedford, Fall River and Lowell had lost population in the last ten years, and it had been to such cities that the people of this province had been wont to go. The drop in the population showed French-Canadians had been returning to Quebec. What cities of Canada has suffered such reductions in population as the New England towns?

Canada would develop despite the slanders of the Tories, who seek to lower Canada in the eyes of the world. Hon. Mr. Lapointe rose to a high point of eloquence when he spoke of the necessity of racial and national harmony. A country could not grow when there was discord. It was necessary to have equality and justice for all citizens, and certainly the King Government was the Government of all classes and all races. National harmony and peace existed in Canada today because of the leadership given the country by Mackenzie King. National harmony had been aided by the restoration of the natural resources to the western provinces, and the Duncan Commission in the maritime provinces.

Turning to the Imperial Conference and the principles laid down there which had made the conference a historic one, Mr. Lapointe said union and liberty did not mean absorption.

"I have no hesitation in saying that a free Canada and a strong Canada is more of a guarantee for the permanency of the association of the British nations than a Canada which would not have all the liberty it enjoys today," said Mr. Lapointe. Mr. Lapointe said when he went to the next Imperial Conference he would work to bring into harmony certain British laws, passed in the colonial days of Canada, and Canadian laws, so that there would be equality for Canada in all respects.

"Will you send to the Imperial Conference men who will speak for Canada as a nation, or will you send men who will speak for Canada as if a minor in need of tutor?" he asked.

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"I have no hesitation in saying that a free Canada and a strong Canada is more of a guarantee for the permanency of the association of the British nations than a Canada which would not have all the liberty it enjoys today," said Mr. Lapointe. Mr. Lapointe said when he went to the next Imperial Conference he would work to bring into harmony certain British laws, passed in the colonial days of Canada, and Canadian laws, so that there would be equality for Canada in all respects.

"Will you send to the Imperial Conference men who will speak for Canada as a nation, or will you send men who will speak for Canada as if a minor in need of tutor?" he asked.

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The Ottawa Citizen June 20, 1930.

Crowd of 8,000 Stands In Rain To Hear Speech

Vast Audience at Quebec Gives Premier King Attentive, Friendly Hearing Despite Weather.

Unemployment Is Chief Theme of His Address

Criticizes Conservative Proposal to Call Parliament To Deal With Problem.

By PAUL READING.
Special Correspondent of The Citizen.
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QUEBEC, June 19.—The historic square of St. Peter's market, which has many times rung to the voices of Laurier and Macdonald, was again this evening the scene of such a political assembly as only it seems able to present. Only the ballot-conscious voters of Lower Canada could be expected to cap their day's work by standing three hours under a dripping sky to listen to a speech in what to many of them is an unfamiliar tongue.

It is true that the chairman, Mayor Lavigueur; Hon. Ernest Lapointe and Premier Taschereau addressed them in French, but when the last-mentioned gave place to Premier King, who, save for a preliminary word of thanks, spoke in English, there was no visible shrinkage in a crowd of about eight thousand. As he commenced, the rain, which had been holding off, came down afresh, but they hoisted umbrellas and obeyed Mr. Taschereau's injunction to "Show how you French-Canadians can listen to, understand and applaud a speech in a language that is not your own."

Preaching to Converted.

It would seem that the Prime Minister was preaching to the converted at this initial open-air meeting, for the time is almost forgotten when Quebec West returned a Conservative. The seat has been thrown open, however, with elevation of its representative, George Parent, to the Senate. Furthermore, there was occasion for dealing in an industrial constituency with that most insidious of all political foes, unemployment. It was on this one subject that Mr. King focussed most of his attention.

Mr. Lapointe had already dealt at some length with the government's record in general.

Mr. King called attention to the fact that the present slackness of business is not confined to Canada but is virtually world-wide. He remarked further that the principal immediate causes of today's dullness in Canada were last autumn's slump on the New York stock market and the subsequent check in our sales of wheat to Europe.

Mr. Bennett's proposal that Parliament be summoned forthwith to consider unemployment could be of no help unless there was a definite proposal to lay before Parliament, he continued. It would appear that Mr. Bennett had no special remedy to offer save an all-round tariff increase, "Imitation of an American policy which has not prevented an unemployment problem in the United States vastly more serious than our own, and which has led during the past few months to an estimated total of unemployed workmen in the neighborhood of four million," or contributions from the Dominion treasury to the provinces for unemployment relief. He ironically suggested that, alternatively, the Conservatives might contemplate carrying out General McRae's $300,000,000 Peace River immigration scheme as a remedy.

Session Unnecessary.

None of these would, he said, require the summoning of Parliament. His government, bearing in mind that unemployment was a problem calling for Dominion, provincial and municipal co-operation, had arranged for a conference of the Dominion and provincial authorities with the least possible delay after the election, meanwhile the government departments were already at work on preparations for this conference.

From the standpoint of efficiency and constitutional propriety, he said, this proposed conference was greatly preferable to a special session of Parliament. He trusted that out of it would come a feasible scheme suited to meet the great questions of seasonal and other unemployment.

Leading up to the question of the approaching Imperial Conference, he traced the part of the Liberal party in the evolution of Dominion status and cited various criticisms directed by Mr. Bennett against the expansion of Canada's responsibility in foreign affairs.

Throughout the speech, his audience gave him an attentive and friendly hearing—just such a hearing as they accorded Mr. Meighen on just such an evening four years ago. Lacking the formula for reading the inscrutable political mind of Quebec, one might hesitate to say whether the enthusiasm of tonight's gathering under the arc lights is to be taken as an earnest that Quebec holds as firm as ever to her Liberal faith or, as in the case of Mr Meighen, an evidence that even where it does not wholly concur it can veil the fact politely.

SPEAKS IN OPEN AIR.

(Canadian Press.)

QUEBEC, June 19. — For the first time since the opening of the campaign the Prime Minister spoke tonight in the open air. From a newly-constructed platform in St. Peter's market, Mr. King spoke, under leaden skies, to a great audience which stood to hear him. Many of his listeners were employes of factories in the district.

The platform, constructed of rough boards draped with wet bunting, was high above the head of the crowd, and from it Mr. King looked down on a sea of faces dimly illuminated by the small electric lights. A band played while the crowd waited.

Loud speakers, fastened to the electric-light poles, carried the voice of the Prime Minister and of his colleagues to the edges of the gathering. Some rain fell on the heads of the audience, the speakers and the newspapermen dufing the evening.

The meeting was in the constituency of Quebec-West, represented in the last Parliament by George Parent, K.C., who was recently appointed to the Senate. The Liberal candidate in the constituency has not yet been nominated, but George de Blois, a young lawyer, is regarded as a probable choice.

On the Platform.

Among those on the platform were: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, Hon. Lucien Cannon, solicitor-general, Premier L. A. Taschereau, Senator Parent, and Major C. G. Power, member for Quebec-South. H. E. Lavigueur, mayor of Quebec and member for Quebec-Montmorency, was in the chair and introduced the speakers. An announcement from the platform of Liberal gains in New Brunswick drew applause from the audience.

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It was a quarter to nine o'clock before Mayor Lavigueur called the meeting to order.

The first speaker was Senator George Parent, former member for the constituency.

Accepts Ferguson's Defi.

He was followed by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who was received with cheers. Mr. Lapointe spoke in French. He declared that the province of Quebec would remain faithful to Premier Mackenzie King. In the name of the Liberal party Mr. Lapointe accepted the challenge of Premier Ferguson, of Ontario. Premier Ferguson, said Mr. Lapointe, had declared Mr. King was the issue. He (Mr. Lapointe) was prepared to accept the issue.

The Prime Minister was introduced by Premier Taschereau, of Quebec.

Opens in French.

It was a quarter to ten o'clock before Mr. King began to speak. His first few words in French were received with great applause. He thanked the meeting for its generous welcome.

Proceeding in English, Mr. King commented on the huge meeting. He expressed confidence that the province of Quebec would once more rally to the support of the government at the coming election. In the old days, commented Mr. King, they had six times called governments by the names of two leaders. If this was the case today the present government might well be called the "Lapointe-King" government because of the great work done by Mr. Lapointe.

Mr. King had just begun to speak when it began to rain. Umbrellas were produced from those in the crowd fortunate enough to possess them.

Reviews Govt's Record.

The Prime Minister remarked that, as the rain was beginning, he must hurry his speech. He proceeded to review the record of the government. Taxes had been decreased, he said. Canadians were being brought back to Canada, the financial situation had been improved.

He spoke of the fact that it was the government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which created the Department of Labor, but he (Mr. King) had lived to see the day when government contracts must contain a fair wage clause and also provision for the eight-hour day. This was an achievement of the present government. Pension rights had been restored to those Grand Trunk employes who took part in the strike of 1911. He had told Sir Henry Thornton, before he was appointed, that these rights and past money due must be given to the employes, and this had been done.

Unemployment.

Mr. King turned to a discussion of unemployment. It was a world condition, he said, and last year the stock market crash had aggravated conditions. The failure of the grain movement was another factor.

"The only remedy Mr. Bennett has proposed for the unemployment problem is the summoning of a special session of Parliament immediately after the present election," continued Mr. King. "May I say to the leader of the opposition that this is not a remedy at all. The mere summoning of a special session of Parliament does not afford the means of solving this or any other great economic problem. A special session of Parliament to consider the unemployment problem could only be of value if there were some definite and well considered proposal to submit to it. If Mr. Bennett is sincere in his suggestion that a special session of Parliament should be summoned, then he must have either in his own mind, or in the mind of his followers, some tangible scheme for the relief of unemployment.

"If he had a scheme in mind, he certainly did not make any attempt to reveal it during the last session of Parliament.

Conservative Remedies.

"So far as one can judge from Mr. Bennett's utterances, both then and during the present campaign, or from the utterances from his followers during the past two sessions of Parliament, there are only three specific remedies which the Conservative party is prepared to offer to the Canadian people as a remedy for the unemployment problem. One is an all-round increase in the tariff in imitation of an American policy which has not prevented an unemployment problem in the United States, vastly more serious than our own, and which has led, during the past few months, to an estimated total of unemployed workmen in the neighborhood of 4,000,000. Or, perhaps, Mr. Bennett proposes to carry into effect the immigration policy of General McRae, his chief lieutenant in the present campaign, which would involve this country in the expenditure of $300,000,000 in order to bring out 300,000 immigrants to Western Canada.

Made Only Year Ago.

"May I remind you that this proposal was only made a year ago, and put forth in the House of Commons with apparent approval of the leader of the Conservative party. The only other policy which Mr. Bennett may have in mind, is admittedly not a remedy, but an ineffective palliative for the problem, namely, contributions from the Dominion treasury to the provinces, for the purpose of unemployment relief. Moreover, this policy does not require a special session of Parliament, as an emergent condition could be met, if need be, by Governor-General's warrant."

"If Mr. Bennett is serious in proposing a special session of Parliament, let him say quite definitely which, if any, of these policies he wishes to introduce as a solution of the problem which he is now endeavoring to exploit and exaggerate for political purposes.

Sympathetic Concern.

"So far as the Liberal administration is concerned, let me again make it clear that we have the keenest and most sympathetic concern for those who are unemployed, and propose to deal with the question along lines recommended not only by constitutional propriety, but by economic investigation. We are not waiting for a special session of Parliament in order to deal with the several features of unemployment which may present themselves during the ensuing months. The whole question of unemployment is one which requires co-operative study and co-operative action by Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities together with organizations of manufacturers and laborers representing the interests of those most severely affected by any slackening in the business of our country. Having this fact in mind, and having also in mind that no province has yet applied to the Dominion government for monetary assistance in unemployment relief, we arranged, at the close of the past session of Parliament, to summon a Dominion-provincial conference with the least possible delay, following the present elections campaign."

Gathering Data.

"From the time that it was decided to summon this conference, departments of the government have been engaged in gathering data to bring before it during its session. We have also been in close communication with provincial, municipal and other interested bodies who are engaged in similar preliminary study of the problem, and will thus be able to secure a much more accurate survey of the entire situation than was possible during the last session of Parliament. The Dominion-provincial conference will be comprised of ministers and others whose business it is to be familiar with the several phases of the unemployment problem which will be discussed. It will include not only responsible ministers and representatives of Dominion, provinicial and municipal governments, but will also have the advantage of having expert evidence from representatives of labor organizations, manufacturers, associations and other similar bodies. From the standpoint of efficiency and constitional propriety, a Dominion-provincial conference on unemployment is infinitely superior to a special session of Parliament. A special session is convened normally only to meet a grave national emergency.

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Not a Perilous Position.

"Were Canada to summon a special session of Parliament as Mr. Bennett has prospected, it would undoubtedly advertise to the world that Canada is suffering from a very perilous situation which does not, in fact, exist. There is a right way and a wrong way in approaching every question. The right way in this case is by co-operation, the wrong way is by attempting to bring the unemployment question into the party controversy on the floors of Parliament. There is also an economical or an extravagant way to approach the question.

"A special session of Parliament is an extravagant method of dealing with this question. Besides being futile and unnecessary, it would cost the people of this country no less than $2,000,000, without a guarantee of any more practicable remedy for unemployment than emerged from the discussion of the last session.

To Draft Feasible Scheme.

"This great Dominion-provincial conference which is to be held will, I believe, help us to work out a feasible scheme which will be suited to meet the great question of seasonal unemployment and other forms of unemployment which may arise," declared Mr. King. "May I say that out of that conference I believe something will come which will be constructive and helpful, and something which will go far towards meeting the present situation. May I add that so far as I personally am concerned, I do not know of anything which would give me more real satisfaction and pleasure than to be of some real service at a conference of that character, if I am permitted to do so."

"Unemployment in the United States is indefinitely greater than in Canada today," continued Mr. King. There were three or four millions out of work in the United States. But the government of Canada was determined to meet the unemployment problems. He asserted that the question was bound up with trade, and Great Britain was a country which had not raised its tariff against Canada, and the government, in its budget, was trying to develop and encourage trade with Great Britain.

British Preference.

Today in widening the British preference, the government was merely carrying out the policies of Laurier, said Mr. King. He was sure that the government of great Britain would be sympathetic to Canada's efforts to develop trade, and increased trade meant greater employment. Who could be a fitter man to go to the Imperial Conference than Hon. C. A. Dunning, minister of finance, the author of the budget, asked Mr. King.

He had always tried, as had Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to promote unity in Canada, said Mr. King. Laurier had visualized Canada as a nation "in a galaxy of nations," and his vision was coming true. The Imperial Conference, he felt, would put its seal of approval on Canada's full nationhood. Canada had sacrificed herself to attain nationhood, the Prime Minister continued. But a country could not be termed a nation until she made her own treaties, and so Canada determined to make her own treaties, and the government had so advised His Majesty.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe had signed the first treaty on behalf of Canada. This step, asserted Mr. King, had been opposed by the Conservatives, as had the opening of legations.

Mr. Bennett had spoken on this point in the House of Commons as follows, declared Mr. King: "I am wholly opposed to the establishment of this embassy at Washington. It is but the doctrine of separation, it is but the evidence to many minds of the end of our connection with the Empire. For that is what it means. It is nothing else ultimately, because if we are a sovereign state we cannot belong to the British Empire."

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The Ottawa Journal June 20, 1930.

LIBERAL PARTY HAS SYMPATHY FOR WORKLESS

Premier King Discusses Unemployment In Quebec Speech.

SPEAKS IN OPEN ON RAINY NIGHT

Says Plan For Special Session of Parliament Too Costly.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

QUEBEC, June 19.—Quebec welcomed the Prime Minister of Canada today in no uncertain manner. Dull skies, wet pavement, intermittent rain, a cool wind—these did not deter a huge crowd from gathering in St. Peter's Market Square, to stand for hours listening to Premier Mackenzie King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and chief Quebec lieutenant of the Prime Minister, and other speakers, expound the doctrine of Liberalism.

It was a meeting in the city which sent Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Parliament, and in the neighboring constitutency to that represented by the old chieftain. Frequently his name figured in the speeches of the Prime Minister and others who participated, and again and again it drew applause.

Bend Every Energy.

The Prime Minister dealt with unemployment, taking the position that the Government of which he is the leader is determined to rid Canada of this problem and will bend every energy to the work. He declared the view that the budget, with its provisions for encouraging Empire trade will have the effect of increasing Canada's business, and this will result in decreasing unemployment.

If Canada could improve her market in Great Britain and sell her wheat, conditions in this country would improve rapidly. The condition was a world condition and Canada's position was much better than that of many other countries. There were four or five million unemployed in the United States which was a highly protected country, Mr. King declared.

Imperial questions also occupied the Prime Minister. He emphasized once more that the Government in widening the British preference was merely carrying on the policy laid down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. King criticized the attitude of the opposition leader toward unemployment. Mr. Bennett's proposal to call a special session of Parliament to deal with this matter, said Mr. King, would not be as effective as the Government proposal to summon a Dominion-Provincial conference. But if Mr. Bennett was serious in his suggestion that a special session should be summoned he should indicate what his policy was and how he proposed to deal with the problem.

At the conclusion of his speech the Prime Minister boarded his train for the Maritimes. He speaks in Moncton tomorrow night.

First In Open.

For the first time since the opening of the campaign, the Prime Minister spoke in the open air. From a newly-constructed platform in St. Peter's market, Mr. King spoke, under leaden skies, to a great audience which stood to hear him. Many of his listeners were employes of factories in the district.

The platform, constructed of rough boards draped with wet bunting, was high above the heads of the crowd, and from it Mr. King looked down on a sea of faces dimly illuminated by the small electric lights. A band played while the crowd waited.

Loud speakers, fastened to the electric-light poles, carried the voice of the Prime Minister and of his colleagues to the edges of the gathering. Rain fell on the heads of the audience, the speakers and the newspapermen during the evening.

The meeting was in the constituency of Quebec West, represented in the last Parliament by Georges Parent, K.C., who was recently appointed to the Senate. The Liberal candidate in the constituency has not yet been nominated, but George de Blois, a young lawyer, is regarded as a probable choice.

Among those on the platform were: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice; Hon. Lucien Cannon, Solicitor-General, Premier L. A. Taschereau, Senator Parent, and Major C. G. Power, ex-M.P. for Quebec South. H. E. Lavigueur, mayor of Quebec, and ex-member for Quebec-Montmorency, was in the chair and introduced the speakers. An announcement from the platform of Liberal gains in New Brunswick drew applause from the audience.

Remain Faithful.

Senator Parent was followed by Mr. Lapointe, who was received with cheers. Mr. Lapointe declared that the province of Quebec would remain faithful to Premier Mackenzie King. In the name of Liberal party Mr. Lapointe accepted the challenge of Premier Ferguson, of Ontario. Premier Ferguson, said Mr. Lapointe, had declared Mr. King was the issue. He (Mr. Lapointe), was prepared to accept the issue.

It was a quarter to 10 o'clock before Mr. King began to speak. His first few words in French were received with great applause. He thanked the meeting for its generous welcome.

Proceeding in English, Mr. King commented on the huge meeting. He expressed confidence that the Province of Quebec would once more rally to the support of the Government at the coming election. In the old days, commented Mr. King, they had six times called Governments by the names of two leaders. If this was the case today, the present Government might well be called the "Lapointe-King-Government" because of the great work done by Mr. Lapointe.

Mr. King had just begun to speak when it began to rain. Umbrellas were produced from these in the crowd fortunate enough to possess them.

The Prime Minister remarked that as the rain was beginning he must hurry his speech. He proceeded to review the record of the Government. Taxes had been decreased, he said. Canadians were being brought back to Canada, the financial situation had been improved. He spoke of the fact that it was the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which created the department of labor, but he (Mr. King), had lived to see the day when Government contracts must contain a fair wage clause and also provision for the eight hour-day. This was an achievement of the present Government.

Rights Restored.

Pension rights had been restored to those Grand Trunk employes who took part in the strike of 1911. He had told Sir Henry Thornton, before he was appointed, that these rights and past money due must be given to the employes, and this had been done.

Mr. King turned to a discussion of new unemployment. It was a world condition, he said, and last year the stock market crash had aggrevated conditions. The failure of the grain movement was another factor.

"So far as one can judge from Mr. Bennett's utterances, both then and during the present campaign, or from utterances from his followers during the past two sessions of Parliament, there are only three specific remedies which the Conservative party is prepared to offer to the Canadian people

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as a remedy for the unemployment problem. One is an all-round increase in the tariff in imitation of an American policy which has not prevented an unemployment problem in the United States, vastly more serious than our own, and which has led, during the past few months, to an estimated total of unemployed workmen in the neighborhood of 4,000,000, or, perhaps, Mr. Bennett proposes to carry into effect the immigration policy of General MacRae, his chief lieutenant in the present campaign, which would involve this country in the expenditure of $300,000,000 in order to bring out 300,000 immigrants to Western Canada. May I remind you that this proposal was only made a year ago, and put forth in the House of Commons with apparent approval of the leader of the Conservative party. The only other policy which Mr. Bennett may have in mind is admittedly not a remedy, but an ineffective palliative for the problem, namely contributions from the Dominion treasury to the provinces, for the purpose of unemployment relief. Moreover, this policy does not require a special session of Parliament, as an emergent condition could be met, if need be, by Governor-General's warrant."

Sympathy for Jobless.

"So far as the Liberal administration is concerned, let me again make it clear that we have the keenest and most sympathetic concern for those who are unemployed, and propose to deal with the question along lines recommended not only by constitutional propriety, but by economic investigation.

"We are not waiting for a special session of Parliament in order to deal with the several features of unemployment which may present themselves during the ensuing months. The whole question of unemployment is one which requires co-operative study and co-operative action by Dominion, provincial and municipal authorities together with organizations of manufacturers and laborers representing the interests of those most severely affected by any slackening in the business of our country. Having this fact in mind, and having also in mind that no province has yet applied to the Dominion Government for monetary assistance in unemployment relief, we arranged at the close of the past session of Parliament, to summon a Dominion-provinces conference with the least possible delay, following the present election campaign.

"From the time that it was decided to summon this conference, departments of the Government have been engaged in gathering data to bring before it during its session. We have also been in close communication with provincial, municipal and other interested bodies who are engaged in a similar preliminary study of the problem, and will thus be able to secure a much more accurate survey of the entire situation than was possible during the last session of Parliament. The Dominion-provincial conference will be comprised of ministers and others whose business it is to be familiar with the several phases of the unemployment problem which will be discussed. It will include not only responsible ministers and representatives of Dominion, provincial and municipal governments, but will also have the advantage of having expert evidence from representatives of labor organizations, manufacturers, associations and other similar bodies. From the standpoint of efficiency and constitutional propriety, a Dominion-provincial conference on unemployment is infinitely superior to a special session of Parliament. A special session is convened normally only to meet a grave national emergency.

Advertise Situation.

"Were Canada to summon a special session of Parliament as Mr. Bennett has proposed, it would undoubtedly advertise to the world that Canada is suffering from a very perilous situation which does not, in fact, exist. There is a right way and wrong way in approaching every question. The right way in this case is by co-operation; the wrong way is by attempting to bring the unemployment question into the party controversy on the floors of Parliament. There is also an economical or an extravagant way to approach the question.

"This great Dominion-Provincial conference which is to be held will, I believe, help us to work out a feasible scheme which will be suited to meet the great question of seasonal unemployment and other forms of unemployment which may arise," declared Mr. King. "May I say that out of that conference I believe something will come which will be constructive and helpful, and something which will go far towards meeting the present situation. May I add that so far as I personally am concerned, I do not know of anything which would give me more real satisfaction and pleasure than to be of some real service at a conference of that character, if I am permitted to do so."

Unemployment in the United States is indefinitely greater than in Canada today, continued Mr. King. There were three or four millions out of work in the United States. But the Government of Canada was determined to meet the unemployment problems. He asserted that the questions was bound up with trade, and Great Britain was a country which had not raised its tariff against Canada, and the Government, in its budget, was trying to develop and encourage trade with Great Britain.

Policy of Laurier.

Today in widening the British preference the Government was merely carrying out the policies of Laurier, said Mr. King. He was sure that the Government of Great Britain would be sympathetic to Canada's efforts to develop trade, and increased trade meant greater employment. Who could be a fitter man to go to the Imperial Conference than Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, the author of the budget, asked Mr. King.

He had always tried, as had Sir Wilfrid Laurier, to promote unity in Canada. Laurier had visualized Canada as a nation in a galaxy of nations, and his vision was coming true. The Imperial Conference, he felt, would put its seal of approval on Canada's full nationhood. Canada had sacrificed herself to attain nationhood. But a country could not be termed a nation until she made her own treaties, and so Canada determined to make her own treaties, and the Government had so advised His Majesty.

Mr. Lapointe had signed the first treaty on behalf of Canada. This step, asserted Mr. King, had been opposed by the Conservatives, as had the opening of legations.

Mr. King referred to a report of a speech by Mr. Bennett at Oshawa, which, he said, had been published in The Ottawa Morning Journal of July 23, 1928, and which read as follows: "What port is Mr. King bound for?" Mr. Bennett asked, referring to recent declarations by the Premier of Canada's equal status in the British Empire and the establishment of embassies in foreign countries. "If he wants to make this an independent country, let him say so. Let us have a well defined expression from Premier King as to where he is heading, what his chart is and what his port."

He would tell Mr. Bennett that his chart was the British constitution, Mr. King asserted. His Government had stood for equality of status in the British Commonwealth, and now it asked for a mandate to send Hon. Ernest Lapointe as the representative of Quebec and one of the representatives of Canada to the Imperial Conference.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Québec L'Evénement 20 juin 1932.

M. Mackenzie King ouvre sa campagne à Québec

Le Premier Ministre prédit qu'il sera maintenu au pouvoir. — M. le maire Lavigueur préside. — M. Taschereau souhaite la bienvenue au chef de son parti.—Discours de MM. Ernest Lapointe, Lucien Cannon, Georges Parent et "Chubby" Power. — Improvisation de M. le sénateur Béland.

PLACE ST-PIERRE

Les libéraux ont ouvert leur campagne électorale dans le district de Quebec, hier soir, par une assemblée sur la place St-Pierre, à St-Sauveur, là où naguère Sir Wilfrid Laurier venait reprendre contact avec "ses chers électeurs" de Québec-Est, (en ce temps-là, St-Sauveur était partie de son comté) chaque fois qu'il faisait appel au peuple. Le souvenir de l'illustre chef libéral était dans tous les esprits et tous les orateurs prononcerent à maintes reprises son nom que tout le Canada vénère.

La place St-Pierre était bondée, bien que la température fut incertaine. Le ciel fut clément, cependant. Pendant le discours du Premier Ministre King, une petite ondée vint rafraichir la foule et l'on vit des centaines de parapluies s'ouvrir. Mais ce fut un orage de quelques minutes seulement et le chef libéral put revoir les figures de tous ses auditeurs.

Son Honneur le maire H.-E. Lavigueur présidait et présenta les orateurs.

L'hon. sénateur Georges Parent para le premier et exprima sa gratitude a ses électeurs de la fidelité qu'ils lui avaient témoigné, ajoutant que c'est grâce à eux qu'il a obtenu l'nonneur d'entrer au Senat.

L'hon. M. Ernest Lapointe vint ensuite. Il fit un magnifique éloge de son chef: "Le Premier Ministre d'Ontario", dit-il, "a déclaré que la question en jeu dans cette élection etait Mackenzie King. Au nom du parti libéral canadien, j'accepte le défi et je relève le gant". Un peu plus tard, il faisait appel à toutes les provinces: "Soyons unis", s'écria le ministre de la Justice, "bannissons de ce pays les fauteurs de discorde et les semeurs de préjugés".

M. le Maire invita l'hon. M. L.-A. Taschereau à présenter le très hon. M. King: "Dans cette campagne fédérale", déclara le Premier Ministre de Québec, "je suis un humble soldat...

—"Un grand soldat", lança une voix.

—"Je suis heureux de présenter les hommages de la Législature de Québec et de souhaiter la bienvenue à mon chef, M. Mackenzie King".

M. King se leva alors et remercia tous ses amis de leurs compliments. Il parla pendant environ une heure. Il compara son cabinet à l'ancien ministere Lafontaine-Baldwin, déclarant que l'hon. M. Lapointe y tenait le rôle de premier plan, celui de Sir Louis Hyppolite, puisqu'il dirigeait la politique avec lui. "Nous n'avons jamais eu un désaccord entre nous", ajouta le Premier Ministre, qui démontra ensuite qu'il n'a que cela, des désaccords, avec l'hon. M. Bennett, ce qui est tout naturel. Mais M. King tenta de prouver que la présente attitude du chef conservateur ne s'accorde pas avec des paroles qu'il a prononcées dans le passé. M. Bennett fut la cible de tous les traits qu'il lança.

Dans ses remerciements à ses collègues de Québec, le chef libéral fut très flatteur pour le major C.-G. Power.

Le major Power fut invité à adresser la parole après le Premier Ministre. S'il faut en juger par les applaudissements qui soulignèrent son discours, c'est "Chubby" qui eut le "cake" de la soirée. Ses amis s'attendaient qu'il aurait en même temps son portefeuille, mais c'est encore partie remise, parait-il. Le major Power fut très spirituel. Il enthousiasma la foule.

L'hon. M. Lucien Cannon, qui devait être le dernier orateur de la soirée, broda un joli discours, après son ami "Chubby", sur l'évolution de la nation canadienne, commencée sous le gouvernement Baldwin-Lafontaine et qui a fait un grand pas sous le gouvernement "King-Lapointe".

Il était 11 heures 20. L'assistance, qui avait écouté près de trois heures de discours, en voulait encore. M. King avait signalé la présense sur l'estrade de l'hon. sénateur Henri Béland, ancien ministre. Lorsque M. le Maire annonça que le programme était épuise, la foule cria: "Béland, Béland". L'ancien collègue de Laurier voulut résister à cet appel, mais, sur les instances de MM. King et Lapointe, il se leva, s'avança et improvisa une charmante allocution.

La soirée se termina par le chant du "God Save The King" et trois hourrahs vigoureux en l'honneur de Sa Majesté le Roi, que son très digne représentant du Canada, M. le Vicomte Willingdon, dut entendre de la Citadelle. — E. C.

A 8 heures, la place St-Pierre était presque remplie. L'estrade était bondée de sénateurs, députés, candidats, aspirants, amis politiques. Vers 8 heures 20, on estime qu'il y avait 15,000 personnes.

La fanfare Morin sérénada la foule pendant une demi-heure.

A 8 heures 30, une auto arriva, amenant le très honorable M. Mackenzie King, l'hon. M. Ernest Lapointe, l'hon. M. Lucien Cannon, l'hon. M. L.-A. Taschereau, l'hon. sénateur F.-J. Paradis et Son Honneur le maire H.-E. Lavigueur.

L'assistance entonna "O Canada". Puis on applaudit les gros bonnets du parti libéral. L'hon. M. Lapointe, souriant, conduisit le Premier Ministre à l'estrade.

M. O.-A. Bériau proposa M. le maire Lavigueur comme président de l'assemblée. Notre premier magistrat s'avança au bord de l'estrade et prit la parole.

"Il me fait grand plaisir", dit le maire, "d'accepter l'honneur de présider cette assemblée du T. H. M. W.-L. Mackenzie King. Cette enthousiaste assemblée me rappelle celle en l'honneur d'un ancien premier ministre du Canada, le regretté Sir Wilfrid Laurier, que je présidai en 1917. C'est un honneur pour moi, ce soir, de souhaiter la bienvenue en votre nom, mesdames et messieurs, et au nom de toute la ville au premier ministre du Canada, mon chef" (appl.).

Le maire présenta ensuite comme premier orateur l'honorable sénateur Georges Parent, ancien député de Québec-Ouest, qui fut accueilli par des applaudissements, des vivats et la traditionnelle chanson: "Il a gagné ses épaulettes."

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Le sénateur Parent dit d'abord son émotion de se retrouver au milieu de ses anciens électeurs, en une pareille circonstance, et souligna l'honneur fait au comté de Québec-Ouest par le gouvernement lorsqu'il a élevé son député au rang de sénateur.

"On ne se sépare pas sans un serrement de coeur", dit-il, "d'une population au milieu de laquelle on a vécu pendant 17 ans et que l'on a eu l'honneur de représenter à Ottawa. Mais je me propose, dans la mesure de mes forces, de continuer de vous servir. Car je n'oublie pas, électeurs, vous surtout, mes amis de St-Sauveur, que c'est vous qui avez placé mon père au poste de premier ministre de cette province, et que c'est à vous que je dois l'honneur qui m'échoit aujourd'hui" (appl.).

Le sénateur Parent, après un mot délicat aux dames, conseilla à ses anciens électeurs de se choisir un député digne d'eux pour les représenter à Ottawa. Il les enjoignit de ne pas écouter les mensonges, les calomnies ,dans le choix de leur représentant. Parlant ensuite en anglais, le nouveau sénateur souhaita la bienvenue à M. King, lui disant qu'il n'y a peut-être pas d'endroit au Canada où son oeuvre a été plus admirée que dans Québec-Ouest, et lui promettant une grande victoire pour le 28 juillet.

Le maire Lavigueur présenta alors à l'auditoire l'hon. M. Ernest Lapointe, en qui il salua "l'idole de la province, l'homme qui jouit de la considération de tout le pays". Le ministre reçut une ovation en se levant. La foule chanta et l'applaudit bruyamment.

"Je veux d'abord", dit en commençant l'hon. M. Lapointe, "saluer cette immense foule accourue à notre appel, malgré l'inclémence de la température, et vous remercier, mesdames et messieurs, de ce magnifique hommage que vous rendez au chef de la nation canadienne. Aussi longtemps que Mackenzie King restera ce qu'il est, la province de Québec lui demeurera fidèle. Il y a quelques semaines, le premier ministre conservateur de l'Ontario, M. Ferguson, disait dans un grand discours que la question en jeu dans cette élection était Mackenzie King. Au nom du parti libéral, j'accepte le défi et je relève le gant. M. Mackenzie King représente la na-

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emple, on ne dissimule pas l'appréhension que l'objectif des ennemis de l'Eglise ne tende à lèser plus facilement les droits et la foi des familles, au moyen de "l'Ecole unique", en face de laquelle, précisément à la faveur de cette gratuité et de cette sélection professionnelle opérée avec les moyens puissants de l'état, "l'enseignement libre" se trouverait dans une condition de désastreuse infériorité dans un pays où il n'y a pas parité entre les écoles d'Etat et les écoles privées et où fait défaut la Répartition proportionnelle scolaire des subsides.

Dans ces conditions, la voie au monopole scolaire de l'Etat est grande ouverte.

C'est pourquoi la Fédération nationale catholique a offert en hommage au Saint-Père un livre de M. J. Mora, intitulé: le *Vrai Visage de l'Ecole unique*. Et l'Eme cardinal secrétaire d'Etat, remerciant le général de Castelnau, le 24 mars, écrivait: "Les droits et les devoirs du père et de la mère découlent immédiatement des responsabilités dont Dieu lui-même les charge en les associant à sa puissance créatrice pour communiquer la vie à leurs enfants.

tion canadienne dans tout ce qu'elle a de plus pur, de plus limpide, il est un Canadien dans toute l'acception du terme (appl.).

"Comme tous les grands hommes", continua le ministre, "M. King n'a pas été exempt de la calomnie. Il y a quelques jours encore, un député tory, parlant au radio, a jeté la calomnie à la face de mon chef avec toute la rage d'un renégat. M. King a pour lui une vertu, une qualité d'autant plus précieuse qu'elle est plus rare: le désintéresserent le plus complet. Il a donné à ce pays une administration qui fait l'orgueil de la nation. Sous sa direction, le Canada a pris la première place parmi les nations et a eu une période de progrès sans précédent dans son histoire.

"A notre arrivée au pouvoir, l'union nationale avait cessé d'exister", poursuivit l'hon. M. Lapointe. "Le ministère King a été un ministère de reconstruction nationale, de croissance canadienne. Sphère impériale, sphère économique, sphère internationale, dans toutes ces sphères, le Canada a été placé au premier rang. A cause de notre géographie, des éléments distincts qui composent notre population, le problème du tarif est difficile à résoudre. M. King l'a résolu avec beaucoup de maîtrise. Le gouvernement libéral n'a pas été le gouvernement d'un groupe, d'une classe, d'une province, mais il a été un gouvernément canadien.

"L'on vous avait dit en 1921, puis répété en 1925 et en 1926", dit encore le ministre, "que la politique libérale signifierait la ruine des industries canadiennes. Que s'est-il passé? La semaine dernière, un ancien ministre des Finances conservateur disait à Toronto, devant un groupe d'actionnaires, que le Canada a pris la septième place, dans le monde, au point de vue de l'industrie manufacturière. Il y a 27 pays du monde où la population est plus forte qu'au Canada, mais il n'y a que quatre pays qui occupent un rang plus élevé que celui du Canada pour leurs exportations. Le budget Dunning va continuer cette politique d'expansion commerciale, et c'est pour cela qu'il a été accueilli avec enthousiasme d'un bout du Dominion à l'autre. Nous voulons ouvrir des marchés aux pays qui veulent commercer avec nous: c'est cela la politique libérale" (appl.).

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CITATIONS D'UN BRAVE

On a dit, ces derniers jours, que M. Raymond Poincaré, dont on connaît le fervent attachement à sa profession d'avocat, serait tout disposé à se laisser élire bâtonnier de l'Ordre en juillet 1931.

Il est fort possible que l'ancien président de la République accepte ce suprême hommage de ses pairs, mais ce que nous pouvons affirmer, c'est qu'il ne s'en est ouvert à personne, et que ceux qui, au palais, se targuent d'avoir reçu ses confidences se moquent de leurs auditeurs.

En réalité, le bruit qu'on fait actuellement courir est un petit "battean" qu'on monte aux "batonnables", dans l'espoir peu charitable de troubler leur sommeil. Qui oserait, en effet, opposer sa candidature à celle de M. Raymond Poincaré?

Mais, nous le répétons, jusqu'à présent, cela reste dans le domaine des pures hypothèses, — ce qui ne veut pas dire, d'ailleurs, que le "canard" d'aujourd'hui ne puisse pas devenir la vérité de demain.

UN "BATEAU"

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Après avoir dit que le gouvernement libéral a diminué les taxes et augmenté les sources de revenus, avoir déclaré que le dollar canadien se cote à prime sur les marchés mondiaux, l'hon. M. Lapointe accusa le chef conservateur de se promener dans le pays avec un "message de désolation", un "souffle de mort". Il nia l'assertion de M. Bennett et du Dr Manion, son collègue, à l'effet que les Canadiens s'en vont encore aux Etats-Unis.

"Tout cela est faux", dit le ministre. "Dans le "New York Times" de dimanche dernier, par exemple, on peut lire que dans les villes américaines de Lowell, de New-Bedford et de Fall-River la population a diminué depuis dix ans. Cela veut dire que nos Canadiens reviennent des Etats-Unis. Dans le Canada nous n'avons pas une ville où la population ait diminué depuis dix ans" (appl.).

L'hon. M. Lapointe dit que notre pays jouit de la paix industrielle, qu'il y a eu moins de grèves depuis

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Deuxième citation (secteur de Montauban.) — "N'a pas hésité à se jeter à la nage, dans une eau profonde, malgré la violence du courant, pour dérouler un câble entre la berge et une maison sur le toit de laquelle un officier et sa famille s'étaient réfugiés. A persisté pendant deux heures dans ses efforts héroïques et n'a pu rever qu'en s'aidant de son câble dans un état complet d'épuisement".

L'adjudant Jacquemain fut déjà titulaire de citations élogieuses pendant la grande Guerre et au Maroc.

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CITATIONS D'UN BRAVE

les quatre dernières années qu'en aucune autre époque de la Confédération canadienne. Le ministre fit allusion au problème des vétérans, "pour lesquels le Canada doit faire quelque chose".

"A la dernière session", affirma le ministre, "un comité présidé par mon ami "Chubby" Power (appl.), a étudié des questions complexes, qui ont été réglées à la satisfaction des vétérans. Eux-mêmes l'ont admis par la bouche d'un porte-parole".

Le ministre affirma que le parti libéral a reçu de Laurier l'enseignement qu'il n'y a de véritable progrès que celui qui est basé sur l'harmonie. Il dit encore qu'il ne faut pas qu'une classe domine le pays, et que toutes les classes ont droit d'être représentées dans le gouvernement. Il affirma que l'union nationale doit présider à l'administration du pays et que la haine doit être bannie du Canada.

L'hon. M. Lapointe montra, dans le monument élevé, à Québec, à la mémoire de Wolfe et de Montcalm, le symbole de l'union des deux races en ce pays.

"Bannissons de ce pays", dit-il, "les fomentateurs de désordre et les semeurs de préjugés". (appl.)

Le ministre rappela la rétrocession aux provinces de l'ouest de leurs ressources naturelles, disant qu'il fallait le courage de Mackenzie King pour aborder et régler cette question. Il rappela, encore, l'adoption du rapport Duncan en faveur des provinces maritimes.

"La paix nationale existe dans ce pays et elle est due à la direction du premier ministre du pays", dit l'hon. M. Lapointe.

L'hon. M. Lapointe parla brièvement aussi de la conférence impériale de 1926, déclarant qu'elle a valu aux Dominions l'égalité de statut, l'union dans la liberté, la liberté complete dans l'administration des affaires domestiques et internationales.

"Nous devons garder notre individualité propre, et le Canada continuera son évolution progressive en adoptant les politiques qui lui sont propres", ajouta le ministre de la Justice.

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L'orateur rappela qu'il a représenté le Canada, en 1929, à la Conférence qui avait pour but de codifier les lois impériales et les lois canadiennes selon le nouveau statut légal des Dominions. Il dit que le rapport de cette conférence a reçu l'approbation unanime des conservateurs et des libéraux, à la Chambre des Communes.

"Electeurs de la cité de Québec", s'écria enfin l'hon. M. Lapointe, "électeurs de la province, électeurs de tout le Canada, je vous le demande: voulez-vous envoyer à Londres, à la prochaine conférence impériale, les hommes qui ont commencé le travail, qui se sont prononcés en faveur de la liberté du Canada, ou bien voulez-vous envoyer des hommes qui parleront comme des pupilles ayant besoin de tutelle? Si j'ai l'honneur d'y aller encore, comme mon chef l'a déclaré à Brantford, laissez-moi vous dire que je représenterai les vues de ceux qui m'ont élu depuis tant d'années, que j'irai en véritable Canadien".

L'hon. M. Lapointe déclara que l'établissement des légations à Washington, à Paris, à Tokio, répondait au besoin, pour le Canada, de parler à ces pays comme à des égaux. Il signala l'honneur conféré au Canada par l'élection du sénateur Dandurand dans le conseil de la Ligue des Nations et rappela que le Canada a signé la clause de l'arbitrage, à Genève, il y a quelques mois.

"Voulez-vous que cette oeuvre se continue, que le Canada continue d'avancer dans la voie du progrès, de la liberté", demanda encore le ministre. "Le Canada sera ce qu'on le fera. J'ai confiance que la jeunesse qui m'entend sera imbue des principes qui ont inspiré les fondateurs de la Confédération canadienne. En les maintenant, ces principes, nous réaliserons les desseins de la Providence. Que votre vote, le 28, soit donné pour King et la victoire, pour King et l'unité dans le Canada, pour King et un pays plus beau que nous serons fiers de laisser à ceux qui viendront après nous". (appl.)

Le ministre reçut des applaudisse-

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que la dépréciation de la flotte, on atteint toutefois $5,929,758, somme très élevée, bien qu'inférieure de $1,612,867 à celle de l'année précédente. La continuité du déficit fournit des arguments à ceux qui mettent en doute la nécessité d'une marine marchande soutenue et administrée par l'Etat. Pourquoi, disent-ils, conserver des navires qui nous coûteront toujours si cher? Pourquoi ne pas laisser à l'initiative privée le soin de tirer le maximum d'une exploitation que le gouvernement ne pourra jamais rendre rémunératrice? La question est trop vaste pour être tranchée en quelques lignes. A d'autres d'y répondre. Contentons-nous de signaler un aspect du problème. Notre marine marchande nous permet de garder avec certains ports un contact direct qu'aucune compagnie privée ne voudrait maintenir. Ottons, par exemple, les services Canada-Antilles et, en général, Canada-possessions britanniques. Ces services sont des expériences coûteuses pour le moment, mais qui, un jour ou l'autre, nous rapporteront. Second avantage. Par son nom même, notre marine constitue un excellent mode de propagande et un facteur commercial important. La vieille maxime "Le commerce suit le pavillon" garde encore beaucoup de sa valeur. Qu'on puisse obtenir le même résultat avec des entreprises privées, cela ne semble pas encore prouvé. A moins qu'on

ments prolongés en reprenant son siège.

Le maire Lavigueur, s'avançant ensuite sur le bord de l'estrade, invita l'honorable M. L.-A. Taschereau à présenter à l'auditoire le très honorable M. W.-L. Mackenzie King. Le Premier Ministre Taschereau fut accueilli par des applaudissements prolongés. On chanta "O Canada" et "For He's a jolly good fellow".

"Je voudrais", dit l'hon. M. Taschereau, en commençant son discours, "que chacun des auditeurs fût sur cette estrade pour voir cette mer de monde. Il y a trente ans que je suis dans la politique, et je n'ai jamais tant vu de libéraux. (rires)

"Dans cette campagne électorale", continua le Premier Ministre de la province, "je ne suis qu'un modeste soldat..."

—"Un grand soldat!" lança un auditeur de l'estrade.

..."et je suis heureux, comme tel, d'acclamer, ce soir, le chef du parti libéral dans notre pays. Je me réjouis d'appartenir à un parti si uni, contrairement à ce que l'on voit chez nos adversaires. En voyant ce que le gouvernement King a accompli depuis quelques années, je me rends compte que Laurier voyait clair quand il dit que le vingtième siècle serait le siècle du Canada.

"Je remercie M. King", poursuivit l'hon. M. Taschereau, "de commencer sa campagne électorale dans Québec. Y a-t-il, je vous le demande, mesdames et messieurs, une province du Dominion où le coeur libéral bat plus fort que dans la province de Québec?"

L'hon. M. Taschereau promit au Premier Ministre du Canada une victoire plus grande qu'en 1925 et en 1926, déclarant que M. King et ceux qui l'entourent le méritent.

"Le développement de Québec, nous le devons à ces hommes", ajouta le chef du gouvernement provincial. "La semaine dernière, par exemple, on lançait en Angleterre un immense transatlantique, l'"Empress of Britain", qui aura son port d'attache à Québec. A quoi pouvons-nous attribuer cela, sinon aux millions que le gouvernement fédéral veut dépenser pour agrandir le port de Québec".

L'hon. M. Taschereau dit encore que c'est le gouvernement King qui a rendu possible la construction d'un tunnel sous le Cap Diamant par le Pacifique Canadien. Le Premier Ministre termina son discours en rendant un bel hommage à l'hon. M. Lapointe et à l'hon. M. Cannon, qu'il appela les deux chefs libéraux de la province. Il les remercia, au nom de la province de tout le travail accompli dans l'intérêt du développement de Québec et souhaita encore en terminant une cordiale bienvenue à M. King.

Canada à cette conférence.

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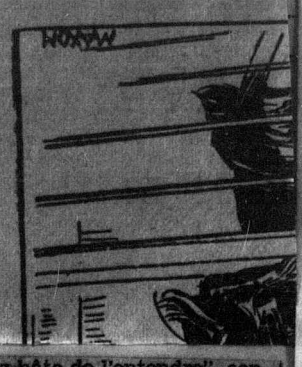
nt furent les plus heureux

Elle n'aurait jamais pu
oses merveilleuses que lui
civilisation. Le grand na-
que ne cessait de l'étonner
ermait de nouveau pour el-
dres où la magnifique résil-
la laisa nuette d'admira-
se troublait encore secrète-
Merlem. Elle regrettait de
sa naissance, de la haute
ipait maintenant. Comme
oir qui étaient son père et

appuya le chef du gouvernement dans
ce sens.

Lili, qui s'est égratigné le doigt:
—Dis, maman, si je mourais de
ma blessure, est-ce que tu mettrais
toutes mes poupées en deuil?



"Vous avez hâte de l'entendre", conclut l'hon. M. Taschereau, "et je m'empresse de lui céder la parole. Le Premier Ministre du Canada va vous adresser la parole en anglais. Je sais qu'il vous intéressera vivement quand même. Donnez un exemple à tout l'Empire britannique en montrant que vous savez comprendre et applaudir un personnage qui ne parle pas votre langue".

Le premier ministre de la province fut chaleureusement applaudi en reprenant son siège.

Le Premier Ministre King est reçu par une ovation. Il échange une cordiale poignée de main avec l'hon. M. Taschereau. Nouvelle ovation.

Les premières paroles du chef libéral sont en français à la grande joie de la foule. Il se contente de remercier ses auditeurs d'être venus si nombreux et de leur belle manifestation : "Je vous remercie du plus profond du coeur", dit-il au milieu des applaudissements. "Je vais maintenant vous parler dans ma langue maternelle". Et il continue en anglais.

"Je n'ai jamais vu de foule plus imposante que celle qui est devant moi", dit M. King. "Je remercie les électeurs de Québec de l'appui loyal qu'ils m'ont donné dans le passé et je puis leur dire que nous allons remporter, grâce à eux, une nouvelle victoire. Je dois remercier particulièrement M. le maire Lavigueur, l'hon. M. Taschereau et enfin M. Lapointe. Notre gouvernement devrait s'appeler le gouvernement Lapointe - King car s'il est un homme qui a contribué à la direction politique de ce pays, c'est le ministre de la Justice. (Appl). Nous n'avons jamais eu une seule dissension entre nous, parce que nous nous sommes toujours inspirés de l'enseignement du très hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Appl).

"Je veux aussi rendre hommage à l'hon. M. Cannon pour tout le travail qu'il a accompli à nos côtés. Mais je tiens à louer surtout mon ami Chubby Power. Pendant la dernière session, il a dirigé les travaux de deux comités et il a mérité la reconnaissance de tout le peuple canadien. Aucun député n'a plus travaillé pour son pays que Chubby Power". (Appl)

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Lili, qui s'est égratigné le doigt:
—Dis, maman, si je mourais de ma blessure, est-ce que tu mettrais toutes mes poupées en deuil?

appuyé le chef du gouvernement dans ce sens.

nt furent les plus heureux

. Elle n'aurait jamais pu
oses merveilleuses que lui
, civilisation. Le grand na-
que ne cessait de l'étonner
ermait de nouveau pour el-
tres où la magnifique vest-
la laissa muette d'admira-
se troublait encore secrète-
Merlem. Elle regrettait de
: sa naissance, de la haute
ipait maintenant. Comme
oir qui étaient son père et

"Vous avez hâte de l'entendre", conclut l'hon. M. Taschereau, "et je m'empresse de lui céder la parole. Le Premier Ministre du Canada va vous adresser la parole en anglais. Je sais qu'il vous intéressera vivement quand même. Donnez un exemple à tout l'Empire britannique en montrant que vous savez comprendre et applaudir un personnage qui ne parle pas votre langue".

Le premier ministre de la province fut chaleureusement applaudi en reprenant son siège.

Le Premier Ministre King est reçu par une ovation. Il échange une cordiale poignée de main avec l'hon. M. Taschereau. Nouvelle ovation.

Les premières paroles du chef libéral sont en français à la grande joie de la foule. Il se contente de remercier ses auditeurs d'être venus si nombreux et de leur belle manifestation : "Je vous remercie du plus profond du coeur", dit-il au milieu des applaudissements. "Je vais maintenant vous parler dans ma langue maternelle". Et il continue en anglais.

"Je n'ai jamais vu de foule plus imposante que celle qui est devant moi", dit M. King. "Je remercie les électeurs de Québec de l'appui loyal qu'ils m'ont donné dans le passé et je puis leur dire que nous allons remporter, grâce à eux, une nouvelle victoire. Je dois remercier particulièrement M. le maire Lavigueur, l'hon. M. Taschereau et enfin M. Lapointe. Notre gouvernement devrait s'appeler le gouvernement Lapointe - King car s'il est un homme qui a contribué à la direction politique de ce pays, c'est le ministre de la Justice. (Appl). Nous n'avons jamais eu une seule dissension entre nous, parce que nous nous sommes toujours inspirés de l'enseignement du très hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier. (Appl).

"Je veux aussi rendre hommage à l'hon. M. Cannon pour tout le travail qu'il a accompli à nos côtés. Mais je tiens à louer surtout mon ami Chubby Power. Pendant la dernière session, il a dirigé les travaux de deux comités et il a mérité la reconnaissance de tout le peuple canadien. Aucun député n'a plus travaillé pour son pays que Chubby Power". (Appl)

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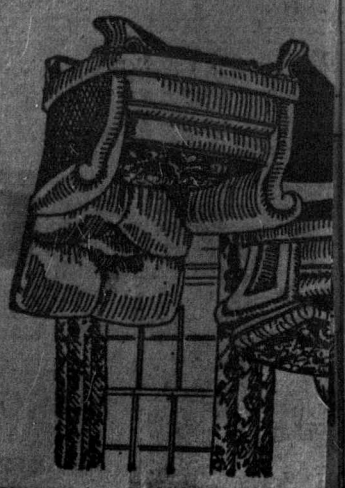

A ce moment, la pluie commence à tomber et M. King annonce qu'il va abréger son discours.

"Quelle est l'oeuvre de notre gouvernement ?" dit le Premier Ministre. "Nous avons diminué les taxes, nous avons réduit le coût de la vie, nous avons essayé de faire revivre les beaux jours d'autrefois. Je demande aux ouvriers de considérer leur situation actuelle et de la comparer avec leurs conditions de travail de l'ancien temps. J'ai débuté à Ottawa comme rédacteur de la Gazette du Travail. J'ai donc été mêlé aux affaires de la classe ouvrière. Je me souviens du temps que je correspondais avec un chef ouvrier de Québec, M. Grenier. Je garde de M. Grenier le meilleur souvenir.

"Ouvriers de Québec, vous savez que c'est le gouvernement Laurier qui a amélioré vos conditions. Comme sous-ministre du Travail j'ai préparé une législation pour rendre obligatoires les salaires raisonnables. Comme Premier Ministre, j'ai fait adopter une loi qui oblige les entrepreneurs à payer des salaires raisonnables aux ouvriers. (Appl).

"C'est aussi le parti libéral du temps de Laurier, qui a assuré le règlement facile des différends ouvriers. Lorsque les conservateurs étaient au pouvoir, j'ai essayé de faire rendre aux anciens employés du Grand Tronc la pension à laquelle ils avaient droit. Le gouvernement Meighen refusa d'écouter mes suggestions. Plus tard, je suis ar-

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rivé au pouvoir et j'ai demandé à Sir Henry Thornton de rendre aux employés du Grand Tronc leurs droits à la pension. J'ai obtenu justice pour ces braves ouvriers.

"C'est le gouvernement actuel qui a fait adopter la loi des pensions de vieillesse. Autre chose que nous avons fait pour les ouvriers : nous avons nommé un travailleur dans le bureau de direction des C. N. R.

"Actuellement, nous avons un grand problème à résoudre. Au Canada comme ailleurs, il y a des sans-travail. Nous avons l'intention de régler ce problème. Nous nous en sommes occupés déjà. Nous avons maintenu en service des employés des C.N.R. bien que le trafic du pain ait diminué considérablement.

"M. Bennett parle beaucoup du chômage depuis la fin de la session. Il n'en a pas parlé à la Chambre, mais il nous annonce que s'il est porté au pouvoir il convoquera le Parlement pour assurer du travail aux ouvriers. Mais quelles sont les mesures qu'il présentera ? Il ne l'a pas dit. Je ne crois pas que la simple convention du Parlement suffise à régler le problème du chômage.

"Quelle a été notre attitude ? Nous avons convoqué une conférence nationale qui sera tenue au commencement d'août. Tous les intéressés y sont invités. Le problème du chômage sera étudié sous toutes ses faces et s'il est nécessaire de faire des lois, alors nous convoquerons le Parlement. S'il est nécessaire de le faire, nous demanderons un mandat spécial au gouverneur-général pour aider immédiatement les sans-travail. Le fait que M. Bennett ne songe qu'à convoquer le Parlement me fait croire que notre adversaire est tellement certain de ne pas arriver au pouvoir qu'il ne songe pas à aller à la conférence impériale. (rires et appl.) M. Bennett ne veut évidemment pas que nous discutions la représentation du Canada à cette conférence.

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...trouveront des enclers Louis XVI en
...cuivre solide, des bougeoirs artistl-
...ques Renaissance embrassant les for-
...mes les plus diverses, des sacoches
...toutes nouvelles, des sacs à magasiner,
...des savons sculptés, etc, le tout d'un
...goût exquis puisque ces marchandises
...furent choisies par notre éminent, cl-
...toyen, M. J. Bruneau, est un connais-
...seur qui n'accepte de la vieille Euro-
...pe que les articles de réelle valeur qui
...abondent sur ses nombreux marchés
...toujours si variés. C'est en vous ren-

...le Korak ré-
...e ne songea
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...elle, Merlem
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...eux dans ses
...eprises, s'ex-
...avoir une fil-
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Les jours qui suivire
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n'être pas digne, pa
position qu'elle occ
elle aurait vou
sa mère !



"Le chef conservateur nous dit que l'élévation du tarif préviendrait le chômage. Est-ce juste ? Les Etats-Unis ont élevé leur tarif et ils ont du chômage. Si nous en avons au Canada, il faut reconnaitre que nous en avons moins que les autres pays du monde.

"M. McRea, organisateur conservateur, a proposé à la Chambre le projet de faire venir au Canada 300,000 immigrants en vertu d'un grand plan de colonisation. M. Bennett a voté pour. Est-ce là la solution du problème du chômage que nous offre le parti conservateur ?

"Je vous ai dit que le trafic du blé de l'ouest diminuerait. Nous n'avons pas vu cette année l'exportation habituelle de notre blé en Angleterre. C'est là une des causes du chômage. Qu'avons-nous fait ? Nous avons accordé une préférence aux produits britanniques afin de diriger vers l'Angleterre une partie du commerce que nous faisions aux Etats-Unis. Nous allons donc acheter davantage de la Grande-Bretagne et nous avons confiance que la mère-patrie achètera en retour une plus grande quantité de blé canadien. Nous avons basé cette politique de préférence britannique sur les principes énoncés par Sir Wilfrid Laurier, en 1897, l'année du jubilé de la Reine Victoria. C'est notre illustre chef qui a compris le premier que l'on ne vend pas à un pays l'orsqu'on n'achète pas de ce même pays. Nous continuons cette politique de Sir Wilfrid Laurier et nous savons que le peuple anglais tout entier applaudit le gouvernement canadien pour ce qu'il a fait dans son dernier budget.

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"Ouvriers canadiens, si le gouvernement libéral est délégué à la conférence impériale, vous pouvez être certains qu'il saura s'entendre avec le gouvernement travailliste de M. Ramsay Macdonald pour régler cette question de commerce entre l'Angleterre et le Canada, si intimement lié au problème du chômage. A cette conférence, nous déléguerons M. Dunning lui-même, l'auteur de notre présent budget.

"En 1897, Sir Wilfrid Laurier a parlé du Canada à la conférence impériale de Londres et il a proclamé alors que notre pays était une nation et que l'Empire britannique était un Commonwealth de nations. Sir Wilfrid a dit à la Reine Victoria que nous étions une union de nations autonomes. Quelle vision ! N'est-ce pas la situation qui est admise aujourd'hui dans tout l'Empire ?

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier a aussi prêché l'harmonie et la tolérance dans ce pays. Son ambition était de faire un Canada uni et prospère. Voilà la politique du gouvernement que j'ai l'honneur de présider. Nous voulons l'unité entre provinces, l'unité dans tout le Dominion. Telle a été l'ambition du parti libéral. Son oeuvre n'est pas complètement accomplie mais elle le sera peut-être lors de la prochaine conférence impériale.

"Le libéralisme a été le pionnier du gouvernement responsable. Les libéraux se sont battus pour l'obtenir et ils ont essayé de diriger notre pays vers l'indépendance et l'autonomie. L'indépendance nationale ne s'obtient pas en un jour. C'est une oeuvre de patience et de temps. Nos vaillants soldats ont fait beaucoup pour faire du Canada une nation. Nous l'avons reconnu en assurant aux survivants de la guerre et à leurs descendants des pensions raisonnables.

"Un pays autonome doit faire ses traités lui-même. Le Canada a négocié un traité du flétan avec les Etats-Unis. Qui devait signer ce traité au nom du Canada et du Roi? Nous avons cru qu'aucun homme n'était plus digne de cette mission que l'hon. M. Ernest Lapointe . (appl.) Le Roi a approuvé notre choix. Qu'avons-nous nous vu alors au Parlement? Nous avons vu l'opposition dire que la signature de ce traité était un pas vers la séparation.

"Nous avons négicié d'autres traités, lorsque M. Robb était ministre des Finances—et j'en profite pour rendre hommage à ce noble esprit, dont nous vénérons la mémoire— et lorsque nous comptions parmi les membres du gouvernement un homme que je vois sur cette estrade, mon ami l'hon. sénateur Béland. (appl.)

"Non seulement nous avons inauguré la négociation de traités, mais nous avons créé des ambassades aux Etats-Unis, en France et au Japon. Lorsque nous avons proposé de créer ces ambassades, le chef actuel de l'opposition, M. Bennett, s'y est opposé énergiquement: "Si nous sommes un état souverain, nous n'appartenons plus à l'Empire britannique". Et cependant, M. Bennett fait aujourd'hui

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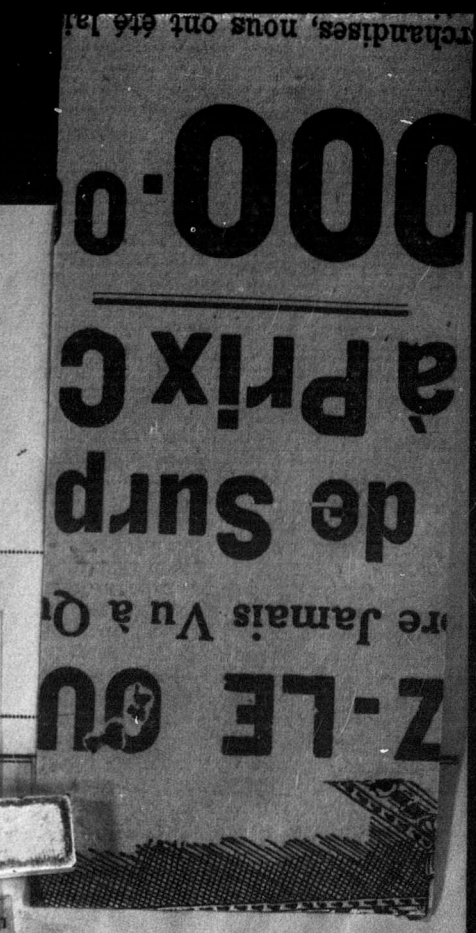

la campagne en criant: "Le Canada avant tout!" M. Bennett a dit encore à Toronto: "Je crois que nous devrions attacher Canadiens, des Australiens ou des Néo-Zélandais aux ambassades britanniques à l'étranger. C'est là mon projet et j'espère le réaliser". Est-ce là ce que veut le peuple canadien? Je demande à M. Bennet de nouveau: "Comment pouvez-vous accorder cela avec votre motto: "Le Canada d'abord , le Canada avant tout". (appl.)

"Nous avons dit au Parlement que nous avions obtenu une égalité de status pour le Cansda et M. Bennett a ridiculisé cette affirmation. Parlant à Oshawa, M. Bennett s'écriait: "Vers quel port M. King se dirige-t-il?" Je lui répondrai que je me dirige vers le port d'un pays heureux et prospère". (appl.)

"A Halifax, M. Bennett a répété: "Pourquoi toutes ces ambassades séparées ? Avons-nous deux Rois? Vers quel port M. King se dirige-t-il? Veut-il obtenir pour le Canada la séparation". Je réponds de nouveau à M. Bennett que je me dirige vers le port du développement de mon pays dans la voie de la prospérité. Je ne veux qu'un Roi et je veux l'union dans l'empire britannique, mais l'union ne doit rien enlever à l'autonomie des nations qui composent cet empire.

"Pour ma part, un des faits les plus remarquables de notre histoire, c'est lorsque la France a envoyé en ce pays son premier ministre plénipotentiaire, M. Knight, 300 ans après l'arrivée de Champlain dans la ville où nous sommes assemblés ce soir. M. Knight est venu avec un message de la république française demandant au Canada de continuer ses relations amicales avec la France.

"Mesdames et messieurs, le 28 juillet, vous aurez à décider qui vous représentera à la conférence impériale de Londres. Nous venons vous demander un mandat pour aller réclamer de nouveau une égalité de status et l'autonomie de notre pays dans l'empire britannique. Enverrez-vous à cette conférence M. Lapointe pour représenter Québec ou si nous laisserez M. Bennett choisir le représentant de votre province? Qui donc pourrait-il choisir pour représenter les Provinces Maritimes, à la place de M. Ralston, l'Ontario à la place de M. Malcolm, et l'ouest à la place de M. Dunning dont le récent budget a été si bien accueilli par la mère-patrie? Choisirez-vous comme représentants les hommes qui croient que le Canada est une nation ou ceux qui disent que nous n'avons pas d'égalité de statuts dans l'empire britannique. Je connais le peuple canadien et je sais qu'il fera le meilleur choix dans l'intérêt de notre pays". (longs appl.)

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Le discours de M. King terminé, le maire Lavigueur céda la parole au député de Québec-sud à Ottawa, le major C.-G. Power, qui fut lui aussi vivement applaudi.

"Je vous remercie et je vous félicite", commença M. Power, "de cette belle et enthousiaste assemblée que nous avons pour souhaiter la bienvenue à M. King.

"Cette assemblée est pour le premier ministre la garantie que la ville de Québec restera fidèle au parti libéral. Les conservateurs sont prêts à l'admettre, d'ailleurs. Sur les 24 comtés, en effet, qui entourent la ville de Québec, ils n'ont choisi qu'un candidat officiel et c'est moi qui ai l'honneur de l'avoir pour adversaire. M. Dinan est un bon diable. Je suis content de croiser le fer contre lui.

"J'ai dit que Québec restera fidèle au parti libéral et je me demande pourquoi nous avons des élections. Quel est le dossier du gouvernement actuellement au pouvoir? Ce sont les mesures passées depuis 1921. A la vue de toutes ces mesures, nos adversaires disent que ce sont les leurs. Le retour des ressources naturelles aux provinces de l'Ouest, ils disent: C'est notre programme; les gages raisonnables, la journée de huit heures, à les entendre, c'est leur programme; les mesures prises pour agrandir le port de Québec, le rétablissement des finances des chemins de fer nationaux, c'est encore leur programme. Même au sujet de la loi pour l'exportation des liqueurs aux Etats-Unis, M. Bennett a dit à M. King: "Il y a quatre ans que vous auriez dû faire cela". Moi, je suis resté seul de mon groupe et j'ai voté contre les deux. (rires et appl.)

"M. Bennett dit encore que le tarif, c'est sa mesure. Nos adversaires déclarent: Vous nous avez volé notre chemise. Moi, je dis qu'elle est trop petite. Voyez-vous M. Lapointe dans la chemise de M. Antoine Rivard? (rires et appl.)

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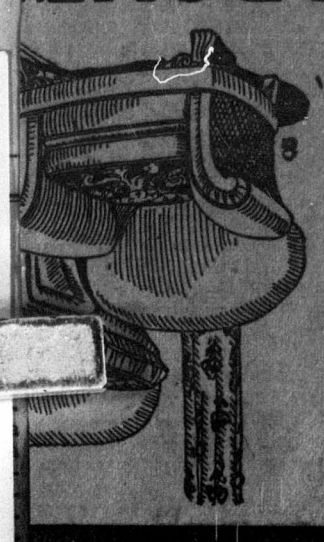

"Tout ce que le parti libéral a accompli, nos adversaires disent que c'est grâce à eux. Mais, si le parti libéral a été capable en aussi peu de temps, de passer des mesures telles que les partis conservateurs n'en ont jamais passées, il n'y a qu'une chose à faire, c'est de laisser nos arversaires dans l'opposition. (appl.)) Bien plus, je crois que, si aujourd'hui, M. King disait à M. Bennett: reston comme nous sommes, le second accepterait, mais nous perdrions au change. Nous sommes mieux de continuer la lutte. Je vous demande en terminant de donner confiance à notre parti qui est celui de notre ville, de notre province et de notre pays".

Quand les applaudissements eurent cessé, M. le maire présenta l'honorable M. Cannon à la foule qui l'applaudit lui aussi chaleureusement.

"L'assemblée de ce soir est une des plus belles auxquelles il m'a été donné d'assister", dit M. Cannon au début de son discours. "Il convenait que cette assemblée fut tenue à Québec et dans Saint-Sauveur qui a vu de si belles luttes. Vous avez fait votre devoir de citoyens, votre devoir de Canadiens, anxieux de se renseigner sur les questions politiques avant de donner leur vote. Cette assemblée devait être ce qu'elle est. Quelle est en effet, l'occasion qui nous réunit ce soir ? C'est le ralliement des forces vives de la nation canadienne appelée à se choisir une administration pour les quatre années qui vont suivre. Non seulement vous réalisez l'importance de la réunion actuelle, mais vous appréciez la personnalité du premier ministre qui nous rend visite ce soir. (appl.)

"Lorsqu'en 1919", poursuivit le Solliciteur Général, "il s'est agi de choisir un successeur à Sir Wilfrid Laurier qui devait payer son tribut à la nature, on a choisi l'honorable M. King. Avons-nous eu tort de donner confiance à Mackenzie King en 1920? Il est devenu l'un des plus importants

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hommes politiques de l'Empire britannique. (appl.)

"Vous avez entendu bien des discours ce soir", poursuivit M. Cannon, "mais je voudrais attirer votre attention sur trois points en particulier. Dans sa carrière politique, Laurier entretenait un rêve qu'il voulait réaliser : faire de la vieille cité de Québec une des villes les plus importantes de l'Amérique par le développement de son port. M. King a réalisé ce rêve en faisant voter plus de dix millions. Nous sommes heureux, ce soir, de lui dire notre gratitude et notre reconnaissance.

"Le deuxième point, c'est que M. King a toujours été souverainement Canadien dans sa politique. Dans le domaine de l'immigration, M. King a dit que celle-ci devait être contrôlée et il a laissé à chaque province le soin de règlementer l'immigration chez elle.

"Le troisième point, c'est que nous assistons à une crise économique. Les Etats-Unis ont adopté hier, un tarif qui est un défi économique au reste du monde. Les conservateurs disent que M. King est un pro-américain. Cependant il a eu le courage de dire aux Etats-Unis : il est vrai que vous êtes plus nombreux que nous, mais notre esprit national est aussi fort que le vôtre et si vous voulez la lutte, vous l'aurez.

"L'histoire est encore l'histoire", poursuivit M. Cannon, "et c'est là qu'on trouve les leçons et les exemples. En 1840, l'union s'est faite entre Québec et l'Ontario, quand l'hon. M. Lafontaine et l'hon. M. Baldwin ont conquis ensemble nos libertés constitutionnelles.

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En 1926, nous avons demandé à MM. King et Lapointe d'améliorer la charte de nos libertés internationales ; en juin 1930 nous leur demandons de compléter cette charte. Lorsque vous verrez les hommes d'état s'en aller vers l'Angleterre, vous regarderez vers le firmament canadien et vous verrez, nous verrons tous MM. King et Lapointe, nouveaux Lafontaine - Baldwin, compléter l'oeuvre qui nous est chère à nous, citoyens de cete province, citoyens du Dominion.

Réclamé par l'assistance, l'hon. Sénateur Dr Béland dut céder aux instances de ses amis et dire quelques mots. "A la requête de mon chef vénéré", commença-t-il, "je viens vous remercier et vous féliciter: vous remercier pour vous être rendus en aussi grand nombre et vous féliciter pour l'accueil fait à M. King.

"Il y a vingt ans, je ne manquais pas de venir dans Saint - Sauveur et dans Saint - Roch, alors que luttait le regretté Sir Wilfrid Laurier. Il me semble que si son âme peut être présente ici ce soir, elle applaudit aux paroles qui ont été prononcées. Il me semble que par notre voix Sir Wilfrid Laurier vous demande de rester fidèles au parti libéral. Et je m'aperçois que l'idée libérale est plus forte que jamais à Québec.

"Le 28 juillet, donnez - vous la main et renvoyez au pouvoir ceux qui vous ont donné une administration sage.

"Je vous remercie de cette attention que vous avez eue pour moi. Soyez fidèles à la politique libérale. C'est celle - là qui a fait le Canada ce qu'il est, c'est celle - là qui le fera continuer dans la voie de la grandeur nationale".

La foule réclamait encore des discours, mais M. Lavigueur dit que l'hon. M. King devait prendre le train pour se rendre dans les provinces maritimes. M. le maire adressa un dernier merci à la foule, puis, au nom de cette dernière, il souhaita "Bon Voyage" et "Bon succès" au premier ministre.

Après le chant de l'hymne nationale O Canada ! et du "God Save the Kink", l'assistance fit encore une ovation à M. King et se dispersa.

SUR L'ESTRADE

Son Honneur M. le maire H.-E. Lavigueur, M. P., avait à ses côtés, le très honorable M. W.-L. Mackenzie King, Premier Ministre du Canada, l'honorable M. Ernest Lapointe, Ministre de la Justice, l'honorable M. Lucien Cannon, Solliciteur Général, l'hon. M. L.-A. Taschereau, Premier Ministre de la Province, les honorables Sénateurs (Dr) H.-S. Béland, Jules Tessier, P.-J. Paradis et Georges Parent ; les honorables J.-E.

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Moreau, J.-C.-E. Ouellet et Lauréat Lapierre, ministres sans portefeuille, les honorables MM. Eusèbe Roberge, M. C. L., Elysée Thériault, M. C. L., Louis Létourneau, M. C. L., MM. les députés fédéraux, le major C. - G. Power, Québec - Sud, Sir Eugène Fiset, Rimouski, Oscar Boulanger, C. R., Fernand Fafard, l'Islet, Armand Slyvestre, Lac Saint-Jean, Eusèbe Roberge, Mégantic, le Dr J.-Etienne Dussault, de Lévis, A.-L. Deslauriers, de Champlain, MM. les députés provinciaux Jos. Power, Québec - Sud, C.-E. Cantin, Saint - Sauveur, le Dr Moreault, Rimouski, Oscar Drouin, C. R., Québec-Est, le Dr P. Gauthier, Port neuf; MM. Laetare Roy, C.R., O.-A. Bériau, Valmore Bienvenue, C. R., Garon Pratte, Robert Taschereau, ... le commandeur P.-H. Couillard, MM. les échévins Dr P.-H. Bédard, Arthur Drolet, E.-A. Tremblay, Wilfrid Samson, MM. Adélard Deslauriers, J.-A. Marier, M. le commandeur J.-G.-E. Côté, etc...

L'ARRIVEE DE M. KING

Les personnes qui s'étaient rendues à la gare pour deux heures, furent quelque peu désappointées quand on leur eut annoncé pour trois heures et demie seulement l'arrivée du premier ministre. Plusieurs ne se découragèrent pas toutefois, et attendirent dans la gare, car la pluie commençait à l'extérieur et elle devait tomber en averse quand le train du Canadien National qui transportait le premier ministre arriva.

Jusqu'à l'heure fixée pour l'arrivée, la foule augmenta dans la gare, formant une double haie. A trois heures 25 les honorables MM. Lapointe et Cannon firent leur apparition et se rendirent sur la plateforme, suivis d'un groupe d'officiels. Les journalistes devaient cependant franchir la barrière après bien des difficultés.

A trois heures et demie précises le train entra. En descendant de son wagon spécial l'honorable M. King fut accueilli par l'honorable M. Ernest Lapointe, Ministre de la Justice, l'honorable M. Lucien Cannon, Solliciteur Général, et l'honorable Sénateur P.-J. Paradis, par M. le maire Henri - E. Lavigueur, député du comté de Québec, par M. E.-J. Lemaire, greffier du Conseil Privé, et par M. O.-A. Bériau. Lorsqu'il eut donné une chaude poignée de main à ces derniers, le premier ministre s'avança vers le groupe qui était sur le quai de la gare. Au même moment éclatèrent les applaudisse-

L'HEURE ARMOUR

L'Allan Knowles, contralto sera entendue, pendant l'irradiation du programme Arnour, à 9 heures 30 vendredi soir. L'orchestre sera sous la direction de Josef Koestner.

Voici le détail:

CLICQUOT ESKIMO CLUB

A partir de 9 heures, vendredi soir, les postes de la NBC, transmettront le programme varié, dont voici le détail:

"Keepin' Myself for You, de Youmans
"Hit the Deck" . . . .
Around the Corner
On the Deep Blue Sea . . Puerner
Me and the Girl Next Door
. . . . . Menchen
Alone With My Dreams. . . Archer
Sandy Hook. . . . . Frey

Postes émetteurs: WEAF, WEEI, WTIC, WJAR, WTAG, WLIT, WRC WGY, WCAE, WSAI, WIBO, WWJ, WGR.

Soldier's Joy
Dad
When the Roses Bloom Again
Top Sergeant Mulligan
La Famille
Medley of World War Songs
Trio
Onward Christian Soldiers
Battle of Bull Run
La Famille

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CITY SERVICE CONCERT

A partir de 8 heures, vendredi soir, on entendra le programme des City Service Concert, qui sera transmis par les postes de la NBC. L'orchestre sera sous la direction de Rosario Bourdon.

Voici le détail:

Just a Little Love, a Little Kiss
Jessica Dragonette, soprano

Marche de "In a Nutshell" Suite
Gratinger

Orchestre

L'HEURE ARMOUR

Lillian Knowles, contralto sera entendue, pendant l'irradiation du programme Armour, à 9 heures 30 vendredi soir. L'orchestre sera sous la direction de Josef Koestner.

In Sight of the Oasis . . . . Baron
Ensemble
When the Sun Goes Down . Fenn
Quatuor
Creole Tango . . . . . Battisti
Ensemble
An Evening Song . . . . Sanderson
Quatuor
Nocturne . . . . . Krzsanowski
Ensemble
Dreams . . . . . Chenoweth
Quatuor
Romance . . . . . Svendsen
Ensemble

ête de sa femme et Ce fu
e sien ; ses yeux re- rien qu
qu'il éprouvait en ce ses bessu
l'émotion qu'il pou- vela que l
a chérie", dit-il, "j'ai mais non pa
notre fils !" Si gran- femme ayan
pystoke qu'elle en ou- "Je suis pro
ttendait Merlem. Une ment. "Il n
Tueur, arrivait à la pas ce qu'éta
pres de sa mère l'a- pris que Ko
vait désespéré de ne jeta un rapi
exclamation jour serait

et M. King serra encore la plusieurs amis. Aux premiers rangs on remarquait: l'hon. M. Létourneau, C. L., l'hon. M. Thériault, C. L., M. Oscar Bouchanger, C. R., député de Bellechasse, M. Arthur Bettez, maire et député de Trois - Rivières, M. Armand Sylvestre, député du Lac Saint-Jean, M. Eusèbe Roberge, député de Mégantic, MM. Jos. Power, M.P.P., de Québec - Sud, Jos. - P. Turcotte, C. R., Elzéar Létourneau, Robert Taschereau, avocat, J.Arthur Marier, Hubert Moisan, M. L.-P. Picard, secrétaire de l'honorable M. Lapointe, M. Pierre Brunet, secrétaire de l'honorable M. Cannon, M. E.-A. Tremblay, échevin, M. Valmore Bienvenue, C. R., MM. L.-A. Pouliot, C. R., Eugène Marquis, avocat, F.-X. Martel, président du Club Mercier, Emile Walters, président du Club Lapointe, Alfred Dorval, président de l'Union Libérale Laurier, Fernand Choquette, C. R., Michel Dussault, avocat, Pierre Devarennes, avocat, Achille Pettigrew, avocat, Robert Cannon, avocat, Frédéric Hecker, avocat, secrétaire du Premier Ministre Taschereau, Adjutor Dussault, avocat, J.-A. Vézina, Eugène Roy, Alexandre Cardinal, Oscar Bouchard, Albert Martel, et plusieurs autres. Il y avait aussi une délégation des Trois - Rivières. On remarquait dans cette délégation l'honorable M. Wilfrid Gariépy, M. Charles - Edouard Pagé, MM. Arsène Pinault, J.-H. Guillemette, etc., etc.

Les applaudissements qui avaient salué le passage de M. King sur la plateforme redoublèrent lorsque le groupe pénétra dans la gare où la foule formait une double haie. L'assistance se dispersa lorsque le premier ministre et ses collègues eurent pris place dans les voitures - automobiles qui les conduisirent à la Citadelle.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The London Free Press June 20, 1930.

LAURIER'S NAME USED IN QUEBEC

Premier King Addresses Large Open-Air Meeting

TALKS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Says British Preference Follows Laurier's Policy

QUEBEC, June 19.—(Canadian Press Dispatch.)—Quebec welcomed the prime minister of Canada to-day in no uncertain manner. Dull skies, wet pavement, intermittent rain, a cool wind—these did not deter a huge crowd from gathering in St. Peter's market square to stand for hours listening to Premier Mackenzie King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice and chief Quebec lieutenant of the prime minister, and other speakers expound the doctrine of Liberalism. It was a meeting in the city which sent Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Parliament, and in the neighboring constituency to that represented by the old chieftain. Frequently his name figured in the speeches of the prime minister and others who participated, and again and again it drew applause. The meeting did not open until shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening and it continued until well after 11.

On the open-air platform with the prime minister were gathered the stalwarts of the Liberal party in this part of Quebec Province. Mr. King was introduced by Premier Taschereau. The chairman of the meeting was the mayor of Quebec City, H. E. Lavigueur, who is a member of Parliament. The speakers of the evening included George Parent, recently member for Quebec West and now a member of the Dominion Senate; Hon. Ernest Lapointe and C. G. Power, ex-member for Quebec South. The preliminary speeches were in French, and Mr. King drew applause when he addressed a few words to his audience in the mother tongue of the great majority. He spoke, however, in English.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

The prime minister dealt with unemployment, taking the position that the Government, of which he is the leader, is determined to rid Canada of this problem and will bend every energy to the work. He declared the budget, with its provisions for encouraging empire trade, will have the effect of increasing Canada's business, and this will result in decreasing unemployment. If Canada could sell her wheat, conditions in this country would improve rapidly. The condition was a world condition and Canada's position was much better than that of many other countries. There were four or five million unemployed in the United States, which was a highly protected country, Mr. King declared.

Imperial questions also occupied the prime minister. He emphasized once more that the Government in widening the British preference was merely carrying on the policy laid down by Sir Wilfrid Laurier. He also asserted that Sir Wilfrid had visualized Canada as one of "a galaxy of nations" and it had remained for the Government of the day to make his dream a reality. The effort of the Government in the direction of nationhood, Mr. King charged, had met with opposition and criticism from the Conservatives. He quoted Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, to show that the attitude of Mr. Bennett in this connection has been unfavorable to Canada's national status.

Mr. King criticized the attitude of the Opposition leader toward unemployment. Mr. Bennett's proposal to call a special session of Parliament to deal with this matter, said Mr. King, would not be as effective as the Government proposal to summon a Dominion provincial conference. But if Mr. Bennett was serious in his suggestion that a special session should be summoned he should indicate what his policy was and how he proposed to deal with the problem.

At the conclusion of his speech the prime minister boarded his train for the Maritimes. He speaks in Moncton to-morrow night.

For the first time since the opening of the campaign the prime minister spoke to-night in the open air. From a newly constructed platform in St. Peter's Market Mr. King spoke under leaden skies to a great audience which stood to hear him. Many of his listeners were employees of factories in the district. The platform, constructed of rough boards draped with wet bunting, was high above the heads of the crowd and from it Mr. King looked down on a sea of faces dimly illuminated by the small electric lights. A band played while the crowd waited.

Loud speakers, fastened to the electric light poles, carried the voice of the prime minister and of his colleagues to the edges of the gathering. Some rain fell on the heads of the audience ,the speakers and the newspapermen during the evening.

The meeting was in the constituency of Quebec West, represented in the last Parliament by George Parent, K.C., who was recently appointed to the Senate. The Liberal candidate in the constituency has not yet been nominated, but George De Blois, a young lawyer, is regarded as a probable choice.

Among those on the platform were: Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice; Hon. Lucien Cannon, solicitor-general; Premier L. A. Taschereau; Senator Parent, and Major C. G. Power, member for Quebec South. H. E. Lavigueur, mayor of Quebec, and member for Quebec-Montmorency, was in the chair and introduced the speakers. An announcement from the platform of Liberal gains in New Brunswick drew applause from the audience.

ACCEPTS FERGUSON'S CHALLENGE

It was a quarter to 9 o'clock before Mayor Lavigueur called the meeting to order.

The first speaker was Senator George Parent, former member for the constituency. He was followed by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who was received with cheers. Mr. Lapointe spoke in French. He declared that the Province of Quebec would remain faithful to Premier Mackenzie King. In the name of the Liberal party Mr. Lapointe accepted the challenge of Premier Ferguson, of Ontario. Premier Ferguson, said Mr. Lapointe, had declared Mr. King was the issue. He (Mr. Lapointe) was prepared to accept the issue.

The prime minister was introduced by Premier Taschereau, of Quebec. It was a quarter to 10 o'clock before Mr. King began to speak. His first few words in French were received with great applause. He thanked the meeting for its generous welcome. Proceeding in English, Mr. King commented on the huge meeting. He expressed confidence that the Province of Quebec would once more rally to the support of the Government at the coming election. In the old days, commented Mr. King, they had six times called governments by the names of two leaders. If this was the case to-day the present Government might well be called the "Lapointe-King Government" because of the great work done by Mr. Lapointe.

Mr. King had just began to speak when it began to rain. Umbrellas were produced from those in the crowd fortunate enough to possess them.

HURRIES WITH SPEECH.

The prime minister remarked that, as the rain was beginning, he must hurry his speech. He proceeded to review the record of the Government. Taxes had been decreased, he said. Canadians were being brought back to Canada and the financial situation had been improved. He spoke of the fact it was the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier which created the department of labor, but he (Mr. King) had lived to see the day when Government contracts must contain a fair wage clause and also provision for the eight-hour day. This was an achievement of the present Government. Pension rights had been restored to those Grand Trunk employees who took part in the strike of 1911. He had told Sir Henry Thornton, before he was appointed, that these rights and past money due must be given to the employees, and this had been done.

DISCUSS UNEMPLOYMENT

Mr. King turned to a discussion of new unemployment. It was a world condition, he said, and last year the stock market crash had aggravated conditions. The failure of the grain movement was another factor.

"The only remedy Mr. Bennett has proposed for tre unemployment problem is the summoning of a special session of Parliament immediately after the present election," he continued. "May I say to the leader of the Opposition that this is no a remedy at all. The mere summoning of a special session does not afford the means of solving this r any other great economic prblem. A special sessin of Parliament to consider the unemployment problem could only be of value if there were some definite and well considered proposal to submit to it. If. Mr. Bennett is sincere in his suggestion that a special sessio nof Parliament should be summoned then he must have either in his own mind, or in the mind of his followers, sme tangible scheme fr the relief of unemployment. If he had a scheme in mind, he certainly did not make any attempt to reveal it during the last session of Parliament.

CONSERVATIVE PARTY'S REMEDY

"So far as one can judge from Mr. Bennett's utterances both then and during the present campaign, there are only three specific remedies which the Conservative party is prepared to offer to the Canadian people as a remedy for the unemployment problem. One is an all-around increase in the tariff in imitation of an American policy which has not prevented an un-

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employment problem in the United tates vastly more serious than our own, and which has led, during the past few months to an estimated total of unemployed workmen in the neighborhood of 4,000,000. Or perhaps Mr. Bennett proposes to carry into effect the immigration policy of Gen. McCrae, his chief lieutenant in the present campaign, which would involve this country in the expenditure of $300,000,000 in order to bring out 300,000 immigrants to Western Canada.

May I remind you that this proposal was only made a year ago and put forth in the House of Commons with apparent approval of the leader of the Conservative party. The only other policy which Mr. Bennett may have in mind is admitttedly not a remedy, but an ineffective palliative for the problem, namely, contributions from the Dominion treasury to the provinces for the purpose of unemployment relief. Moreover, this policy does not require a special session of Parliament, as an emergent condition could be met, if need be, by governor-general's warrant."

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The Montreal Daily Star June 20, 1930.

King Offers Conference To Solve Unemployment

Prime Minister, Speaking at Quebec, Proposes Consultation Amongst Provinces And Large Employers—Emphasizes Government's Record in Labor Legislation

QUEBEC, June 20.—(Star Special by Staff Correspondent).—The St. Pierre Market Place was crowded last night, despite the unfavorable weather, by residents of Quebec district who gathered in thousands to see and hear Premier Mackenzie King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Lucien Cannon and others set forth the Liberal doctrine and defend the policies of the Liberal Government.

The shade of Laurier was freely invoked during the night's oratory, not a single speaker failing to make an appeal to the memory of the great leader of former days, Sir Wilfrid's name was pronounced 29 times during the evening by various orators, and the audience was assured that the present Liberal leaders were striving earnestly to walk in the paths to which their illustrious master had trained them.

To Hold Conference On Unemployment

Premier King dealt at length with the Government's attitude, and Liberal party's attitude, toward labor and also in regard to unemployment. In the latter respect, he announced that, instead of calling a special session of Parliament to talk about unemployment, as Hon. R. B. Bennett had promised to do, if returned to power, the Liberal Government proposed to call a conference of all interested parties, representatives of the Federal and all the Provincial Governments, labor bodies, manufacturing associations, large employers of labor like the railway companies, and so on—everybody who could be expected to contribute some useful suggestion for the solution of the problem. If from their deliberations there resulted some decisions which it required special legislation to put into effect, no time would then be lost in calling Parliament together to pass the necessary statutory provisions. This, Premier King thought was a much wiser plan than calling Parliament together without having any specific proposal to put before them.

The Premier pointed to the many acts of labor legislation which had been passed by the Liberal Government, including the Old Age Pensions Act. Not so much as a smile from the Provincial Premier, sitting on the platform near Mr. King, indicated that he recognized the project which the Liberal Government has consistently refused to put into effect in this Province, and which the local Conservatives have been clamoring to have applied here.

Mandate Wanted To Go To London

Hon. Ernest Lapointe furnished the audience with the reason for the present election. The cause of it all, he explained, was that Hon. R. B. Bennett had declared in the House of Commons that Mr. King and his ministers had no mandate from the people to go to the Imperial Conference in England this year. Thereupon Mr. King had decided to go to the people and obtain an unequivocal mandate, and the question for the people now to decide was who they wanted to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and in subsequent negotiations with the rest of the Empire. "People like us, who will represent you as a grown-up nation, or people who want to represent you as minors, still in tutelage and in need of a legal guardian to protect your interests?"

Premier Taschereau introduced the Prime Minister, referring to him as "Your leader and mine."

The fates dealt unkindly with the organization. All day long the weather was threatening and for some time before the meeting was scheduled to open, rain fell in torrents. At 7 o'clock, however, it cleared up somewhat, and did not rain again until the Premier rose to speak. The fact that rain began to fall soon after he rose to speak undoubtedly hampered Mr. King, as he obviously felt it necessary, during the earlier part of his speech, to hurry along as rapidly as possible, lest the weather should become worse and possibly prevent him from finishing.

Hucksters Threatened To Usurp Meeting

So little likelihood did there seem to be of the weather clearing up for the meeting, that when the crowd began to gather they found a number of market stands already set up for this morning's market, and loaded with lake trout, eels, kippers and other fish, besides a good many baskets of fruit.

The growing crowd jested freely over the array of fish and fruit, right in front of the speaker's platform, while groups of people on the platform denounced it as an outrage, contending that the city council, the police, the Liberal organization and various other authorities deserved censure for allowing the market gargeners and fish mongers to interfere with the meeting. When the hour advanced however and the rain still kept off, the owners of the stands came back, explained that they had set up their stock in the belief that it would rain too hard to hold an open air meeting. Fish, eels, apples and bananas were loaded back on to trucks, and the crowd was at liberty to close in on the platform in peace, if not in comfort.

Premier King opened his remarks in French. "I wish to thank you all for your very kindly welcome this evening" he said in quite good French, "and will now proceed to address you in my native tongue."

He paid lavish compliments to Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Major C. G. Power, and the shade of Laurier, but decided to get to the meat of his speech quickly when some heavy drops of rain began to fall.

He asked the people to give their attention to the record of the Liberal Goernment, and to judge them by that. He pointed to the time he first had associations with the working people of Quebec, when he was a deputy minister in the Department of Labor. He received a number of letters at that time from Mr. Grenier dealing with labor questions, and now that Mr. Grenier had passed on, he held those letters amongst his most treasured possessions. During those years, he had learned at the feet of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and was still determined to carry on the work started by that great statesman.

Government's Record In Labor Legislation

He pointed to the labor legislation which the Liberal Goernment had given the country. It included the fair wage and eight hour day clauses in Government contracts; the Old Age Pensions Act; labor representation on the board of directors of the National Railways; and the restoration to old C.N.R. workers of the pension rights which some of them lost years ago through their participation in the Grand Trunk strike.

There was now a great problem confronting the Government, in the unemployment which was rife, not only in Canada, but in all the countries of the world. Factors which contributed to the unemployment trouble in Canada, were the stock market crash of last year, and the falling off of wheat exports. The first meant that people who thought they had money to invest found they hadn't and consequently were not able to keep as many men working for them as they otherwise would; the second implied less railway traffic and therefore less work for railwaymen. The Government under Mr. King had authorized Sir Henry Thornton to keep men at work on the C.N.R. even if it meant loss of revenue, rather than add to the unemployment in the Dominion. The Government had also made extended concessions in regard to the movement of coal from the western provinces, in order to keep men working as much and as long as possible in that industry. They had also carried on public works in winter, at greater cost than would be the case in summer, in order to keep as many people working as possible.

A problem still existed, however, and had to be met in a constructive way. The Liberal Government would endeavor to put forward something really constructive and efficient. Hon. R. B. Bennett, on the other hand, had nothing constructive to offer.

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Bennett Scored On Unemployment

"The only remedy Mr. Bennett has proposed for the unemployment problem is the summoning of a special session of Parliament immediately after the present election. May I say to the leader of the Opposition that this is not a remedy at all. The mere summoning of a special session of Parliament does not afford the means of solving this or any other great social or economic problem. A special session of Parliament to consider the unemployment problem could only be of value if there were some definite and well-considered proposal to submit to it. If Mr. Bennett should be summoned, then he must have either in his own mind, or in the mind of his followers, some tangible scheme for the relief of unemployment. If he has such a scheme in mind, he certainly did not make any attempt to reveal it during the last session of Parliament.

"So far as one can judge from Mr. Bennett's utterance, both then and during the present campaign, or from the utterances of his followers during the past two sessions of Parliament, there are only three specific remedies which the Conservative party is prepared to offer to the Canadian people as a remedy for the unemployment problem. One is an all-around increase in the tariff in imitation of an American policy which has not prevented an unemployment problem in the United States, vastly more serious than our own, and which has led, during the past few months to an estimated total of unemployed workmen in the neighborhood of 4,000,000. Or perhaps Mr. Bennett proposes to carry into effect the immigration policy of General MacRae, his chief lieutenant in the present campaign, which would involve this country in the expenditure of $500,000,000 in order to bring out 300,000 immigrants to western Canada.

"May I remind you that this proposal was only made a year ago, and put forth in the House of Commons with the apparent approval of the leader of the Conservative party. The only other policy which Mr. Bennett may have in mind, is admittedly not a remedy, but an ineffective palliative for the problem, namely contributions from the Dominion treasury to the provinces, for the purpose of unemployment relief. Moreover, this policy does not require a special session of Parliament, as an emergency condition could be met, if need be, by Governor-General's warrant.

"If Mr. Bennett is serious in proposing a special session of Parliament, let him say quite definitely which, if any, of these policies he wishes to introduce as a solution of the problem which he is now endeavoring to exploit and exaggerate for political purposes.

Conference Better Than Parliament

"So far as the Liberal administration is concerned, let me again make it clear that we have the keenest and most sympathetic concern for those who are unemployed, and propose to deal with the question along lines recommended not only by constitutional propriety, but by economic investigations. We are not waiting for a special session of Parliament in order to deal with the several features of unemployment which may present themselves during the ensuing months. The whole question of unemployment is one which requires co-operative study and co-operative action by dominion, provincial and municipal authorities together with organizations of manufacturers and laborers representing the interests of those most severely affected by any slackening in the business of our country. Having this fact in mind, and having also in mind that no province has yet applied to the Dominion Government for monetary assistance in unemployment relief, we arranged, at the close of the past session of Parliament to summon a dominion-province conference with the least possible delay, following the present election campaign.

"From the time that it was decided to summon this conference, departments of the Government have been engaged in gathering data to bring before it during its session. We have also been in close communication with the provincial, municipal and other interested bodies who are engaged in a similar preliminary study of the problem, and will thus be able to secure a much more accurate survey of the entire situation than was possible during the last session of Parliament. The Dominion-provincial conference will be comprised of ministers and others whose business it is to be familiar with the several phrases of the unemployment problem which will be discussed; it will include not only responsible ministers and representatives of Dominion, provincial and municipal Governments, but will also have the advantage of having expert evidence from representatives of labor organizations, manufacturers' associations and other similar bodies.

"From the standpoint of efficiency and constitutional propriety, a Dominion-provincial conference on unemployment is infinitely superior to a special session of Parliament. A special session is convened normally only to meet a grave national emergency. Were Canada to summon a special session of Parliament, as Mr. Bennett has proposed, it would undoubtedly advertise to the world that Canada is suffering from a very perilous situation which does not, in fact, exist. There is a right way and a wrong way in approaching every question. The right way in this case is by co-operation; the wrong way is by attempting to bring the unemployment question into the sphere of party controversy on the floors of Parliament. There is also an economical or an extravagant way to approach the question. A special session of Parliament is an extravagant method of dealing with this question. Besides being futile and unnecessary, it would cost the people of this country no less than $2,000,000 without a guarantee of any more practicable remedy for unemployment than emerged from the discussion of the last session.

Holds Tariff Futile To Solve Problem

"This great dominion - provincial conference which is to be held, will I believe, help us to work out a feasible scheme which will be suited to meet the great question of seasonal unemployment and other forms of unemployment which may arise. May I say that out of that conference I believe something will come which will be constructive and helpful, and something which will go far towards meeting the present situation. May I add that so far as I personally am concerned, I do not know of anything which would give me more real satisfaction and pleasure that to be of some real service at a conference of that character, if I am permitted to do so."

It seemed to be suggested by Mr. Bennett that raising the tariff all round would remedy the unemployment situation. Yet unemployment was more severe in practically all the high tariff countries than it was in Canada. There were 3 1-2 million unemployed in the United States. There was much unemployment in Australia. The Old Country was suffering far worse than Canada from unemployment.

The Old Country was the only country in the world which had not raised its tariff against Canada, and it was only fair and reasonable that Canada should show a reciprocal goodwill toward Great Britain. The Canadian manufacturer went into the old country market on an equal footing with the home manufacturer there. It was only fair that the same concession should be given to the British manufacturer here, and that he be given the advantage over the United States manufacturer. Besides, the increased preference would enable the Canadian delegates who would go over to England this year, to negotiate with the British Government for increased buying of Canadian products.

Laurier, he pointed out, had started the policy of wider British preference. Mackenzie King was trying to carry that policy forward. Laurier had started the theory of Canada a nation. It was Laurier who told Queen Victoria that the greatest of all her possessions was "this galaxy of nations which men call the British Empire." There was but little difference between the galaxy of nations of Laurier's remark, and the commonwealth of nations of which Canada was a part, and of which Mackenzie King and the Liberal party were steadily striving to make Canada an increasingly greater part.

Hon. Lucien Cannon, Senator George Parent and Major C. G. Power also spoke, Mayor Lavigueur of Quebec presided.

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Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph June 20, 1930

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

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

LAPOINTE CLAIMS THE DOMINION PROSPEROUS

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

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

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

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

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

Outlined Record

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

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

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

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

Canadians Returning

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

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

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

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

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

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

Different Attitudes.

"That," Mr. King declared, "illustrates the different attitudes of the two Governments, Liberal and Conservative. Never before until the present time has labour been given a place on the board of directors of any railway company. We appointed the president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada as one of the directors of Canadian National Railways. We passed the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, under which, where a combine tried to hold up prices and affect the cost of living, we are able to introduce a better condition of things.

"At present we have a problem which will require much thought and attention from all who have to do with Government. In all parts of the world there has been much unemployment. Last year there was a very serious dislocation of prices as a result of speculation on the Stock Exchange, and the crash that followed. That crash had its effect on employment not only in the United States, where it took place, but in Europe and in Canada as well.

"In this country, people felt the effect of the change that had taken place, by losing the money they

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had had to invest, and consequently ceasing to give employment to as many people as they would otherwise have engaged.

"Another serious thing at the same time was that, whereas in former years we had been selling great quantities of our wheat to England, the purchase of grain stopped for a short time. The grain stood in the elevators and as it was not moving the railways had not the business they had had formerly. They began to lessen their staffs; and one line of business affected another, with subsequent increase in unemployment.

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

Dealing With Unemployment

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

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

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

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

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

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

Conference Proposed

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

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

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

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

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

Preparing For London

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Canada's Role.

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

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

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

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

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

Taschereau's Tribute

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

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

Lapointe's Address

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

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

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

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

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

Tariff Commission

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

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

Budget Provisions

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

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

Canadians Returning

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

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

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

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

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

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

Record of Govt.

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

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

Lauding the policy in establishing Canadian Embassies in Washington, Paris and Tokio, Mr. Lapointe hailed this development as a forward step in the interests of Canada as a world nation, and spoke

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with pride of the Dominion's work on the League of Nations. Canada he said has a just reason to be proud of the fact that a Canadian, Senator Raoul Dandurand was elected to serve a term as president of that great international force for world harmony.

Appeal To Voters

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

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

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

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

"Chubby" Power

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Solicitor-General

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

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

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

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

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The Montreal Gazette June 21, 1930.

MR. KING IN QUEBEC.

No one who followed the speech of the Prime Minister at Quebec on Thursday could have failed to note the lack of substance which was the chief characteristic of his address. Mr. King discussed the record of his Government, the question of unemployment, and dealt at some length with a matter that is so dear to his heart but which is of so little concern to the people of Canada generally, namely, the constitutional status of the Dominion. He enlarged upon this latter subject, assuming, no doubt, that it is of some special interest to this province; it is not, and neither the efforts of the Prime Minister nor those of his equally misguided lieutenants will suffice to make their own ambitions in this respect an issue in the campaign. The people of Canada are concerned over practical problems of government, matters which are of direct concern to their welfare as a people and as a nation, and the nearer Mr. King gets to an intelligent discussion of those problems the better will be his chances of retaining the power which he is so loath to relinquish. He tells the electors of Quebec that there are still some further constitutional developments to come in the matter of nationhood. He prudently refrains from indicating the character of these developments, or from stating their purpose. Will they bind the Dominion more closely to the Mother Country, or will they stretch the existing ties another notch or two? How will they harmonize with the loyal gesture which Mr. King has made in enlarging the British preference, and of which he has had so much to say in Ontario? These are matters which he may care to include in his next address to an Ontario audience.

The Prime Minister paid a great deal of attention to the statements made by Hon. R. B. Bennett in the course of the latter's speaking tour. This, surely, is a compliment to the Opposition leader, and by no means without its significance. It is an acknowledgment of the force of Mr. Bennett's arguments, an admission that the Conservative campaign is having effect, and that the Government has not succeeded in winning away from the defensive attitude with which it entered the campaign. Mr. King, however, did manifest more hardihood in inviting the people of Quebec to consider the record of his administration with care. They may do so, and in the doing they will look in vain for any act initiated by the present Government which had for its design and purpose the industrial advancement of this province and the promotion of its people's welfare. The King-Dunning budget, if it is of any value at all, comes in the nature of a death-bed repentance, and when all has been said for it that can be said, there is not enough to offset the years of indifference and neglect to which the electors of Quebec and their parliamentary representatives were called upon to submit. Neither in its great manufacturing communities nor in its rural areas has the province of Quebec received at the hands of the King Government the benefits of a constructive policy. Perhaps Mr. King may be conscious of his shortcomings and omissions in this respect, yet, with a hardihood to which the public have become familiar, he claims credit for the prosperity which the Dominion for a time enjoyed but disclaims any responsibility for the new and less happy conditions which have followed. Mr. King cannot have it both ways, and a pretence of this sort is much too obvious to beguile a people who are by nature logical and who rule their actions by the dictates of common sense.

Nor is the Prime Minister any more convincing in his references to unemployment. He has nothing but scorn for the pledge given by the Conservative leader in regard to the calling of a special session; a special session would cost money and Mr. Bennett has not announced any plans to be submitted at such a session. But what remedy does Mr. King offer? He mentions none, but he says the whole matter will be submitted to "this great Dominion-provincial conference" which he will convene some time in the future. Assuming that such a conference were called and some remedy found, that remedy would then remain inoperative pending a session of the Dominion Parliament, and the unemployed—would still be the unemployed. What does Mr. King expect of his "great conference"? He says: "Out of that "conference I believe something will come "which will be constructive and helpful," etc. This is Wilkins Micawber at his best, but the portrayal, however admirable artistically, offers little consolation to the heads of families who are seeking employment and cannot find it. And there is another aspect of this great conference idea. Among the provinces to be represented will be some—a majority—having Conservative governments. Will a federal administration headed by Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King consent to assist such provinces out of the Dominion exchequer? The Prime Minister has already expressed his personal determination in that respect; he will not give them a five-cent piece. Moreover, the provinces, some of them at any rate, have already made known their views to Mr. King and his colleagues through their municipal delegates, and they have gone away empty-handed. Mr. King has stated that unemployment relief is the business of the provinces. Well and good; but, that being so, why call these provinces into conference? Or is this talk of a great Dominion-provincial conference nothing better or more sincere than an election expedient?

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The Evening Patriot June 21/30

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PREMIER KING OPENS MARITIME TOUR IN MONCTON

He Deals With the Trans portation and Other Issues Dwelling also on the Work of the Duncan Commission, New Car Fer ry to be Built in Canada, so that Canadian Wo rkers may be Aided. Premier Leaves for Prin ce Edward Island.

(Canadian Press)

MONCTON, N. B., June 21.—Premier King, opened his Maritime speaking tour in this railway centre last night and talked among other things of railroads.

'The transportation problem was overpowering when this government came into power," said Mr. King. There were a number of bankrupt roads. It was the present government that unified these roads into a single system, it was the present government that got Sir Henry Thornton," continued the Prime Minister and this reference to the head of the Canadian National Railway system was applauded.

The Prime Minister spoke in a theatre, but loud speakers set up in a nearby park carried his voice to those who formed an overflowing meeting there.

Hon. P J. Veniot, Postmaster General of Canada and a former Premier of New Brunswick preceded the Prime Minister in a brief address, as did H. R. Emmerson who was yesterday selected as the Liberal standard bearer in Westmoreland County in the forthcoming general elections.

Immediately after the meeting Mr. Mackenzie King boarded his private car for the trip to Prince Edward Island where he will address a meeting in Summerside this afternoon and in Charlottetown tonight.

Maritime Rights.

Dealing more particularly with Maritime conditions, Mr. King referred to the old agitation for Maritime Rights, and the steps his government had taken to secure these rights for the Maritimes.

A Royal Commission to study these problems and recommend remedies had been appointed. "When we did this the Conservatives laughed at us and ridiculed us," declared Mr. King.

Seven Surpluses in Eight and a Half Years.

In eight and a half years the government had produced seven surpluses and brought the country out of depression into prosperity, Mr. King said.

Aiding Canadian Workmen.

The Prime Minister told the meeting that the new ferry to ply between Prince Edward Island and the mainland of New Brunswick was to be built in Canada at a cost of $2,112,600 although it could be built in England where the one in present use was built at a cost of about $1,090,000.

In spite of the one hundred per cent greater cost the government had decided to build the vessel in Canada to aid Canadian workers, said Mr. King.

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The Evening Patriot June 21/30

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THE PRIME MINISTER IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND TODAY

Hon. Mr. King addressed in Moncton last night one of the greatest political gatherings ever held in that railway town, speaking for about two hours, with his characteristic vigor, eloquence and persuasive power.

After the meeting he left for Prince Edward Island in his special car, attached to the regular train, arriving at Summerside this forenoon.

He was met at Borden by a number of prominent Liberals, including Mr. A. E. MacLean, Hon. W. M. Lea and others.

After the Summerside meeting he will leave on the regular train for Charlottetown, reaching here at 7.30, Daylight Saving Time, so that he will be here an hour and a half before the meeting starts in the Strand Theatre at nine o'clock, Daylight Saving Time.

Arrangements are being made to enable thousands to hear his speech.

The Strand Theatre, of course, will be crowded, but those who are outside can hear the address by means of amplifiers.

The speech will also be broadcast by Station CHCK, owned and operated by Messrs. Burke and Gesner.

Mr. D. J. Riley, President of the Liberal Association of Queen's, will be in the chair tonight, and the two Liberal candidates, Mr. R. H. Jenkins and the Hon. Cyrus MacMillan will also speak.

This forenoon, Mr. Riley, the two candidates and Mr. MacDonald of The Patriot drove to Summerside to attend the meeting.

Tomorrow, Hon. Mr. King will leave on the H. M. C. S. Champlain for Sydney, where he will speak on Monday.

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Moncton Transcript June 21/30

D 17006

PREMIER KING'S SPEECH

It was a statesmanlike address which those who crowded the Capitol Theatre last evening, and the vastly larger audience to whom the speech came through outdoor amplifiers and by radio, heard from the lips of the Prime Minister of Canada, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, in opening his tour of the Maritime Provinces. That it was not only statesmanlike but popular in its appeal and convincing in its arguments was indicated by the volume and frequency of the applause which punctuated the speech. In the review of the administration of the affairs of the country since the present government entered office, in the summary of what has been achieved for the advancement of the Dominion and of the people who comprise its population and in the statement of policies suited to present situation and the future needs of the country, Premier King presented unanswerable reasons for the extension of the Liberal term of office.

To show what has been achieved by the present government, Premier King recalled conditions as they were when he and his colleagues assumed office in 1921 and compared them with those of the present. Handicapped as they were at that time by a period of much deeper business depression than has been witnessed during the last year and by the conditions left by a preceding government which had not managed to make ends meet and pay its current expenses, and handicapped further by possessing a majority of only one in the Commons and an adverse majority in the Senate, such a radical change was brought about in the administration of the nation's business that within two years a surplus was shown, and since then there has been a surplus in every year, while the national debt has been reduced by $270,000,000. Since 1923 taxes have been reduced by sums totalling $118,000,000 a year, in addition to the savings effected by tariff reductions and reduced freight rates and the lowered cost of living. It is a magnificent record, one for which the government is entitled to full credit and one which merits the endorsement of the people at the polls.

* * *

The policy of the government, the Premier explained, has been to promote the prosperity of the basic industries of the Dominion—agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing—in the realization that, if these great industries flourish, the manufacturing and other industries must share in the general prosperity.

The National Policy of Sir John A. MacDonald, he pointed out, was framed to meet conditions which existed more than fifty years ago, and he indicated the changes that have occurred both within the Dominion and in its external trade relations which make that policy unsuited to the present day.

* * *

Of especial interest in a railway centre such as Moncton was his discussion of the transportation policy of the government has resulted in linking up the bankrupt railway systems which the previous government had been forced to take over, and welding them into the present efficient and increasingly prosperous Canadian National Railways System, while giving fair and square treatment to the great privately-owned competing system. The elimination of politics in railway management, the creation of efficient management, the absorption of branch lines, the reduction of freight rates, the appointment of a Labor leader to the railway directorate and the introduction of responsible government in railway management—a plan which he recommended for other industries also—were among the policies which have brought about this transformation in the nation's transportation system.

As an illustration of the attitude of the government toward Labor, he recalled the fact that the employees of the Grand Trunk Railway, who had been denied their pension rights when they returned to work in 1910, had to wait until the present government took office in 1921 for the restoration of those rights.

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* * *

In dealing with the question of unemployment which, as the Prime Minister pointed out, is less serious in Canada than in almost any other country in the world, he showed how much the Dominion government has done to offset this condition through providing employment for many who otherwise would have been without work and in making easier conditions of living. One instance of those which he mentioned may be taken as typical. It is the decision to find employment for as many of the employees of the Canadian National Railways, with as little reduction in hours as possible, instead of doing as other railway systems had done in sharply reducing their staffs when business fell off. It has been the policy of the government to provide work rather than doles, and the whole country has benefited by this policy.

Concerning the relations between the Dominion and the provinces, the Premier quoted figures showing how many millions of dollars the province of New Brunswick alone had received from the Dominion treasury since 1922, this year's amount, in the form of subsidies and grants totalling $1,427,000 apart from the annual contribution of $119,000 for railway taxes.

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In dealing with the last budget brought down, the Prime Minister reviewed its provisions for the encouragement of the iron and steel industries and coal mining, the countervailing duties to offset adverse tariff action by other countries, the arrangement to prevent the dumping of fruits and vegetables and the increased British preference, the effect of which is to divert trade from the United States, which has put up additional barriers against our products, and to direct it to Great Britain, which has been our best customer.

In conclusion, the Premier spoke of the approaching Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference and of the government's response to Mr. Bennett's challenge to appeal to the country in order that Canada's representatives might go to London with endorsement of the people. His plea for support for policies which would increase Canada's trade in overseas markets and which would aid in promoting intra-empire prosperity and goodwill was a fitting peroration to an address which left a deep impression upon his hearers and which must have won many supporters for his policies.

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The Telegraph Journal June 21/30

D 17008

PREMIER KING OPENS MARITIME CAMPAIGN

Presents The Record Of His Government In Moncton Speech

Labor and Railway Matters Are Reviewed

DUNCAN REPORT

Rights of Ex-Service Men Who Signed Away Their Pensions to Be Restored

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

MONCTON, N. B., June 20—The record of the present Dominion Government was laid before the people of the Maritime Provinces here tonight by Canada's Prime Minister. From the stage of a theatre Premier Mackenzie King fired the opening gun of his Maritime Province campaign. By radio his words were carried through the Maritime Provinces into the homes of thousands of people.

The Prime Minister reviewed labor and railway matters—this city is a railway centre—discussed the question of Maritime rights and the Duncan Report and made a plea for calm consideration of the Government's record. An excellent hearing was accorded him and his speech was punctuated with applause.

DUNCAN REPORT

Recommendations of the Duncan Report had been implemented by the Government, said the Premier, and he outlined the action which had been taken. He referred in conclusion to benefits which would accrue to Maritime ports through increased trade under the British preference.

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SPEECH BROADCAST.

A radio hook-up of stations CNRA, Moncton, and CFBO, Saint John, carried the voice of the Prime Minister to all parts of the Maritime Provinces. Through the medium of loud speakers the speech was heard in a park not far from the theatre.

C. C. Avard, of Sackville, president of the Westmorland Liberal Association, acted as chairman of the meeting. Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General and New Brunswick representative in the Federal Cabinet, sat at the right of Mr. King. Senator A. B. Copp, of Sackville, a former member for Westmorland constituency, occupied a seat on the platform, as also did Senator C. W. Robinson.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8.30 p. m. and the chairman announced that Henry R. Emmerson had been chosen as Liberal candidate in Westmorland constituency. He immediately called on Mr. Emmerson to speak.

Mr. Emmerson remarked that if Premier Ferguson wanted to make Prime Minister Mackenzie King the issue in this campaign he thought the people of Canada would accept the issue. He asked for the support of the electors.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Postmaster-General Veniot was the next speaker. He congratulated the Liberals of Westmorland on selecting Mr. Emmerson as their candidate. In so doing they were perpetuating a great name, for no man had done more for Westmorland county and New Brunswick generally than had the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

Dr. Veniot, referring in particular to his own department, said reduction in the rate of postage from three to two cents had meant a cut in postal revenue of $7,500,000. He was glad to say, however, that so great was the prosperity of Canada that now these reductions had been successfully overcome.

SEES FAST SERVICE.

Dealing with the air mail service, the Minister declared that he hoped to have it in operation from Halifax to Vancouver during the year. The continent, he hoped, would then be bridged in 38 hours.

The old Intercolonial Railway would never lose its identity in the Canadian National System, Dr. Veniot asserted. He said he would not speak at length just now, in view of the coming address by the Prime Minister, but would return later to Moncton and discuss public issues.

THE PREMIER.

The vision of Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Canada as one in "a galaxy of nations" was touched on first by the Prime Minister. The years which had intervened had shown the truth of the vision which Sir Wilfrid Laurier saw so many years ago, asserted Mr. King.

TARIFF AND INDUSTRY

Development of the great basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing were of primary importance to the Maritime Provinces, Mr. King declared. And, in this connection he emphasized the importance of world markets. Canada must be in a position to compete in the markets of the world, he said, but she must do so on a profitable basis. This was where the tariff came in. By lowering the tariff on instruments of production the cost of production was decreased. It was the Government's effort to reduce the tariff in a way which would help the consumer without injuring Canadian industry.

"The transportation problem was overpowering when this Government came into power," Mr. King declared in dealing with the railway issues which his administration had met. There were a number of bankrupt roads.

"It was the present Government which unified these roads into a single system" he continued. "It was the present Government that got Sir Henry Thornton." This statement met with applause. Mr. King described how he had secured Sir Henry's services. The arrangement was that Sir Henry Thornton was to have a free hand.

"It was the present Government which, for the first time, appointed a labor man to the board of directors of the Canadian National Railway," Mr. King informed his listeners. The Government had appointed the president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the Canadian National Board. This statement evoked applause again and Mr. King went on to declare that he hoped that some day labor would be represented on the boards of all large institutions employing labor.

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MARITIME PROBLEMS

Turning more particularly to the Maritime Provinces, Mr. King referred to the agitation which had gone on in the past for Maritime rights. His Government had undertaken to study the problem, find out what was wrong and apply the necessary remedy. Therefore the Royal Commisison on Maritime claims had been appointed by the Government.

"When we did this the Conservatives laughed at us and ridiculed us," continued Mr. King. But now that the Commission had made its report the Conservatives, he said, had adopted and accepted it. Their view toward the Commission had completely altered.

During the 1926 election campaign he had undertaken, if returned to power, to carry out the recommendations of the Duncan Report.

"Now," said Mr. King, "I am appearing before you at the end of the Parliament, and I want to ask you if you think the Government has done everything in its power to implement that report."

There was a round of applause.

THE BENEFITS

Mr. King then went on to refer to what the Government had done in implementing the report. Subsidies to the Maritime Provinces had been increased and the increases paid, he said. Freight rate had been reduced in a substantial way. Harbor facilities had, he declared, been improved. Trade was directed to Maritime ports; the steel and coal industries were benefitted; special rates on Nova Scotia coal destined to the central markets had been established.

"In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission Maritime claims, a new ice-breaking car ferry steamer is being constructed for the Prince Edward Island car ferry service," Mr. King went on. "The original ferry on this service was constructed in England, and, while consideration was given to the possibility of having the present boat built in a British yard, it was decided in view of the industrial conditions obtaining in Canada at the moment, to restrict the call for tenders to Canadian shipyards. Seven Canadian shipbuilding yards were asked to tender, and three tenders were received.

The contest went to the lowest tendered at $2,112,600.

"No British firms were asked to actually tender, but one stated that they would be willing to accept the work for about $1,090,000," he said. "The lowest Canadian tender was therefore 100 per cent higher."

"Despite this fact, however, the Government decided in view of the existing conditions to have the car ferry constructed in Canada in order to provide additional employment for Canadian workmen."

RIGHTS RESTORED.

Mr. King said that since coming to Moncton he had received a letter asking him if something could not be done for those veterans who had signed away their pension rights. He wanted to assure this man that, under legislation passed at the last session such veterans were to have their rights restored.

"That will cost the country two million dollars," said Mr. King.

"What does that matter? We fought for it," came a voice from the audience.

"I'll agree with you, my friend," responded Mr. King.

He went on to describe what had been done at the last session for returned men.

The Prime Minister referred to the fact that he had known the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson in Ottawa years ago. He had been impressed with the generous and good qualities of Mr. Emmerson, and it was a pleasure to know that his son was to represent the Liberal cause in Westmorland.

VENIOT TRIBUTE.

A tribute to the work of Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot was voiced by the Prime Minister. Penny postage and development of the air mail were due very largely to the work of Dr. Veniot, and, added Mr. King, the Postmaster-General was now in communication with the British Government with a view to obtaining a reciprocal reduction in parcel post rates between the two countries.

"You have just passed through a provincial election here," continued Mr. King. As Prime Minister of Canada he had never interfered in provincial politics, and he did not believe in so doing. He merely asked the electors not to confuse provincial with federal issues. He wanted the people to review the record of the Government and give it a fair consideration, and then, whether Liberal or Conservative, to vote for what they thought was right.

"I'm a Liberal through and through, and I confess I can't see any good in Toryism," remarked the Prime Minister with a smile.

He went on to emphasize that feeling which might have been stirred up in the provincial contest should not bias the electorate in dealing with federal issues.

The financial record of the Government was reviewed briefly by the Prime Minister. He asserted that out of eight and a half years in power, the Government had produced seven surpluses. It had reduced taxation. It was meeting the war costs, and it had brought the country out of depression into prosperity, he claimed.

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Mr. King closed with a reference to the budget and its effect on the Maritimes. He referred to the provision with respect to fruit and vegetables, pointing out that increased importations of these commodities from the West Indies would mean more business for Maritime ports.

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D17012

The Ottawa Citizen June 21, 1930.

Premier Claims Prosperity Due To Govt. Policy

Present Satisfactory Conditions in Maritimes Largely Result of Implementation Of Duncan Report.

States Recommendations In Some Cases Exceeded

Negotiating For Reciprocal Agreement on Parcel Post Rates With Britain.

By PAUL READING.
Special Correspondent of The Citizen.
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MONCTON, N.B., June 20. — Entering the Maritimes today, Premier Mackenzie King opened one of the most significant phases of his election campaign. From now until next Friday, when he returns westward from St. John, the Liberal leader will devote himself to reducing the salient made in his lines by the Conservative landslide of 1925 in these three Eastern Provinces. His hopes of doing so have naturally been stimulated by yesterday's reduction in the Baxter government's majority; for politics is politics in the Maritimes and even though the New Brunswick contest was fought largely on local issues it is an augury of sorts for July 28.

Recent political history in the Martimes speaks for itself. The Liberal phalanx which Right Hon. W. S. Fielding and Hon. George Murray had recruited over a quarter of a century, was shattered by the Maritimes' rights agitation in 1925. That election found Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island solid Liberal, and, out of the thirty-one Maritimes' seats, only five in New Brunswick held by Conservatives. It left the Liberals with six seats to the Conservatives twenty-three. The campaign of 1926 and two subsequent by elections have since improved matters for the Liberals to the extent of giving them three members from Nova Scotia, three from Prince Edward Island and five from New Brunswick in the Parliament just dissolved.

Hinges on Two Things.

The government's prospect of securing further reinforcements from the Maritimes this year would appear to hinge on two things.

The grievances of 1925 have to a great extent been removed through the instrumentality of the Duncan Commission, and—which is equally important—the Maritimes, which in 1925 floundered in depression while the rest of Canada prospered, are today, relatively, the most prosperous section of Canada.

No one travelling through these provinces today can doubt the spiritual value of the outlet supplied them by the Duncan Commission. Its sympathetic study of their difficulties was in itself a tonic to the morale of the Maritimes; and the practical adjustments which followed gave purchase to the lever of their refreshed ambition. Their present well-being is doubly stimulating because it is the fruit of their own efforts and in their present mood it is logical to suppose that they will look favorably on the government which cleared the way for those efforts.

Furnished Text of Address.

The Duncan Commission, and collateral measures for improving the condition of the Maritimes furnished the Prime Minister with his text for tonight's address at Moncton. He recalled that the commission was appointed by his government in 1926 in fulfilment of a campaign pledge and, though its investigation was carried out during the brief Meighen regime, it was the present Liberal government which received its report and proceeded to put its recommendations into effect.

He was able to present to his audience a picture of these recommendations almost fully implemented, and in some cases exceeded. Interim grants had been made to the Maritime Provinces pending a revision of their financial arrangements with the Dominion, which revision was now being studied by the board of audit. With certain necessary modifications, the recommended freight rate reductions had been granted; and in extending them to railways other than the Canadian National, the government had exceeded the terms of the Duncan report.

Terminal Facilities.

Prince Edward Island had been granted a new car ferry and improved terminal facilities at a cost of over $3,500,000.

Saint John and Halifax had been given statutory harbor commissions and the advance of $5,000,000 to Saint John and $5,500,000 to Halifax authorized by Parliament. To encourage the coking of Canadian coal, coking plant subsidies in excess of the three per cent. recommended had been provided for and, in consequence, a coking plant had been started at Quebec. Halifax had this year been granted $6,200 for this purpose, and $10,000 placed in the estimates for a test of Nova Scotia coal in the big Lasalle coking plant at Montreal.

The recommended bonus on Canadian coal used in iron and steel manufacture had been granted in the present budget. Revision of the iron and steel tariff had also been completed within a year of the time when Besco's last brief on the subject was submitted to the tariff board.

New Brunswick had been relieved of her embarrassing railway problems and in addition the Inverness Railway had been taken over by the C.N.R. and thus saved from probable discontinuance. The Guysborough Railway, a political issue in eastern Nova Scotia since 1911, was now being constructed as a C.N.R. extension.

New Fisheries Dept.

The fisheries administration had been placed not only under a separate deputy minister, as recommended, but now under a minister of fisheries as a separate department. Educational work, fisheries conservation and the encouragement of co-operative effort among the fishermen had also been provided for.

The test freight rates on coal—both winter shipments to Ontario and Quebec from the Maritimes, and inland shipments from St. Lawrence ports during the summer—were the government's response to this section of the Duncan report. In addition the government had co-operated in construction of a modern cold storage plant at Halifax and was making similar provision for a plant at Moncton to provide for the needs of New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Under the Liberal regime, Mr. King declared, prosperity had returned to the Maritimes. That was the ground on which he claimed their support.

Mr. King was accompanied on the platform by Hon. P. J. Veniot, postmaster-general. As a preface to the meeting, the selection of H. R. Em-

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merson as Liberal candidate for the county of Westmoreland was announced. Mr. Veniot, in discussing his administration of the post office, said it was hoped next year to extend the air mail to provide a thirty-eight hour service from Halifax to Vancouver.

ADDRESS IS BROADCAST.

(Canadian Press).

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Hon. P. J. Veniot Speaks.

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Parcel Post Rates.

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He went on to emphasize that feeling which might have been stirred up in the provincial contest should not bias the electorate.

The financial record of the government was reviewed briefly by the Prime Minister. He asserted that, out of eight and a half years in power the government had produced seven surpluses. It had reduced taxation. It was meeting the war costs, and it had brought the country out of depression into prosperity, he claimed.

Basic Industries.

Development of the great basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing were of primary importance to the Maritime Province, Mr. King declared. And, in this connection he emphasized the importance of world markets. Canada must be in a position to compete in the markets of the world, he said, but she must do so on a profitable basis. This was where the tariff came in. By lowering the tariff on instruments of production the cost of production was decided. It was the government's effort to reduce the tariff in a way which would help the consumer without injuring Canadian industry.

"The transportation problem was overpowering when this government came into power," Mr. King declared in dealing with the railway issues which his administration had met. There were a number of bankrupt roads.

"It was the present government which unified these roads into a single system," he continued. "It was the present government that got Sir Henry Thornton." This statement met with applause. Mr. King described how he had secured Sir Henry's services. And the arrangement was that Sir Henry Thornton was to have a free hand.

Labor Presentation.

"It was the present government which, for the first time, appointed a labor man to the board of directors of the Canadian National Railways," Mr. King informed his listeners. The government had appointed the president of the Trade and Labor Congress of Canada to the Canadian National board. This statement evoked applause again and Mr. King went on to declare that he hoped that some day labor would be represented on the boards of all large institutions employing labor.

Turning more particularly to the Maritime Provinces, Mr. King referred to the agitation which had gone on in the past for Maritime rights. His government had undertaken to study the problem, find out what was wrong and apply the necessary remedy. Therefore the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims had been appointed by the government.

"When we did this the Conservatives laughed at us and ridiculed us," continued Mr. King. But now that the commission had made its report the Conservatives, he said, had adopted and accepted it. Their view toward the commission had completely altered.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 17014

Mr. King then went on to refer to what the government had done in implementing the report.

Veterans' Pensions.

Mr. King said that since coming to Moncton he had received a letter asking him if something could not be done for those veterans who had signed away their pension rights. He wanted to assure this man that, under legislation passed at the last session such veterans were to have their rights restored.

"That will cost the country two million dollars," said Mr. King.

"What does that matter? We fought for it," came a voice from the audience.

"I quite agree with you, my friend," responded Mr. King.

He went on to describe what had been done at the last session for returned men.

Mr. King closed with reference to the budget and its effect on the Maritimes. He referred to the provision with respect to fruit and vegetables, pointing out that increased importations of these commodities from the West Indies would mean more business for Maritime ports.

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The Evening Patriot June 21/30

D 17015

Hail To The Liberal Chief

Early this morning Prince Edward Island was glad to welcome to its shores once again Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, who speaks in Summerside this afternoon and Charlottetown tonight.

When he last visited here it was in 1927, in company with the Right Hon. Stanley Baldwin, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and on that occasion he delivered a non-political speech, from the balcony of the Provincial Building.

On this occasion he comes on a different mission. The election campaign is on, and as the Liberal leader, and head of the government, Hon. Mr. King will discuss the political situation, review the record of his government, and indicate the policy of the party.

When Hon. Mr. Baldwin spoke in Toronto three years ago, he said: **"I defy any one to find two statesmen who pull together better for the good of the Empire than Mr. Mackenzie King and myself."**

At this time a brief sketch of his life and career may be of interest.

W. L. Mackenzie King was born at Berlin, (Kitchener) Ontario on December 17, 1874.

The son of John King, K. C., a former President of the Reform Association of North Waterloo and Lecturer in Constitutional Law at Osgoode Hall, Toronto, and the grandson of William Lyon Mackenzie the great Reformer, he inherited a keen interest in politics and constitutional questions which was still further developed by his university studies at Toronto and abroad.

Graduating from Toronto with degrees in Arts and Law, he succeeded in winning a Scholarship at Harvard University where he continued his study of political and economic problems and spent his vacations in gaining practical experience of social welfare and settlement work.

During this period his investigations of the labour conditions of the clothing trades in Toronto lead to the adoption of legislation by the Dominion Parliament which prevented the exploitation of women in the garment industry, and assured them a reasonable standard of wages and working conditions.

In the meantime, he succeeded by his own efforts in gaining a travelling scholarship which afforded him the means of continuing his studies abroad.

In 1900, while he was studying in Italy, Sir Wilfrid Laurier invited him to return to Canada to accept appointment as Editor of the Labour Gazette, and to assist in the organization of a Department of Labour in the Canadian Government. From this date until the present day, he has had a career of continuous public service which in variety and usefulness is unique in the political annals of the Dominion.

As the first Deputy Minister of Labour in the Dominion, he organized the Department, and was chiefly responsible for the drafting of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a statute which has lead to the settlement of numerous strikes and lockouts which threatened to retard the industrial progress of Canada.

At the same time he earned a reputation as a successful conciliator of industrial disputes which won for him the confidence of the employees and employers with whom he was called upon to deal.

In 1908, he represented Canada at important conferences in England dealing with Oriental immigration.

In the following year, his services were requisitioned by the British Government as a member of the British delegation on the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai.

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A little more than twenty years ago, he entered the Dominion Parliament and Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier as Minister of Labour, and in 1919 following the death of Sir Wilfrid Lauier, was elected leader of the Liberal party. He was elected to Parliament by acclamation for Prince, P. E. Island in October, 1919.

Tow years later, Mackenzie King became Prime Minister of Canada, Minister of External Affairs, and President of the Privy Council.

Except for a brief interruption, he has held these portfolios during the past nine years.

During this same period, he has represented Canada at the historic Imperial Conferences in 1923 and 1926, and at the Council and Assembly of the League of Nations in 1928.

On this last occasion, he expressed the desire of the Canadian people to co-operate in every effort towards world peace, and was paid the high honour of election of Vice President of the Assembly of the League.

If there is one quality above all others which has given Mackenzie King a commanding position in the political life of Canada, it is his rare gift of conciliation, a willingness to recognize the sincerity of different points of view, and a power of finding the means to bring opposing interests together towards the achievement of a common purpose.

His success in the settlement of industrial disputes gave him an international reputation.

The same related qualities of tolerance and conciliation have enabled him as Prime Minister to solve some of our most difficult economic and constitutional problems.

In a country of different races and creeds, with those conflicting economic interests which are certain to arise over a vast expanse of territory, these qualities of tolerance and conciliation are the first prerequisites of statesmanship.

Aided only by his own talents, and making his way by the force of native ability and devotion to the service of his country, Mackenzie King has represented Canada with conspicuous success in the Councils of the Empire at London and in the councils of the world at Geneva.

Civil Servant, author, conciliator, Deputy Minister of Labour, Minister of Labour, Minister of External Affairs, Prime Minister of Canada, and Vice-President of the Assembly of the League of Nations, he has served the people of the Dominion for a period of more than twenty years, and is recognized today as one of the outstanding statesmen of the British Commonwealth.

Canadians will entrust again to his mature experience the great responsibilities of government which he has discharged with eminent ability during the recent critical period in the economic and constitutional development of our country.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17017

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Halifax Chronicle June 21, 1930.

Development Of Resources Of Eastern Provinces Is Dealt With By King

Prime Minister Delivers First Speech To Maritime Provinces At Moncton Meeting, Last Night — Deals Particularly With Maritime Issues

(By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)

MONCTON, N.B., June 20. — A radio hook-up of stations CNRA, Moncton, and CFBO, Saint John, carried the voice of the Prime Minister to all parts of the Maritime Provinces. Through the medium of loud speakers the speech was heard in a park not far from the theatre.

C. C. Avard, of Sackville, President of the Westmoreland Liberal Association, acted as Chairman of the meeting. Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster General and New Brunswick representative in the Federal Cabinet, sat at the right of Mr. King. Senator A. B. Copp, of Sackville, a former member for Westmoreland constituency, occupied a seat on the platform, as also did Senator C. W. Robinson.

The meeting was called to order shortly after 8.30 and the chairman announced that Henry R. Emmerson had been chosen as Liberal candidate in Westmoreland Constituency. He immediately called on Mr. Emmerson to speak.

Mr. Emmerson remarked that if Premier Ferguson wanted to make Prime Minister Mackenzie King the issue in this campaign he thought the people of Canada would accept the issue. He asked for the support of the election.

Hon. P. J. Veniot was the next speaker. He congratulated the Liberals of Westmoreland on selecting Mr. Emmerson as their candidate. In so doing they were perpetuating a great name, for no man had done more for Westmoreland County and New Brunswick than had the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

Mr. Veniot, referring in particular to his own Department, said that reduction in the rate of postage from three to two cents had meant a cut in postal revenue of $7,500,000. He was glad to say, however, that so great was the prosperity of Canada that now this reduction had been successfully overcome.

Dealing with the air mail service the Minister declared that he hoped to have it in operation from Halifax to Vancouver during the present year. The continent, he hoped, would then be bridged in 38 hours.

The old Intercolonial Railway would never lose its identity in the Canadian National System, Mr. Veniot asserted. He said he would not speak at length just now, in view of the coming address by the Prime Minister, but would return later to Moncton and discuss public issues.

The vision of Sir Wilfrid Laurier of Canada as one in "a galaxy of Nations" was touched on first by the Prime Minister. The years which had intervened had shown the truth of the vision which Sir Wilfrid Laurier saw so many years ago, asserted Mr. King.

BASIC INDUSTRIES MOST IMPORTANT.

Development of the great basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing were of primary importance to the Maritime Provinces, Mr. King declared; and in this connection he emphasized the importance of world markets. Canada must be in a position to compete in the markets of the world, he said, but she must do so on a profitable basis. This was where the tariff came in. By lowering the tariff on instrument of production the cost of production was decreased. It was the Government's effort to reduce the tariff in a way which would help the consumer without injuring Canadian industry.

"The transportation problem was overpowering when this Government came into power," Mr. King declared, in dealing with the railway issues which his administration had met. There were a number of bankrupt roads.

"It was the present Government which unified these roads into a single system," he continued. "It was the present Government that got Sir Henry Thornton." This statement met with applause. Mr. King described how he had secured Sir Henry's services. And the arrangement was that Sir Henry Thornton was to have a free hand.

"It was the present Government, which, for the first time, appointed a labor man to the Board of Directors of the Canadian National Railway, Mr. King informed his listeners. The Government had appointed the President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the Canadian National Board. This statement evoked applause again, and Mr. King went on to declare that he hoped that some day labor would be represented on the board of all large institutions employing labor.

DEALS WITH MARITIME RIGHTS

Turning more particularly to the Maritime Provinces, Mr. King referred to the agitation which had gone on in the past for Maritime rights. His Government had undertaken to study the problem, find out what was wrong and apply the necessary remedy. Therefore the Royal Commission on Maritime Claims had been appointed by the Government.

"When we did this the Conservatives laughed at us and ridiculed us," continued Mr. King. But now that the Commission had made its report the Conservatives, he said, had adopted and accepted it. Their view toward the Commission had completely altered.

During the 1926 election campaign he had undertaken if returned to power, to carry out the recommendations of th Duncan report.

"Now," said Mr. King, "I am appearing before you at the end of the Parliament, and I want to ask you if you think the Government has done everything in its power to implement that report."

There was a round of applause.

Mr. King then went on to refer to what the Government had done in implementing the report. Subsidies to the Maritime Provinces had been increased and the increases paid, he said. Freight rates had been reduced in a substantial way. arbor facilities had, he declared, been improved. Trade was directed to Maritime ports; the steel and coal industries were benefitted; special rates on Nova Scotia coal destined to the central markets had been established.

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In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission on Maritime claims, a new icebreaking carferry steamer is being constructed for the Prince Edward Island carferry service," Mr. King went on.

"The original ferry on this service was constructed in England and, while consideration was given to the possibility of having the present boat built in a British yard, it was decided in view of the industrial conditions obtaining in Canada at the moment, to restrict the call for tenders to Canadian shipyards. Seven Canadian shipbuilding yards were asked to tender, and three tenders were received. The contract went to the lawest tender at $2,112,600.

"No British firms were asked to actually tender, but one stated that they would be willing to accept the work for about $1,090,000 he said. The lowest Canadian tender was therefore 100 per cent. higher."

"Despite this fact, however the Government decided in view of the existing conditions to have the car ferry constructed in Canada in order to provide additional employment for Canadian workmen."

TELLS WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR VETS

Mr. King said that since coming to Moncton he had received a letter asking him if something could not be done for those veterans who had signed away their pension rights. He wanted to assure this man that, under legislation passed at the last session such veterans were to have their rights restored.

"That will cost the country two million dollars," said Mr. King.

"What does that matter? We fought for it," came a voice from the audience.

"I quite agree with you, my friends" responded Mr. King.

He went on to describe what had been done at the last session for returned men.

Mr. King closed with reference to the Budget and its effect on the Maritimes. He referred to the provision with respect to fruit and vegetables pointing out that increased importations of these commodities from the West Indies would mean more business for Maritime ports.

The Prime Minister referred to the fact that he had known the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson in Ottawa years ago. He had been impressed with the generous and good qualities of Mr. Emmerson, and it was a pleasure to know that his son was to represent the Liberal cause in Westmorland.

A tribute to the work of Hon. P. J. Veniot was voiced by the Prime Minister. Penny postage and development of the air mail were due very largely to the work of Mr. Veniot, and, added Mr. King, the Postmaster General was now in communication with the British Government with a view to obtaining a reciprocal reduction in parcel post rates between the two countries.

"You have just passed through a provincial election here," continued Mr. King. As Prime Minister of Canada he had never interfered in provincial politics, and he did not believe in so doing. He merely asked the electors not to confuse provincial with federal issues. He wanted the people to review the record of the Government and give it fair consideration, and then, whether Liberal or Conservative, to vote for what they thought was right.

"I'm a Liberal through and through, and I confess I can't see any good in toryism," remarked the Prime Minister with a smile. (The audience laughed.)

He went on to emphasize that feeling which might have been stirred up in the provincial contest should not bias the electorate in dealing with federal issues.

The financial record of the Government was reviewed briefly by the Prime Minister. He asserted that, out of eight and a half years in power, the Government had produced seven surpluses. It had reduced taxation. It was meeting the war costs, an it had brought the country out of depression into prosperity, he claimed.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17019

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Herald June 21, 1930.

King Forecasts Greater Future For Maritimers

Opens Federal Campaign at Moncton—Outlines Work Done in East.

Moncton, N.B., June 21. — The record of the present Dominion Government was laid before the people of the maritime provinces here last night by Canada's Prime Minister. From the stage of a theatre Premier Mackenzie King fired the opening gun of his maritime province campaign. By radio his words were carried through the maritime provinces into the homes of thousands of people.

The Prime Minister reviewed labor and railway matters—this city is a railway centre—discussed the question of maritime rights and the Duncan report, and made a plea for calm consideration of the Government's record. An excellent hearing was accorded hm and his speech was punctuated with applause.

Recommendations of the Duncan report had been implemented by the Government, said the Premier, and he outlined the action which had been taken. He referred in conclusion to benefits which would accrue to maritime ports through increased trade under the British preference.

A radio hook-up of stations CNRA, Moncton, and CFBO, St. John, carried the voice of the Prime Minister to all parts of the maritime provinces. Through the medium of loud speakers the speech was heard in a park not far from the theatre.

C. C. Avard, of Sackville, president of the Westmorland Liberal Association, acted as chairman of the meeting. Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, and New Brunswick representative in the Federal Cabinet, sat at the right of Mr. King. Senator A. B. Copp, of Sackville, a former member for Westmorland constituency, occupied a seat on the platform, as also did Senator C. W. Robinson.

The Prime Minister referred to the fact that he had known the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson in Ottawa years ago. He had been impressed with the generous and good qualities of Mr. Emmerson and it was a pleasure to know that his son was to represent the Liberal cause in Westmorland.

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"You have just passed through a provincial election here," continued Mr. King. As Prime Minister of Canada he had never interfered in provincial politics, and he did not believe in so doing. He merely asked the electors not to confuse provincial with federal issues. He wanted the people to review the record of the Government and give it fair consideration and then, whether Liberal or Conservative, to vote for what they thought was right.

"I'm a Liberal through and through and I confess I can't see any good in Toryism," remarked the Prime Minister with a smile.

The audience laughed.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17020

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Daily Star June 21, 1930.

REMINDS ELECTORS PROVINCIAL ISSUES NOT LIKE FEDERAL

Premier Mackenzie King Appeals for Support at Moncton, New Brunswick

REVIEWS THE PAST

Moncton, June 20—Feelings which might have been stirred up during the provincial elections here should not bias the electorate in dealing with federal issues, declared Premier W. L. Mackenzie King, speaking here to-day at the nomination meeting of Henry R. Emmerson, Liberal federal candidate for Westmorland.

"You have just passed through a provincial election here," he remarked, stating that he as prime minister of Canada had never interfered in provincial elections and did not believe in so doing. He merely requested the electors not to confuse provincial with federal issues.

He wished the people to review the government's record, and then, whether Liberal or Conservative, to vote for what they thought was right.

"I am a Liberal through and through and I confess that I cannot see any good in Toryism," remarked Premier King, smiling.

He referred to the fact that he had known the late H. R. Emmerson in Ottawa years ago. He had been impressed with the generous and good qualities of Mr. Emmerson, and it was a pleasure for him to know that his son was to represent the Liberal cause in Westmorland.

Tribute was paid by the prime minister to the work of Hon. P. J. Veniot. Development of the air mail and penny postage were due very largely to his efforts, said Mr. King, adding that the postmaster-general was now in communication with the British government for the purpose of obtaining a reciprocal reduction in parcel post rates between the two countries.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17021

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Globe June 21, 1930.

PARCEL POST RATE, CANADA TO BRITAIN, MAY BE REDUCED

Premier King Intimates That Negotiations Are in Progress

SPEAKS IN MARITIMES

Reviews Government Record in Address at Moncton

(Special and C.P. Despatches.)

Moncton, June 20.—A hint that the Government was now trying to obtain reciprocal reduction in parcel post rates between Canada and Britain was given here tonight in the speech by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister.

Mr. King reviewed the record of the Government, and emphasized the good work done in the railway field.

The Prime Minister reviewed labor and railway matters—this city is a railway centre—discussed the question of Maritime rights and the Duncan report, and made a plea for calm consideration of the Government's record. An excellent hearing was accorded him, and his speech was punctuated with applause.

Recommendations of the Duncan report had been implemented by the Government, said the Premier, and he outlined the action which had been taken. He referred in conclusion to benefits which would accrue to Maritime ports through increased trade under the British preference.

A radio hook-up carried the voice of the Prime Minister to all parts of the Maritime Provinces.

C. C. Avard of Sackville, President of the Westmorland Liberal Association, acted as Chairman of the meeting. Hon. Peter J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, and New Brunswick representative in the Federal Cabinet, sat at the right of Mr. King. Senator A. B. Copp of Sackville, a former member for Westmorland, occupied a seat on the platform.

The Chairman announced that Henry R. Emmerson had been chosen as Liberal candidate in Westmorland constituency. He called on Mr. Emmerson to speak.

Ready for Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Emmerson remarked that if Premier Ferguson wanted to make Prime Minister Mackenzie King the issue in this campaign he thought the people of Canada would accept the issue. He asked for the support of the electors.

Mr. Veniot, referring in particular to his own department, said that reduction in the rate of postage from three to two cents had meant a cut in postal revenue of $7,500,000. He was glad to say, however, that, so great was the prosperity of Canada, now this reduction had been successfully overcome.

Dealing with the air mail service, the Minister declared that he hoped to have it in operation from Halifax to Vancouver during the present year. The continent, he hoped, would then be bridged in 38 hours.

The vision of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of Canada as one in "a galaxy of nations," was touched on first by the Prime Minister. The years which had intervened had shown the truth of the vision which Sir Wilfrid Laurier saw so many years ago, asserted Mr. King.

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A tribute to the work of Mr. Veniot was voiced by the Prime Minister. Penny postage and development of the air mail were due very largely to the work of Mr. Veniot. And, added Mr. King, the Postmaster-General was now in communication with the British Government with a view to obtaining a reciprocal reduction in parcel post rates between the two countries.

Provincial and Federal Affairs.

"You have just passed through a Provincial election here," continued Mr. King. As Prime Minister of Canada he had never interferred in Provincial politics, and he did not believe in so doing. He merely asked the electors not to confuse Provincial with Federal issues. He wanted the people to review the record of the Government and give it fair consideration and then whether Liberal or Conservative to vote for what they thought was right.

"I'm a Liberal through and through, and I confess I can't see any good in Toryism," remarked the Prime Minister, with a smile. The audience laughed.

He went on to emphasize that feeling which might have been stirred up in the Provincial contest should not bias the electorate in dealing with Federal issues.

The financial record of the Government was reviewed briefly by the Prime Minister. He asserted that out of eight and a half years in power the Government had produced seven surpluses. It had reduced taxation. It was meeting the war costs, and it had brought the country out of depression into prosperity, he claimed.

Development of the great basic industries of agriculture, lumbering, mining and fishing were of primary importance to the Maritime Province, Mr. King declared, and, in this connection, he emphasized the importance of world markets. Canada must be in a position to compete in the markets of the world, he said, but she must do so on a profitable basis. This was where the tariff came in. By lowering the tariff on instruments of production the cost of production was decided. It was the Government's effort to reduce the tariff in a way which would help the consumer without injuring Canadian industry.

"The transportation problem was overpowering when this Government came into power," Mr. King declared, in dealing with the railway issues which his Administration had met. There were a number of bankrupt roads.

"It was the present Government which unified these roads into a single system," he continued. "It was the present Government that got Sir Henry Thornton." This statement met with applause. Mr. King described how he had secured Sir Henry's services.

least he could have done was to have apologized to Canadians for his rash statement. The fact that he has not done so would indicate that if he is returned to power on July 28 dark times are ahead for at least five of the nine Provinces of Canada.

"The Dunning Budget, carefully camouflaged as it is, struck no responsive chord among the people of our Province. In addition to this, the silence of Mr. Dunning and Mr. King in the face of such a lurid campaign of misrepresentation as is being carried on in Quebec against the Saskatchewan Government by the Liberal Party indicates that they are in sympathy with such methods.

"The people of Saskatchewan believe in fair play and honesty in public life. They believe in issues being presented fairly and squarely without cunning and without subtlety, and they are prepared to express themselves accordingly in no uncertain terms on election day."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17022

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Saint John Telegraph-Journal June 21, 1930.

Presents The Record Of His Government In Moncton Speech

Labor and Railway Matters Are Reviewed

DUNCAN REPORT

Rights of Ex-Service Men Who Signed Away Their Pensions to Be Restored

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

MONCTON, N. B., June 20—The record of the present Dominion Government was laid before the people of the Maritime Provinces here tonight by Canada's Prime Minister. From the stage of a theatre Premier Mackenzie King fired the opening gun of his Maritime Province campaign. By radio his words were carried through the Maritime Provinces into the homes of thousands of people.

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DUNCAN REPORT

Recommendations of the Duncan Report had been implemented by the Government, said the Premier, and he outlined the action which had been taken. He referred in conclusion to benefits which would accrue to Maritime ports through increased trade under the British preference.

SPEECH BROADCAST.

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Mr. Emmerson remarked that if Premier Ferguson wanted to make Prime Minister Mackenzie King the issue in this campaign he thought the people of Canada would accept the issue. He asked for the support of the electors.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Postmaster-General Veniot was the next speaker. He congratulated the Liberals of Westmorland on selecting Mr. Emmerson as their candidate. In so doing they were perpetuating a great name, for no man had done more for Westmorland county and New Brunswick generally than had the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson.

Dr. Veniot, referring in particular to his own department, said reduction in the rate of postage from three to two cents had meant a cut in postal revenue of $7,500,000. He was glad to say, however, that so great was the prosperity of Canada that now these reductions had been successfully overcome.

SEES FAST SERVICE.

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THE PREMIER.

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TARIFF AND INDUSTRY

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"The transportation problem was overpowering when this Government came into power," Mr. King declared in dealing with the railway issues which his administration had met. There were a number of bankrupt roads.

"It was the present Government which unified these roads into a single system" he continued. "It was the present Government that got Sir Henry Thornton." This statement met with applause. Mr. King described how he had secured Sir Henry's services. The arrangement was that Sir Henry Thornton was to have a free hand.

"It was the present Government which, for the first time, appointed a labor man to the board of directors of the Canadian National Railway," Mr. King informed his listeners. The Government had appointed the president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada to the Canadian National Board. This statement evoked applause again and Mr. King went on to declare that he hoped that some day labor would be represented on the boards of all large institutions employing labor.

MARITIME PROBLEMS

Turning more particularly to the Maritime Provinces, Mr. King referred to the agitation which had gone on in the past for Maritime rights. His Government had undertaken to study the problem, find out what was wrong and apply the necessary remedy. Therefore the Royal Commisison on Maritime claims had been appointed by the Government.

"When we did this the Conservatives laughed at us and ridiculed us," continued Mr. King. But now that the Commission had made its report the Conservatives, he said, had adopted and accepted it. Their view toward the Commission had completely altered.

During the 1926 election campaign he had undertaken, if returned to power, to carry out the recommendations of the Duncan Report.

"Now," said Mr. King, "I am appearing before you at the end of the Parliament, and I want to ask you if you think the Government has done everything in its power to implement that report."

There was a round of applause.

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D 17023

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THE BENEFITS

Mr. King then went on to refer to what the Government had done in implementing the report. Subsidies to the Maritime Provinces had been increased and the increases paid, he said. Freight rate had been reduced in a substantial way. Harbor facilities had, he declared, been improved. Trade was directed to Maritime ports; the steel and coal industries were benefitted; special rates on Nova Scotia coal destined to the central markets had been established.

"In accordance with the recommendation of the Royal Commission Maritime claims, a new ice-breaking car ferry steamer is being constructed for the Prince Edward Island car ferry service," Mr. King went on. "The original ferry on this service was constructed in England, and, while consideration was given to the possibility of having the present boat built in a British yard, it was decided in view of the industrial conditions obtaining in Canada at the moment, to restrict the call for tenders to Canadian shipyards. Seven Canadian shipbuilding yards were asked to tender, and three tenders were received.

The contest went to the lowest tendered at $2,112,600.

"No British firms were asked to actually tender, but one stated that they would be willing to accept the work for about $1,090,000," he said. "The lowest Canadian tender was therefore 100 per cent higher."

"Despite this fact, however, the Government decided in view of the existing conditions to have the car ferry constructed in Canada in order to provide additional employment for Canadian workmen."

RIGHTS RESTORED.

Mr. King said that since coming to Moncton he had received a letter asking him if something could not be done for those veterans who had signed away their pension rights. He wanted to assure this man that, under legislation passed at the last session such veterans were to have their rights restored.

"That will cost the country two million dollars," said Mr. King.

"What does that matter? We fought for it," came a voice from the audience.

"I'll agree with you, my friend," responded Mr. King.

He went on to describe what had been done at the last session for returned men.

The Prime Minister referred to the fact that he had known the late Hon. H. R. Emmerson in Ottawa years ago. He had been impressed with the generous and good qualities of Mr. Emmerson, and it was a pleasure to know that his son was to represent the Liberal cause in Westmorland.

VENIOT TRIBUTE.

A tribute to the work of Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot was voiced by the Prime Minister. Penny postage and development of the air mail were due very largely to the work of Dr. Veniot, and, added Mr. King, the Postmaster-General was now in communication with the British Government with a view to obtaining a reciprocal reduction in parcel post rates between the two countries.

"You have just passed through a provincial election here," continued Mr. King. As Prime Minister of Canada he had never interfered in provincial politics, and he did not believe in so doing. He merely asked the electors not to confuse provincial with federal issues. He wanted the people to review the record of the Government and give it a fair consideration, and then, whether Liberal or Conservative, to vote for what they thought was right.

"I'm a Liberal through and through, and I confess I can't see any good in Toryism," remarked the Prime Minister with a smile.

He went on to emphasize that feeling which might have been stirred up in the provincial contest should not bias the electorate in dealing with federal issues.

The financial record of the Government was reviewed briefly by the Prime Minister. He asserted that out of eight and a half years in power, the Government had produced seven surpluses. It had reduced taxation. It was meeting the war costs, and it had brought the country out of depression into prosperity, he claimed.

Mr. King closed with a reference to the budget and its effect on the Maritimes. He referred to the provision with respect to fruit and vegetables, pointing out that increased importations of these commodities from the West Indies would mean more business for Maritime ports.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17024

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Charlottetown Guardian June 21, 1930.

The Prime Minister's Visit

Irrespective of party affiliations our citizens will extend a courteous welcome to the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, whose addresses at Summerside this afternoon and at Charlottetown this evening will open the speech-making campaign in this Province. Mr. King is a pleasing and fluent orator, and may be expected to present the case for his Government in the most plausible way.

Of course, his Maritime tour would have been more cheering to Premier King had the result of the New Brunswick elections been less unfavorable to his party provincially. The people of New Brunswick were evidently determined to teach him a lesson with regard to his refusal to recognize the claims of provinces administered by "Tory Governments," and they accordingly returned the Baxter administration with an overwhelming majority.

Evidently, too, Alberta is not affected by Premier King's assurances of what he had done and was further prepared to do for the Western Provinces.

Certainly the people of Prince Edward Island have not benefited to any extent, if at all, by having two Liberal Governments "in line." For all the regard that the Prime Minister has shown to the specific claims of this Province we might better have had a provincial Conservative administration.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17025

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Charlottetown Guardian June 23, 1930.

Premier King At Summerside

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King was given a cordial reception by the people of Prince County when he visited Summerside on Saturday. Flags were flying in Summerside in honor of the Prime Minister who arrived by special train aat 10 a. m. He was met by by Premier Lea and other prominent members of the Government and members of the Liberal party. Lunch was served in the dining car on the special train which brought him to Summerside. The Capitol Theatre was packed to overflowing to hear the leader of the Liberal Party when he addressed his old corstituency. On the platform with the Prime Minister were Premier Lea, Mayor Lidstone, Senator Creelman McArthur, Senator J. E. Sinclair, Hon. Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, A E. McLean, M. P., R. H. Jenkins, M. P., Hon. Dr. John McNeill, L. R. Allen, M. L. A., and others.

Mr. A. J. Maatheson, President of West Prince Liberal Association and Mr. Marin Gallant, President of East Prince County Association were joint chairmen. Mr. Matheson introduuced the speakers. Hon. Dr. Cyrus MacMillan was the first speaker and in a brief but energetic speech assured the people of his earnest desire to fulfill the duties of the office so recently conferred upon him to the best of his ability and that he would endeavor to devote his strength and talent to the needs of the fishermen of the Dominion and especially to the people of the Maritime Provinces.

Mr. A. E. McLean next addressed the gathering and spoke at some length. In the course of his remarks he outlined the activities of Premier King since he represented Prince County nine years ago. He also referred to the appointment of Dr. Cyrus MacMillan to the Cabinet. In his opening remarks Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King spoke of the prosperous appearance of Summerside today as compared with his last visit when he represented Prince County in 1921.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 17026

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Charlottetown Guardian June 22, 1930.

Premier King Soft Pedals

Dr. Manion's criticism of Premier King's opening campaign speech at Brantford, that it was "a mess of platitudes and generalities, a few kernels of wheat in a barrel of chaff," might fittingly have been applied to many of Mr. King's utterances in the Strand Theatre here on Saturday. The Premier went to the length of criticising the Conservative leader for emphasizing in his platform matters so important to this Province as a national policy of highways and old age pensions. He did not state in Charlottetown what he stated emphatically in the House of Commons, namely that the payment of money to the Provinces by the Dominion for highways and old age pensions constituted "a thoroughly vicious principle." On the contrary, he labored to show that he might give these matters consideration if re-elected. But he had no definite assurance to offer, no constructive policy of any kind to set before the people.

It was very evident from the cautious manner in which the Prime Minister approached these subjects, that he was fully aware of the weakness of his position. For if he were favorably disposed to continuing the federal grants for highway construction, how could he explain the fact that he had himself withdrawn these grants and spoken in criticism of them in Parliament? Mr. King's excuse for refusing to make a definite announcement regarding national highways because "he did not believe in holding out to the electors in general as one of the great projects of a particular election something simply to take their minds off the great issues" was, in the circumstances, an insult to the intelligence of his hearers.

The Premier had the temerity to ask the people of Prince Edward Island, in considering the Conservative policy of national old age pensions, not to forget "that an Old Age Pensions law which does not divide up the obligations of the country means more and more in the way of taxation." If he meant to imply, as obviously he did, that Mr. Bennett's policy which would enable this Province to share equally with all the Provinces of Canada in old age pensions was an unfair division of obligations, he was shooting very wide of the mark indeed. The fact is, of course, that the King Government's policy of making the Provinces pay fifty percent of the expenditures under Old Age Pensions effectively shuts out this Province from participating in the scheme, while it utilizes federal taxes imposed in this Province for the payment of old age pensions in other and wealthier provinces.

The Premier boasted that he made Old Age Pensions an election issue in the last campaign. He might have gone further and reminded his hearers that the local Liberal party also made it an election issue in the provincial campaign of 1927. Provincially and federally, Liberal politicians unscrupulously exploited the credulity of the aged poor in this Province on two occasions by leading them to believe that they would be provided for under an Act which was so framed that with the limited revenues at our disposal it was impossible for Prince Edward Island to receive any benefit whatever.

In view of the fact that the Conservative leader proposes definitely to put an end to this unfair discrimination and to allow Prince Edward Island to participate fully in Old Age Pensions, it is difficult to see what consolation Mr. King expected the aged poor of the Province to receive from his statement: "Don't be too sure that Mr. Bennett is going to get back into office and have any chance of putting that law into force!"

Again, there was Mr. King's extraordinary explanation of the attitude of his Government towards the New Zealand butter situation. First he assured his hearers that the wholesale dumping of this product into Canada at the expense of our own dairy industry must be accepted as an evidence of Canada's prosperity. Then he declared that the Government proposed to terminate the New Zealand trade arrangement, not because it was injurious to Canada but "because our treaty with New Zealand was being misrepresented through the emphasis placed on this New Zealand butter." And finally he promised that when negotiating a fresh agreement "we will take good care to see that it is so drawn that this kind of thing won't happen again if we can possibly prevent it!" The last statement, if made by a prisoner in a court of law, could only be construed as a confession of guilt coupled with a plea for mercy on the ground of ignorance or incompetence.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 17027

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Charlottetown Guardian June 22, 1930.

What The Premier Omitted

On the subject of federal aid to agriculture, which is a strong plank in Mr. Bennett's platform, the Prime Minister had nothing whatever to say to his audience in Charlottetown Satnrday night. Doubtless he knew too well how any criticism of this measure would be received in a Province such as Prince Edward Island, so largely agricultural and so badly in need of federal assistance. Doubtless, too, he had some qualms of conscience; for it was he, Premier King, who had caused to be discontinued the federal grants for agricultural and technical training which the Conservatives carried on, and which, if returned to power, they will again put into effect.

On the matter of Maritime subsidies Premier King seemed to be completely at sea. At times he spoke as if he were under the delusion that the final adjustment of subsidies recommended by the Duncan Commission in 1926 as a measure requiring "immediate consideration" had been carried out; as, for example, when he declared that his promise at the last federal election to implement the Commission's findings had been fulfilled almost to the very letter and certainly in the spirit in which it was made." Again, as in his statement that it was he who persuaded ex-Premier Saunders not to press the subsidy claims of this Province until the Western Provinces had been dealt with, Mr. King seemed completely to have forgotten that in 1929, in the House of Commons, he had declared, as a reason why the Maritime claims were not being settled at the same time as the claims of the Western Provinces, that "for some reason or other" these provinces had not come forward with their claims.

Having confessed that he was responsible for the delay in settling the subsidy claims of this Province when Mr. Saunders was pressing these claims, Premier King added: "However, the Audit Board was put to work at once on the financing and that work of necessity has been going on ever since." Surely this statement will have to be construed in a super-Pickwickian sense. The Audit Board was never mentioned until a few months ago. It held one sitting at Ottawa and there was some talk of it coming to the Maritime Provinces. Its duties with respect to our claims were admittedly of a preliminary nature and its work was so tardily performed that it was unable to present even a preliminary report at the last session of Parliament.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 17028

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Charlottetown Guardian June 22, 1930.

MR. KING'S VICIOUS PRINCIPLE

Speaking in Charlottetown on Saturday night, Premier Mackenzie King stated that he was "not averse" to consider the taking over of old age pensions as a Federal obligation. How does this statement tally with his statement in Parliament in 1929 that contributions by the Dominion Government to the Provinces for old age pensions was a "thoroughly vicious principle"? On that occasion he was asked to state his attitude. Would he say, as he said of federal grants for highway construction and agricultural training, that federal aid to the Provinces for old age pensions was a vicious principle? The Premier's reply, as reported in Hansard of that year, is given verbatim:

"MR. MACKENZIE KING: I think it is, yes. I HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION THAT IT IS A THOROUGHLY VICIOUS PRINCIPLE."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17029

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Daily Star June 23/30

PREMIER KING USES DESTROYER ON TRIP

H.M.C.S. Champlain Ferries Parley From P. E. Island to Sydney

BIG RECEPTION GIVEN

Prime Minister Reviews Ottawa's Action on Maritime Claims

CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I., June 23 — (C.P.) — Flags flew from the mast and rigging of H.M.C.S. Champlain last night to welcome on board Premier MacKenzie King and members of his party. This morning the long, clean-cut white destroyer steamed slowly out of Charlottetown Harbor bound for Sydney, where Mr. King will speak tonight. It was considered likely that the run would take seven or eight hours and that Mr. King would arrive some hours before the time set for his first meeting in the province of Nova Scotia. As the meeting will take place in the centre of the Nova Scotia steel and coal district, it is expected that the Prime Minister will devote a part of his speech to discussing matters bearing on this industry.

Yesterday was a quiet day for the Prime Minister. His private car lay at the station in Charlottetown throughout the entire day, while Mr. King attended church and rested. The previous evening he had spoken at a large meeting here, while earlier in the day he had addressed another gathering at Summerside. These two meetings comprise the tour of the Prime Minister in Prince Edward Island. This morning he said farewell to the little island province.

MARITIME ISSUES TALKED

As was to be expected, Mr. King devoted much of his speaking time in Prince Edward Island to a discussion of subjects which are primarily of interest in the Maritimes. He declared that the Government had implemented all major recommendations in the Duncan report. He pointed out that the question of further subsidy payments was now before the board of audit, and that a report on the situation would be presented the Government at a later date. He referred to the appointment of a Minister of Fisheries and explained why he had chosen his new minister from the province of Prince Edward Island. Prince Edward Island, he said, was the only province of the Dominion which was without ministerial representation at the time Dr. Cyrus MacMillan was selected as Minister of Fisheries. Dr. MacMillan occupied a seat on the platform at both of Mr. King's meetings, and was one of the speakers. Among other subjects touched upon by Mr. King here were the New Zealand Treaty, the proposal to construct a national highway across Canada, and the budget.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

With respect to countervailing duties, the Prime Minister remarked that apparently these were attracting some attention in the United States. He said that he gathered from newspapers that President Hoover was considering bringing down duties on the commodities affected by the countervailing provisions in the Dominion tariff. With respect to the suggestion of Hon. R. B. Bennett that the Dominion should assume the entire cost of old-age pensions, Mr. King said that it would be advisable to have an accounting between the Dominion and the provinces to determine just what amount should be contributed by the former in the way of subsidies. If such an accounting indicated that the Federal Government should assume the whole obligation of old-age pensions, then the British North America act might be changed to provide for this departure.

The Prime Minister addressed two meetings in this province, the first at Summerside on Saturday afternoon, and the second in the capital city of Charlottetown, Saturday night. At each place he spoke to large audiences which accorded him careful attention. Both meetings were held in theatres, but the use of broadcasting apparatus made it possible for thousands who were not actually present to hear the words of the Prime Minister.

GRATIFUL TO SUMMERSIDE.

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

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

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17030

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal June 23, 1930.

STATES PROMISE IS CARRIED OUT TO THE LETTER

Premier King Discusses Maritime Rights With P.E.I. People.

SPEAKS IN RIDING FIRST ELECTING HIM

Federal Old Age Pensions Plan Would Increase Taxes.

By RAY BROWN.
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 22.—To a general discussion of the major campaign issues Premier Mackenzie King yesterday added certain features of particular interest to the Maritime provinces. The Prime Minister addressed two meetings in this little island province, the first at Summerside in the afternoon and the second in the capital city of Charlottetown last night.

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

New Minister Present.

On the platform with the Prime Minister at both meetings was seated one of the newest members of Mr. King's Cabinet, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, recently appointed Minister of Fisheries, who also spoke briefly. Mr. King took the opportunity to welcome Dr. MacMillan and to declare that he considered his joining the Government a real acquisition.

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

However, he had gone ahead, the commission was appointed and one of its members was Dr. MacMillan, who now sat at the Cabinet table.

Shortly after the commission went to work, the Government appealed to the country, Mr. King continued.

This commission was appointed with the knowledge that the men who were on it would undertake to carry out its recommendations.

"The Conservatives never made any such promise", he went on, "but that promise we made has been carried out almost to the very letter and certainly in the spirit in which it was made." The Prime Minister proceeded to review what had been done by the Government.

In implementing the Duncan report, increased subsidies had been and were being paid to the Maritime provinces. In the case of Prince Edward Island, the increase had amounted to $125,000 a year, he said, and in the case of the other provinces the amounts were larger.

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

Higher Taxation.

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

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

Another subject which was being emphasized by Mr. Bennett was the need for a national highway, Mr. King said. As a matter of fact, he felt that Mr. Bennett was trying to introduce new issues to keep the minds of the people off the great main issues of the campaign, Mr. King continued.

Shortly after the election there was to be a great conference of unemployment in Ottawa. At that conference the question of a national highway might be taken up. Representatives of the Dominion, the provinces, the municipalities, the railways and other interests would be represented at that conference. If that conference was favorable to the completion of a national highway, he would be too, Mr. King said. Really what was needed, perhaps more than a national highway, were better side roads leading into the highways.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17031

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Globe June 23, 1930.

RIGHTS OF MARITIMES GRANTED BY LIBERALS PREMIER DECLARES

Tells Prince Edward Island Audience of Progress Recorded

NEW CAR FERRY TO COME

Intimates Accounting With Provinces if Ottawa Pays Old-Age Pensions

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

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

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Praises New Minister.

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Torrid weather did not deter a large crowd from assembling and listening carefully to all that the Prime Minister had to say. At Charlottetown, D. J. Giley, President of the Queen's County Liberal Association, presided, and R. H. Jenkins, ex-member for Queen's, and again a candidate, was one of the speakers.

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

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

Work of Commission.

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

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

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

New Terminals.

In addition to the car ferry itself, new terminals would be necessary because of the increased size of the boat. These would bring the total cost of the project up to $2,853,246, "or nearly $3,000,000 for this connecting link between the island and the mainland. And, added Mr. King, the Government had decided that, although the cost would be about $1,000,000 greater, the car ferry would be constructed in Canada instead of in Great Britain, thus giving employment to Canadian workmen.

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

Department of Fisheries.

The Duncan Commission, he said, had recommended a separate Department of Fisheries with a Deputy Minister of its own. It had remained for the Royal Commission on Fisheries to recommend the appointment of a Minister of Fisheries. When this appointment was under consideration, said Mr. King, he began to receive representations from British Columbia and from Nova Scotia asking that the new member of the Cabinet be selected from one of those Provinces.

The Province of British Columbia, said Mr. King, pointed out that its fisheries were more valuable than those of the Maritime Provinces, "and I began to feel in a pretty delicate position." "I had to consider the matter from the point of view of the whole country," he went on. It had always been his desire to have a Cabinet Minister from every Province of the Dominion, and British Columbia already had a Minister, while Prince Edward Island had not. "I am going to give Prince Edward Island a Minister," Mr. King asserted, and his statement was received with applause.

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

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

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Another subject which was being emphasized by Mr. Bennett was the need for a national highway ,Mr. King said. As a matter of fact, he felt that Mr. Bennett was trying to introduce new issues to keep the minds of the people off the great main issues of the campaign, Mr. King continued. At any rate, the question of a national highway had been brought up. Shortly after the election there was to be a great conference of unemployment in Ottawa. At that conference the question of a national highway might be taken up. Representatives of the Dominion, the Provinces, the municipalities, the railways and other interests would be represented at that conference. If that conference was favorable to the completion of a national highway, he would be too, Mr. King said. Really what was needed, perhaps, more than a national highway, were better side roads leading into the highways. These would be of great value to those living in outlying districts.

Mr. King outlined what had been done by the Government to assist the war veterans. It was an extensive program. "But," he said, "if what we have done doesn't meet the situation we will have to call another committee of Parliament to meet next year, and find out what is the matter."

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

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

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

To Make New Treaty.

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

The Budget provided for a great widening of the British preference, the Premier told his listeners. "We want to trade in our own family," he continued. "The most precious market in the whole world for our wheat is the British market." But Mr. Bennett was declaring that Canada should demand a preference from Great Britain before she gave Great Britain a preference. "Great Britain can't give us a preference in the sense that we give her one," asserted Mr. King. "She is a free trade country. She has no tariff wall." Mr. Bennett was saying that Great Britain should put up a tariff wall. But Canada, said Mr. King, could not tell Great Britain what she was to do in the matter of fiscal policy. Should Canada say to Great Britain: "We will not trade with you unless you put up a tariff wall"? "We are not going to Great Britain with a club in our hand," the Prime Minister declared. He added that the present Labor Government in Britain would be most unlikely to put up a tariff wall around that country. It contained such men as Right Hon. Philip Snowden, a confirmed free trader; Premier Ramsay MacDonald, and others, who did not look with favor on tariffs.

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The Halifax Chronicle June 23, 1930.

Government Has Been One of Action, Says Prime Minister King

Premier Deals With Maritime Issues In Address At Charlottetown

SAYS BUDGET WILL AID EAST

Goes Carefully Into Questions Involved In The Term, "Maritime Rights"

CHARLOTTETOWN, June 22—(By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)—To a general discussion of the major campaign issue, Premier King, yesterday, added certain features of particular interest to the Maritime Provinces. The Prime Minister addressed two meetings in this Island Province, the first at Summerside, in the afternoon, and the second in the capital city of Charlottetown, last night. At each place he spoke to large audiences which accorded him careful attention. Both meetings were held in theatres, but the use of broadcast apparatus made it possible for thousands who were not actually present to hear the words of the Prime Minister.

On the platform with the Prime Minister, at both meetings, was seated one of the newest members of Mr. King's cabinet, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, recently appointed Minister of Fisheries, who also spoke briefly. Mr. King took the opportunity to welcome Dr. MacMillan and to declare that he considered his joining the government a real acquisition.

On the platform at Summerside was Premier W. M. Lee, who recently succeeded to this post in Prince Edward Island. Hon. J. E. Sinclair, now a member of the Senate, but formerly one of the representatives of Queens, and A. E. MacLean, ex-member for Prince constituency, were also present.

Torrid weather did not deter a large crowd from assembling and listening carefully to all that the Prime Minister had to say.

GOES INTO QUESTION OF MARITIME RIGHTS.

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

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

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

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

The Prime Minister proceeded to review what had been done by the Government in implementing the Duncan report. Increased subsidies had been and were being paid to the Maritime Provinces.

MORE BENEFITS ARE GIVEN EAST.

In addition to the car ferry, itself, new terminals would be necessary because of the increased size of the boat. These would bring the total cost of the project up to $2,853,426, or nearly three million dollars for this connecting link between the Island and mainland, and, added Mr. King, the Government had decided that although the cost would be about a million dollars greater, the car ferry would be constructed in Canada instead of in Great Britain, thus giving employment to Canadian workmen.

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

Old Age Pensions occupied the attention of the Prime Minister for a few minutes.

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

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

"I am not opposed to the Federal Government taking the Old Age Pensions as a Federal obligation", said Mr. King, "but before any such action was taken he thought that there should be an accounting as between the Dominion Government and the Provinces. He felt that perhaps the time had come for a further revision of the Provincial subsidies. At the Dominion-Provincial Conference in Ottawa, some years ago, went on Mr. King, the provinces had taken the ground that they did not want money with strings attached to it.

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The Manitoba Free Press June 23, 1930.

PREMIER DISCUSSES FISHERIES MINISTER

Says He Gave Appointment to Prince Edward Island Because It Had No Minister

Addresses Large Meetings at Summerside and at Charlottetown

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

By RAY BROWN

Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 21.—To a general discussion of the major campaign issues, Premier Mackenzie King yesterday added certain features of particular interest to the Maritime provinces. The prime minister addressed two meetings in this little island province, the first at Summerside in the afternoon and the second in the capital city of Charlottetown last night. At each place he spoke to large audiences which accorded him careful attention.

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

On the platform with the prime minister at both meetings was seated one of the newest members of Mr. King's cabinet, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, recently appointed minister of fisheries, who also spoke briefly. Mr. King took the opportunity to welcome Dr. MacMillan and to declare that he considered his joining the government a real acquisition.

After outlining what had been done to implement the Duncan report, Premier King turned to the new ministry of fisheries.

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

Minister in P.E.I.

The province of British Columbia, said Mr. King, pointed out that its fisheries were more valuable than those of the Maritime Provinces, "and I began to feel in a pretty delicate position. I had to consider the matter from the point of view of the whole country," he went on. It had always been his desire to have a cabinet minister from every province of the Dominion, and British Columbia already had a minister while Prince Edward Island had not. "I said, I am going to give Prince Edward Island a minister," Mr. King asserted, and his statement was received with applause. Both Nova Scotia and British Columbia had acted chivalrously in the matter, said Mr. King. There was another factor which had influenced him in the selection of Dr. MacMillan as a member of the government, the prime minister said. The final settlement of financial terms for the Maritime Provinces was yet to be made. The audit board was engaged in investigating this matter, and its reports would come before cabinet. He felt that he could not have a better man sitting with him at the council table, when this report came up for consideration, than Dr. MacMillan. Dr. MacMillan had been a member of the Duncan commission and he had investigated the matters first hand.

Old Age Pensions.

Old age pensions occupied the attention of the prime minister for a few minutes. "Mr. Bennett will be here soon, and he will tell you that he will put in an old age pension law, the whole cost of which will be borne by the federal government," he said.

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

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

Another subject which was being emphasized by Mr. Bennett was the need for a national highway, Mr. King said. As a matter of fact, he felt that Mr. Bennett was trying to introduce new issues to keep the minds of the people off the great main issues of the campaign., Mr. King continued. At any rate the question of a national highway had been brought up. Shortly after the election there was to be a great conference on unemployment in Ottawa. At that conference the question of a national highway might be taken up. Representatives of the Dominion, the provinces, the municipalities, the railways and other interests would be represented at that conference. If that conference was favorable to the completion of a national highway, he would be, too, Mr. King said. Really what was needed, perhaps more than a national highway, were better side roads leading into the highways. These would be of great value to those living in outlying districts.

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

The budget provided for a great widening of the British preference, the premier told his listeners. "We want to trade in our own family," he continued. "The most precious market in the whole world for our wheat is the British market."

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

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The Charlottetown Guardian June 23, 1930.

Prime Minister Speaks In Province

Addressed Large Audiences At Summerside And Charlottetown On Saturday.

Prime Minister's Office
Dec 31 1930
OTTAWA

(Canadian Press)

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

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

On the platform with the Prime Minister, at both meetings, was seated one of the newest members of Mr. King's Cabinet—Dr. Cyrus Macmillan, recently appointed Minister of Fisheries—who also spoke briefly. Mr. King took the opportunity to welcome Dr. Macmillan, and to declare that he considered his joining the Government a real acquisition.

Conspicuous on the platfrom at Summerside was Premier W. M. Lea, who recently succeeded to this post in Prince Edward Island. Hon. J. E. Sinclair, now a member of the Senate but formerly one of the representatives of Queens, and Mr. A. E. McLean, ex-member for Prince constituency were also present. Torrid weather did not deter a large crowd from assembling and listing to all that the Prime Minister had to say.

CHARLOTTETOWN ADDRESS

Mr. D. J. Riley, president of the Queen's County Liberal Association, presided Saturday night at the mass meeting at the Strand Theatre. The preliminary speeches of Mr. R. H. Jenkins and Dr. Cyrus Macmillan of McGill, the Liberal candidates for the county, were very short.

The Prime Minister expressed pleasure at being again in Prince Edward Island, which was full of the happiest memories for him from the association he had with it for a time as federal representative of Prince County. He would always look back with deep gratitude to the people here who offered him the candidacy by which he came back into Parliament as leader of the Liberal party in Canada. That was eleven years ago. "They say that absence makes the heart grow fonder," he remarked. "I certainly have felt today as though I were coming home again to the Island which, as I say, was the one that received me so cordially and gave me such a good welcome and such a splendid start at the beginning of very responsible duties."

The Premier expressed gratitude for the support he had received from the Liberal members in Queens County. He congratulated Hon. Mr. Sinclair on receiving a Senatorship and the Province on having such a representative in the Senate.

Mr. King particularly thanked Mr. Jenkins "for his great loyalty and great chivalry in matters that have sometimes been rather difficult to solve." He cited the appointment of a Minister of Fisheries, Dr. Cyrus Macmillan was highly qualified for the position but he, Premier King, considered that Mr. Jenkins was himself as well qualified. If one had only to consider the constituencies and not some of the intricate problems the Governmet has to face, he addned, the choosing of Cabinet ministers would be an easier matter. In arranging the present tour Mr. King said he had insisted on having one day to himself on Prince Edward Islad, preferably Sunday, so that he could go to church in the morning and go for a "swim"in the afternoon, or at least have some time to himself.

The Premier welcomed the opportunity which a general election campaign presented of seeing so much of Canada. "The great problem of government," he added, "is how the Dominion can be kept united, can be made prosperous and held within this great orbit of nations which go to make up the British Commonwealth.

Three Main Issues

The three main issues of the present election, the Prime Minister insisted, were:

(1). The record of the Government.

(2). The Dunning budget.

(3). The Imperial and economic conferences at London this fall and the representatives Canada will send to those conferences.

So far as the Government's record was concerned, Premier King asked his hearers to consider the depressed conditions of business when he assumed office. The whole business of the war had been carried on with borrowed money. Moreover, during the six year period of war and demobilization the then Government did not raise enough money to make revenue and expenditure meet. They added $117,000,000 to the debt with the result that when the Liberals came into power the Canadian dollar was no longer at par, but was worth only about 85 cents. What made the

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credit of the country so bad was that year after year, instead of balancing the accounts, they had all been allowed to go on the wrong side. "We got to the point where there was nothing but more and more debt, notwithstanding this great burden of the war which hung like a vast mortgage on the country."

The Liberal Government started in to see if they could not balance the accounts. To do that they had to levy a little more taxation. Inside of two years they were able to balance receipts and expenditures and to show a surplus of something like $34,000,000; and from that time to this we have had surpluses instead of deficits in the public accounts of the country every year. The total amount of surpluses in the past seven and a half years is larger than the total surpluses of any other equal period in our parliamentary history. Also, the Government wiped out $270,000,000 debt in the last eight anda half years, and in late years have reduced the taxes. Taxation reduction was started immediately they got the accounts to balance. There have been reductions in Income Tax and sales tax, wiping out of "nuisance" taxes with the exception of the tax on cheques of over $10.00 in amount, reduction of postage from three to two cents, etc.

Income Tax

The relief caused by reduction of income tax would average about $25,000,000 a year for the last five years. In other words, the Government had made a saving of $120,000,000 of taxation in that period.

This year the people are paying $118,000,000 less taxes than they were paying in 1924, the Premier declared. This reduction will be continued to next year and the year after, and to all the years to come, with such additional amounts as may be added in the way of further reduction of taxation.

The Government's success in financing the country, he said, were due to honesy and economy as the foundation priciples on which they had based the whole of their financial work.

There was also a reduction of taxation through the tariff, the Premier continued. The first year they came into office the Liberals increased the British preference. The most important budget changes up to the present year, were effected in 1924 and 1926, the intention being to advance the interests of the four great basic industries of the country namely, agriculture, lumbering, fishing and mining, by enabling them to produce cheaply and thus develop wider markets. The Government realized the necessity of reducing the cost of the implements of production in these industries, which they did, the Premier declared, in the budget of 1924. After doing that they helped to make possible over a period of years the release of an immense amount of money to the people engaged in these industries, and helped also the manufacturers to get their raw materials at a less cost. In 1926 the Government motor vehicle tariff which meant reduced cost to the purchaser.

Trade Treaties

Reference was made by the Prime Minister to the numerous trade treaties entered into by the Government. There has been a good deal of talk in particular about the New Zealand trade arrangements. The Conservatives contend that it is not working out very well, at least for the dairy industry, because of the fact that New Zealand butter has been coming into Canada in large quantities.

"Here may I say: Don't allow our opponents by bringing up one little question here and another little question somewhere else, to get you to focus your mind only on that thing which may please for a day and may never be heard of again and cause you to forget the main issues. Our friends in the Opposition are fond of speaking about the New Zealand treaty because at the moment large quantities of butter are coming into Canada through that treaty. I am going to ask you if that treaty itself is anything other than an evidence of the increased prosperity of this country? When we got that treaty some years ago we were buying very much less from Australia and New Zealand than those countries were buying from us.

"As men get more prosperous they use more butter and more commodities of that kind. The result in Canada has been that butter became more and more in demand. Prices of butter began to go up. They didn't begin to go up until the demand was so much greater, and the demand didn't become greater until prosperity made the demand greater."

The prohibition of oleomargarine in Canada, the increased demand for ice-cream and milk and cream products other than butter, had also contributed towards making butter prices high in Canada and thus encouraging New Zealand competition.

New Zealand Butter

"About a year ago, however, there began to be a depression all over the world and that depression began to be felt to some extent in our own country. When we saw that depression coming on and we saw that butter began to come from New Zealand we said: "Here is a practical, concrete situation with which the dairy industry is faced. Our first duty as a Government is to look after our own people and we think it would be unwise to allow this competition to go on to an extent which might possibly begin to affect adversely the dairy interests.' We knew that a great conference was going to be held in England to deal with the whole question of trade within the Empire, so we concluded that the best thing to do was to cancel that treaty,—not because we didn't want to trade with New Zealand but because our treaty with New Zealand was being misrepresented through the emphasis placed on this New Zealand butter,—and to take up the whole question with New Zealand at the Imperial Conference. We gave six months notice which means that that treaty becomes cancelled at the expiration of that time. That is why notices have been given to stop the agreement under that treaty. We didn't know at the time we took that action that we were going to have an election. We did know that there ence; but we didn't know that there was going to be a debate on the budget which would make it necessary to go to the people.

Promises Something Better

"When we come to negotiate a fresh agreement," the Premier said, "we will take good care to see that it is so drawn that this kind of thing won't happen again if we can possibly prevent it."

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However, he cautioned his hearers not to forget that there were producers as well as consumers in the country. The point he wished particularly to stress was that the New Zealand butter situation was brought about as a result of our great prosperity. We stand sixth of all the countries in the world in the matter of trade, and so far as the exports of manufactured goods are concerned, we stand second. The only country in the world that exports more per capita in the way of manufactured goods is not United States, but the mother country of Great Britain.

Mr. Bennett was very fond of talking about Canada parting with her raw materials. It is true we are selling some of our raw materials because we have lots of them; we have got illimitable resources. Also, the total value of the raw materials we buy from the United States is greater than the total value of the raw materials we sell to that country.

The Prime Minister, as in his speeches at other centres, discussed what the Government had done for Labor during its term of office. Under his regime, he contended there has been less in the way of industrial dustrial peace than in any other country in the world. Among strife, and more in the way of industrial peace than in any other country in the world. Among other things he cited the introduction of the Old Age Pensions Act.

Old Age Pensions

"Mr. Bennett will be here shortly and he will tell you that his policy is to have an Old Age Pensions Act the cost of which will be borne exclusively by the Federal Government. Don't be too sure that Mr. Bennett is going to get back into office and have any chance of putting that law into force!" (Applause from gentlemen on the platform.) "It is easy to make very big promises if you are not at all sure that you are going to be called upon to fulfill them. Don't forget that an Old Age Pensions law which does not divide up the obligations of the country means more and more in the way of taxation. Don't think that because Mr. Bennett proposes to take all that over it is not going to affect the people of this Province financially. The great secret of our prosperity up to the present time has been our policy to keep down taxation and distribute the general burden more equitably over the country. But Mr. Bennett and his friends had their chance to show their interest in the pensions scheme when it was introduced. When we brought our Old Age Pensions law into Parliament it was opposed by the Conservatives, and after it passed the House of Commons, the Conservative Senate threw the bill out. It was only by our appeal to the people in the last general election and our promise, that if returned we would put it through that the Act was finally put into effect.

"It ill behooves Mr. Bennett to say that he is going to do this in a broad and generous way. Let us see that each part of the Dominion does its full share in the first instance.

"Most of the Provinces have already adopted Old Age Pensions. Under the law this is a Provincial matter. What we have done in this, we have agreed that wherever the Provinces introduce an Old Age Pensions law we will supplement this by an equal amount from the Federal treasury. We have come, that far to help the Provinces in this matter. Some of the Provinces have distributed their share of the burden on with the municipalities; that, of course is a matter for themselves; but we do say we will help to the extent of 50 per cent.

Not Averse

"May I say this." I am not averse to the idea of taking over the Old Age Pensions law as federal obligation, but I think before we take over any more obligations at the present time, we had better have a pretty careful accounting of what the total amounts are of those things that we are contributing to, and what the total expenditures are, both provincially and federally. This is all bound up with the constitution of our country. When the Provinces came into Confederation they gave up certain rights of taxation. For that they were given in consideration; they were given an agreement to get so much in the way of subsidy. That means that they would be handed out of the federal treasury certain grants of money which the Federal Government would have to raise in the form of taxes. Under that arrangement Prince Edward Island got so much. The intention of Confederation was that each of us—the Provinces and the Dominion—would work in our own field. Now, I think the time has come when those arrangements especially with regard to subsidy should be revised even more than they have been. When we had a Dominion-Provincial Conference at Ottawa, I found that the Premiers of the different Provinces and their ministers all took the view that whatever is being given to them from the federal treasury should be given in a lump sum and that the Provinces be allowed to spend that money as they think best. They stated in so many words: We don't like this contribution for highways, etc. 'Give us the money and let us do what we think best.' I think that is a fair way to go on. Let us make the subsidies fair and let each Province expend the money as it thinks advisable.

"Quite Prepared"

"I am quite prepared at the appropriate time, to go very carefully into this whole question of the matter of subsidy and what should be given, and if in this connection it may seem advisable for the Dominion Government to take over the Old Age Pensions we can get our British North America Act amended to take over that particular charge, and we can write off against that expenditure what we propose to give in the way of subsidy. But a matter of this kind that relates to the Dominion as a whole, in relation to the several Provinces should not be made a matter of party politics, but should be made a matter of straight business and good government."

The Premier also discussed Mr. Bennett's policy with regard to federal responsibility for highway expenditure. He criticised the Conservative leader for bringing up these issues to becloud the three main issues of the campaign. By referring to New Zealand butter, Old Age Pensions and National Highways, Mr. Bennett, he charged, was trying to get away from the important issues. National highways, he said, was something that already existed in Canada in very large part. National highways does not mean a contribution to highways to be used wherever the Provinces like to use it. It simply means a national highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All the Provinces have made with Federal aid, certain highway stretches that linked together will make a highway right across the country.

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D 17038

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

"We are facing now a question of possible unemployment in different parts of Canada. I say that the best thing you can do, if you are going to consider a question of that kind, is to take up this question of national highways at the conference, which is to deal with the question of unemployment, which is to take place at Ottawa this summer immediately after the general election. We have called a conference of this kind and we are going to see if we cannot work out some sort of a co-operative policy as between the municipalities, the provinces and the Dominion, whereby labor can be kept employed throughout the different seasons of the year, and in connection with a great conference of that kind, we would be wise to reserve what we desire with regard to national highways for consideration at that time. If at that conference the different provinces of the Dominion come to an agreement that it is a desirable thing in connection wtih some schemes that they may be working out for the Federal Government to co-operate with them in [illegible]kings of that kind, then personally, I will be highly favorable to seeing something of that kind done. But I don't believe in holding out to the electors in general as one of the great projects of a particular election something simply to take their minds off the great issues.

"I think, probably on this Island the people will do well to consider, if there is going to be a contribution from the Federal Treasury for any national highway scheme, whether it would not be better to have that contribution made applicable to highways, generally, so that you could apply it to any of your highway needs rather than have one main street through the Province, which would be a federal highway. What is needed is more smaller highways rather than one straight highway, and it is for the Provinical Government deal with the problem as it thinks best. The more you study the whole question of what is best for our country, the more you come to consider those gentlemen, who met in the Legislature BuildinfgacvOttURH the Legislature Building of Charlottetown, and there drew up the different articles that have gone to make up Confederation, the more you feel that they had the right idea.

The right idea was that something should be left to the Dominion Government and that other things should be left to the Provinces, and there should not be any confusion as between the two. One of the great dangers. I see in Canada today—and it comes up only for political purposes—is this business of trying to them a certain thingOIceasyyouefel influence the electors by telling them a certain thing will help one Province, all the time forgetting that all the contributions that we made from the Federal Treasury comes out of the taxes of the people as a whole. I say there is great danger if selecting government in this respect. We don't want to be competing. We don't want to be competing, Dominion Government against Proivncial Government. We want to be working in harmony and unity, and the only way to do that is to settle at a conference what is the object of each of us. Then let us go on and work in harmony with that end in view.

War Vets Legislation

The Premier than discussed war-veterans' leg' tion explaining the measures introduced. At plaining the measures introduced. the last session of Parliament. If there is now any doubt as to a returned soldier's disability being attributable to war services the soldiers get the benefit of the doubt. This measure was supported by all members of rliament irrespective of a party and affiliation.

given to the class of ex-soldiers to "burnt outs" who were unfit to eli-

Special considated was being given to the class of ex-soldiers known as iblega "burnt-outs" who were unfit to earn a livelihood. These men would be eligible for Old Age Pension irrespective of their actual age. The Government had tried to live up to its promise to look after the men who went over seas.

The Prime Minister reviewed the events leading up to the appointment of the Duncan Commission. The Conservatives were now commending this Commission but when they were in office during the short lived Meighen Government there was not one of them who would pledge himself to carry out the recommendations, whatever they might be. It was he, Premier King, who made that promise and he submitted that that promise had been carried out "almost to the very letter and certainly in the spirit in which it was made."

The Duncan Commission had recommended that there should be reconsideration of the whole financial situation as between the Maritime Provinces and the Dominion. Immediate interim annual payments, as recommended, totalling $1,600,,000 for the three provinces, were granted, with the result that some $4,800,000 additional subsidy. The Government also implimented the Commission's recommendations with respect to transportation and freight rate reduuction, effecting a saving of several millions of dollars. Not only did the Government allow the railway rates to be cut 20 per cent but they went farther and made the reduction appliaible to some of the railways which were not mentioned by the Commission at all.

A contract has now been awarded for the new car ferry. To give employment to Canadian workmen, this contract was let to a Canadian firm, though it meant $1,000,000 more than it would cost to have the steamer built in the Old Country. Between the car ferry and the terminal facilities it will cost the Government between $3,000 000 and $4,000,000 to implement this transportation recommendation of the Duncan Commission.

Tariff

The tariff rate for the iron and steel industries have also been changed in accordance with the recommendaations of the Tariff Advisory Board. In addition bounties have been given on coke made from Canadian coal. The Government had also standardized the railway gauge in Prince Edward Island and put up railway warehouses; created harbor commissions in St. John and Halifax; entered into an agreement with the West Indies to promote trade and inaugurated a fine steam ship service for the purpose of furthering that trade.

As a result of the carrying out of these recommendations the Maritime Provinces had materially prospered.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17039

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Another recommendation of the Duncan Commission was that there should be a separate department of Fisheries and that it should have at its head a separate Deputy Minister. The Government made provision accordingly, aand also appointed anaother Commission to deal with the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalen Islands.

"That Commission made some very valuable suggestions with regard to the industry as a whole. Among other things it recommended that there should be a Minister of Fisheries, a separate portfolio. This year we put through an appropriation to appoint a Minister of Fisheries. It came then to the question of who that minister should be. I have in my hands another report that is important, dealing with the British Columbia fisheries. That report was submitted by a committee of Parliament, and the chairman of that committee was Mr. William Duff, from the Maritime Provinces. That committee made a very thorough study of the needs of the fishing industry on the Pacific Coast. In the face of all that it was not easy to select who was the best person to appoint as Minister of Fisheries. You who have large families know how difficult it is to choose one child for one particular purpose. You don't like to show favoritism in one direction or another. The only thing you can do is look around and see what are the definite qualifications of every one. My duty as Prime Minister is to consider not merely my personal friendships but the position of the country as a whole in relation to its great problems, and in this matter, when the pressure began to come on me from British Columbia, when they insisted that their fisheries were more important in value than the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, I began to feel in a pretty difficult position."

Remember a "Promise"

Finally however, Premier King continued, he remembered a promise he had made that he would not be happy until he had in his Government a representative of every province in Canada. British Columbia had a Minister and Prince Edward Island had not. They had a minister for a short time but without portfolio, and circumstances made it impossible to give a portfolio in the interim. So he decided to give the Fisheries portfolio to this Province. Then, the Premier said, there was the question of "his good friends Messrs. R. H. Jenkins and A. E. McLean. The latter gentleman had been a long time in Parliament and was well able to fill the position. "'Yet I had to consider what I was to say to British Columbia, to Nova Scotia and to other parts of Canada as to the reason why I selected one person rather than another. Then I said: 'Who was on the Duncan Commission? who has been on the Fisheries Commission? who were selected by the Government of Prince Edward Island to deal with education problems? and I had a talk with Mr. Jenkins, Mr. McLean, Mr. Sinclair and other members and we discussed the whole situation together. After discussing it these men took the same chivalrous attitude and said: Mr. King, whatever you think is best we will support.'

Unsettled Question.

"I asked Dr. Cyrus MacMillan to accept this offer for the reasons I have mentioned. I thought that he was qualified as no other man in Canada for the particular portfolio of Minister of Fisheries. He had given that subject special study and consideration. Not only that,' 'but there is a larger question which is not settled yet; that is the final adjustment of the financial terms for the Maritime Provinces. Dr. MacMillan was on that Commission and was one of those who made that recommendation. At the present time the Audit Board is going through the financial terms, looking into all should be taken not only in regard to the affairs of this Island but of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as well. When that report is completed it will come before the Cabinet for consideration and the Cabinet will then have to decide whether it will act on the report of the Audit Board, or what decision it will make Now, ask, do you think it is possible for a Government that wants to do what is fair and square by you in the matter of seeing that those recommendations are implemented in full, to find a better way to do that than by having seated at the council table a man who was a member of the Commission that made this recommendation for subsidy readjustment, in the first instance? When it comes to the settlement of these terms, if Dr. MacMillan is returned not only will Prince Edward Island but Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have the benefit of an ideal Minister at the council table."

Subsidy Claims

The Prime Minister referred eulogistically to Dr. Cyrus MacMillan's career. He then continued:

"What we are doing for the Maritime Provinces is only part of what we are doing for the other provinces of Canada. The other provinces have had their grevances. Well, we have adjusted their grivances. We started with the Maritimes. I remember after we had given these interim grants that the former Prime Minister of this Province, Mr. Saunders, came to Ottawa on two or three occasions and wanted me and wanted Mr. Robb to settle the financial terms there and then. I said: 'Mr. Saunders, don't press us at this time; you won't do as well in the end, because you have to get all parts of Canada to back you up. You settle it now, before this Western Resources question is settled and you will not be in as strong a position. We have dealt with the Maritimes to begin with. Let us now get settled with the Western Provinces. When we get through with them and if as a result of those agreements something more should come to Prince Edward Island, you will be in a better position to see that something more is granted. You will then stand a better chance.' However, the Audit Board was put to work at once on the financing and that work of necessity has been going on ever since."

Concluding, the Prime Minister denied that the Dunning Budget was prepared for election purposes. He reviewed briefly the countervailing duties and the British preferential clauses, urging that his Government was prepared to go to the Imperial Conference in a spirit of friendship while the Conservative leader was threatening to "blast" a way for Canadian trade in the markets of the world.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17040

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Border Cities Star, Windsor June 23, 1930.

King Predicts Hoover Will Cut U. S. Tariff Scale

Countervailing Duties Having Effect In Republic, And President Considering Bringing Down Rates On Articles Affected, Premier Thinks

Speaks at Charlottetown

Maritime Rights Discussed; Government Has Kept Promises Of Last Campaign To Relieve Woes Of East, Island Voters Told

By Canadian Press

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 23.—Belief, founded on what he had read in the press, that the countervailing duties of the budget were having their effect in the United States, and that President Hoover was considering bringing down the duties on commodities affected, was expressed here by Premier Mackenzie King, launching his campaign in this island province.

Speaks on Maritimes

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

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

On the platform with the prime minister at both meetings was seated one of the newest members of Mr. King's cabinet, Dr. Cyrus MacMillian, recently appointed minister of fisheries, who also spoke briefly.

Traces Development

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

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

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

In implementing the Duncan report, increased subsidies had been and were being paid to the Maritime Provinces. In the case of Prince Edward Island, the increase had amounted to $125,000 a year, he said, and in the case of other provinces the amounts were larger.

A new car ferry to ply between the island and mainland was being constructed. "We have given the contract for that ferry and it is going to cost over two million dollars," declared Mr. King. He gave his listeners details of the new ferry.

In addition to the car ferry itself new terminals would be necessary because of the increased size of the boat. These would bring the total cost of the project up to $2,853,246, "or nearly three million dollars for this connecting link between the island and the mainland." And, added Mr. King, the government had decided that although the cost would be about a million dollars greater the car ferry would be constructed in Canada instead of in Great Britain, thus giving employment to Canadian workmen.

Steel Tariffs Changed

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

The Duncan commission he said, had recommended a separate department of fisheries, with a deputy minister of its own. It had remained for the royal commission on fisheries to recommend the appointment of a minister of fisheries. When this appointment was under consideration, said Mr. King, he began to receive representations from British Columbia and from Nova Scotia asking that the new member of the cabinet be selected from one of those provinces. "I said I am going to give Prince Edward Island a minister," Mr. King asserted, and his statement was received with applause.

Old Age Pensions

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

"I am not opposed to the federal government taking over the old age pensions as a federal obligation," said Mr. King, but before any such action was taken, he thought that there should be an accounting as between the Dominion government and the provinces. He felt that perhaps the time had come for a further revision on the provincial subsidies.

"You can't sell to any country unless you propose to buy from that country," declared Mr. King in turning to a brief reference to trade.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 17041

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Canada had made treaties with a number of countries, he went on. One of these treaties, of which "our Conservative friends complain very much," was the New Zealand treaty. Their complaint, he said, was based on the fact that "for the moment a good deal of butter is coming in from New Zealand."

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

Decided on New Treaty

The government had decided to make a new treaty with New Zealand, the prime minister said, and the necessary six months' notice terminating the old treaty had been given. "We did not know at the time that we took this action that there was going to be a general election," he asserted. But the government proposed to see that the new treaty was satisfactory.

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

The budget provided for a great widening of the British preference, the premier told his listeners. "We want to trade in our own family," he continued. "The most precious market in the whole world for our wheat is British market." But Mr. Bennett was declaring that Canada should demand a preference from Great Britain before she gave Great Britain a preference. "Great Britain can't give us a preference in the sense that we give her one," asserted Mr. King. "She is a free trade country. She has no tariff wall."

Reference to the countervailing duties which apply to the United States was made by Mr. King. From what he read in the press, he said, he imagined that the countervailing provisions of the budget were having their effect in the republic and that President Hoover was considering bringing down the duties on commodities affected.

He asked his listeners if they wanted to send to the Imperial Conference those people who had fought the government on the budget. He asked Mr. Bennett to say who he proposed to send to that conference if he was given a mandate, and he thought that the Conservative leader should answer the question and tell the country before July 28.

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

Waiting on Hoover

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 23.—The Hawley-Smoot tariff bill now being a matter of history, Washington is waiting to see how President Hoover is going to use the flexible provision to rectify duties. It is not improbable something may be done about cattle, lumber, maple sugar or boots and shoes

The duty on soft wood lumber, which affects the producers of British Columbia was a highly controversial matter in the Senate. It is suggested the transfer of lumber from the free list was the price of some votes for the whole tariff bill. The keeping out of Canadian lumber is obviously out of line with President Hoover's conservation program, and if the tariff commission could find basis for a reduction of the duty, it would probably be made.

Upon maple sugar the tariff commission has already made a report, in which the duty necessary to equalize the opposition of competitors in Canada and the United States is set at 5 1-2 cents. But the Senate clapped a duty of 8 cents upon the springtime sweet largely for the benefit of one manufacturer.

Boots and shoes are already upon Senator Borah's list of duties he wants the tariff commission to investigate. Canada sends some boots of a special kind into the United States

The tariff commission is due for reorganization and quick action upon the Hawley-Smoot duties is not looked for. When reorganization has been accomplished the president, the Senate or the house or any American importer may call for an investigation and a report to the president.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17042

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Prince Albert Daily Herald June 23, 1930.

KING DISCUSSES MAJOR ISSUES IN THE MARITIMES

Speaks at Summerside And Later at Charlottetown

(By Canadian Press)

Charlottetown, P.E.I., June 23.—To a general discussion of the major campaign issues, Premier Mackenzie King Saturday added certain features of particular interest to the Maritime provinces. The prime minister addressed two meetings in this little island province, the first at Summerside in the afternoon and the second in the capital city of Charlottetown last night. At each place he spoke to large audiences which accorded him careful attention.

Summerside, where Mr. King spoke first, is situated in the county of Prince. It was this constituency which first elected the prime minister to parliament after he was chosen to lead the Liberal forces in Canada. This fact was commented on by Mr. King.

Homecoming

His visit, he said, was in the nature of a homecoming and he thanked his audience for inviting him to represent them when he was a young untried political leader.

On the platform with the prime minister at both meetings was seated one of the newest members of Mr. King's cabinet, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, recently appointed minister of fisheries, who also spoke briefly. Mr. King took the opportunity to welcome Dr. MacMilland and to declare that he considered his joining the government a real acquisition. On the platform at Summerside was Premier William Lea, who recently succeeded to this post in Prince Edward Island. Hon. J. E. Sinclair, now a member of the senate but formerly one of the representatives of Queen's, and A. E. McLean, ex-member for Prince constituency, were also present.

At Charlottetown, D J. Riley, president of the Queen's County Liberal Association, presided and R. H. Jenkins, ex-member for Queen's and again a candidate, was one of the speakers.

MARITIME RIGHTS

Mr. King went carefully into the questions involved in the term "Maritime rights," and reviewed what had been done by the government.

In implementing the Duncan report, increased subsidies had been and were being paid to the Maritime provinces. In the case of Prince Edward Island the increase had amounted to $125,000 a year, he said, and in the case of other provinces the amounts were larger. The government had not delayed in making these payments and in the past three years there had been given to the Maritime provinces in the form of increased subsidies the total sum of $4,800.000. Again, the government, he said, had decreased Maritime railway freight rates something like twenty per cent. This meant that already several millions of dollars had been saved to the Maritime provinces by way of freight rates.

The Duncan commission, he said, had recommended a separate department of fisheries with a deputy minister of its own. It had remained for the royal commission on fisheries to recommend the appointment of a minister of fisheries.

One of the factors which had influenced him in the selection of Dr. MacMillan as a member of the government, the prime minister said, was that the final settlement of financial terms for the Maritime provinces was yet to be made. The audit board was engaged in investigating this matter, and its reports would come before cabinet. He felt that he could not have a better man sitting with him at the council table, when this report came up for consideration than Dr. MacMillan. Dr. MacMillan had been a member of the Duncan commission and he had investigated these matters first hand. He had given them real study, and Mr. King said he always liked to have men who had studied questions to advise them. He expressed the hope that Prince Edward Island would give him Dr. MacMillan, just as he hopes that, on the Pacific coast, British Columbia would give him Captain Ian Mackenzie.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

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

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

Have Accountant First

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

National Highway

Another subject which was being emphasized by Mr. Bennett was the need for a national highway, Mr. King said. As a matter of fact, he felt that Mr. Bennett was trying to introduce new issues to keep the minds of the people off the great main issues of the campaign. Mr. King continued. At any rate the question of a national highway had been brought up. Shortly after the election there was to be a great conference of unemployment in Ottawa. At that conference the question of a national highway might be taken up. Representatives of the Dominion, the provinces, the municipalities, the railways and other interests would be represented at that conference. If that conference was favorable to the completion of a national highway, he would be too, Mr. King said. Really what was needed, perhaps more than a national highway, were better side roads leading into the highways. These would be of great value to those living in outlying districts.

Veterans' Legislation

Mr. King outlined what had been done by the government to assist the war veterans. It was an extensive program. "But," he said, "if what we have done doesn't meet the situation, we will have to call another committee of parliament to meet next year, and find out what is the matter." He added, however, that General Sir Arthur Currie had stated that, after what had been done this year for the veterans he did not think that parliament would be called upon to deal with soldiers' problems again for many years to come.

"You can't sell to any country unless you propose to buy from that country," declared Mr. King in turning to a brief reference to trade. One of the complaints of Hon. R. B. Bennett against the government was that it was "selling Canada's birthright," continued Mr. King, but every country had to sell some of its natural resources. England would be only too glad at the very moment if it could get a market for its coal. The Englishman did not complain about selling his birthright. He wished he could sell more coal.

British Preferences

The budget provided for a great widening of the British preference, the premier told his listeners. "We want to trade in our own family," he continued. "The most precious market in the whole world for our wheat is British market." But Mr. Bennett was declaring that Canada should demand a preference from Great Britain before she gave Great Britain a preference. "Great Britain can't give us a preference in the sense that we give her one," asserted Mr. King. "She is a free trade country. She had no tariff wall." Mr. Bennett was saying that Great Britain should put up a tariff wall.

But Canada said Mr. King could not tell Great Britain what she was to do in the matter of fiscal policy. Should Canada say to Great Britain, we will not trade with you unless you put up a tariff wall. "We are not going to Great Britain with a club in our hand," the prime minister declared. He added that the present Labor government in Britain would be most unlikely to put up a tariff wall round that country. It contained such men as Right Hon. Philip Snowden, a confirmed free trader, Premier Ramsay MacDonald, and others who did not look with favor on tariffs.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 17043

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Countervailing Duties

Reference to the countervailing duties which apply to the United States was made by Mr. King. From what he read in the press, he said, he imagined that the countervailing provisions of the budget were having their effect in the republic and that President Hoover was considering bringing down the duties of commodities affected. He asked his listeners if they wanted to send to the Imperial conference those people who had fought the government on the budget. He had asked Mr. Bennett to say who he proposed to send to that conference if he was given a mandate, and he thought the Conservative leader should answer the question and tell the country before July 28.

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

MacMillan Speaks

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

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17044

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Charlottetown Evening Patriot June 23, 1930.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S MEETINGS

The Prime Minister has come and gone, but the memories of the wonderful recepition tendered him by a grateful people will forever remain.

As a result of his inspiring message, the Liberal enthusiasm will run still higher and in each of the three counties there will be a greater determination than ever to return to power a party led by such a brilliant leader, possessing such exceptional mental gifts, and such magnetic personality, as Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

The two meetings which he addressed in Summerside and in Charlottetown were wonderful beyond anticipation.

Today, the Patriot gives a summary of a number of the salient points made, and very shortly will publish his speeches at greater length. We ask our people to carefully read and study his statements before judging for themselves whether they should support the Liberal or Conservative policies on July 28th. Let them ask themselves:

1st. How has the Liberal policy affected the Dominion of Canada as a whole?

2nd. How has it affected Prince Edward Island?

3rd. What can Canada or Prince Edward Island hope to gain in making a change of governments at the present time?

4th. What would be the effect on the development of Empire trade if the government, and incidentally the budget, were defeated?

5th. Which of the two governments should represent Canada at the Imperial Conference? A government that is in favor of granting a greater preference to Britain, or a government that is opposing such a preference unless Britain gives a quid pro quo and levies duties against the rest of the world?

6th. Is it for Canada to dictate to Britain what her trade policy shall be?

7th. Is it for her to say that the Mother Country must put up a tariff wal land lower that wall to a certain extent in favor of Canada?

Such questions naturally suggest themselves after listening to the Prime Minister on Saturday.

Besides fully explaining and reviewing the Liberal policy and record, Hon. Mr. King dealt with several matters touching on planks in Mr Bennett's platform. These include old age pensions and national highways.

We are glad to see the Conservative press giving special prominence to Hon. Mr. King's utterances on this question.

The Premier points out that he is not averse to taking over old age pensions as a Federal obligation, but before that is done **there should be a careful accounting as between the Dominion and the provinces.** He was quite prepared to go carefully into the matter of Federal subsidy and in this connection if it may seem advisable for the Dominion government to take over the old age pensions, the British North American Act can be amended and they can write off against that expenditure what is supposed to be given in the way of subsidy. But this should be a matter of straight business and good government, not party politics.

In regard to a national highway, as proposed by Mr. Bennett. The local press have been declaring that it means the taking over by the Dominion government all the highways of this province. That is a most absurd interpretation of the Conservative leader's words. In no other province has the attempt been made to write such an interpretation into his speech. Even Mr. Bennett himself, if questioned on it, would declare that such an interpretation is ridiculous. He simply meant a national highway from coast to coast, and in all the provinces they have certain highway stretches which linked together would form a highway across the country.

In discussing the question of subsidies, Hon. Mr. King certainly struck a responsive chord in the audience. He declared that when making the final adjustment which the Federal government will have to make after the Audit Board is through with their work, it is certainly a fortunate thing that he will have at his council board the benefit of the advice and counsel of the Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, Minister of Fisheries, representing Prince Edward Island, a member of the Duncan Commission that had gone carefully into the whole question and in accordance with whose recommendations, the King government has since given the provinces, by way of payments in the meantime, increases in annual subsidies of $4,800,000.

Judge Wallace, another member of the Commission has passed away, Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, is in England and Hon. Mr. Macmillan alone remains.

The meetings on Saturday were held under very favorable weather conditions. The rains had laid the dust on the roads, and the sun came out again, as the Liberal sun of prosperity shone after the Conservative clouds of depression in 1921 had rolled away.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17045

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Charlottetown Guardian June 23/30

A Poor Compliment

It was plainly to be seen that Mr. Mackenzie King was labouring under a grave disadvantage in explaining why he turned down the elected choice of Prince Edward Island for the Ministry of Fisheries, and selected instead his own favorite. He realizes now, when it is too late, that he made a serious tactical blunder in deliberately flouting the claims of Mr. Jenkins and Mr. MacLean, and insisting upon the selection of Dr. Cyrus Macmillan. Mr. Jenkins is a business man, who, if good enough to represent the county, is surely good enough to administer a department. He had in his constituency one of the best fishing areas in the Province and during the past four years could have been of some service to it in the capacity of Minister. Then there is Mr. MacLean, a practical lobster packer, familiar with every branch and avenue of fisheries, representing a large fishing population, yet his undoubted claims on his leader were turned down. And why? Because, Mr. King told the people on Saturday, Mr. Duff wanted the job as representing Nova Scotia, and British Columbia wanted it, and it would not do to offend either, so he decided to ignore all the sitting members and bring in a brand new Minister on the following logical reasoning: The Duncan Commission, of which Dr. Cyrus Macmillan was a member, recommended a separate deputy Minister of Fisheries, but not a separate Minister. He (Premier King) then named another commission on Fisheries, of which Dr. Cyrus Macmillan was also a member and this commission recommended a separate minister as well as a separate deputy minister. Dr. Cyrus Macmillan having been a member of both commissions, why not then appoint him to the ministry thus recommended? It did not seem to occur to the Prime Minister that the Minister he selected should first be the chosen of the electorate.

An Ineffective Defence

Premier King came to the Province on Saturday, saw, but did not conquer. His meetings were characterized by a lack of spontaneous enthusiasm. There was a good deal of applause from the faithful, of course, but there was a coldness running through them that was all the more impressive because of the warmth of the weather. Premier King is an able speaker, most persuasive in his arguments, and with a vocabulary equal to almost any occasion. Notwithstanding, he could not enthuse, far less enthral his audience. The reason was not far to seek. He came not with a message of hope, but with a plea in defence of his Government's short-comings. He was on the defensive all the time, about the only grain of hope in his two-and-a-half hours' speech in the Strand Theatre was when he promised—or rather hinted—that if he were again returned to power he would wipe out the remaining one per cent Sales Tax. A statesman with one stroke of the pen would have wiped out that nuisance tax entirely, instead of merely reducing it by half. Now, however, the politician dangles that one per cent Sales Tax before our eyes as a bribe to re-elect him!

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

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RICHMOND HAS BIG FIGHT AHEAD FOR MITCHELL

Conservatives Choose Dr. Francois Lafleche as Candidate

STIRRING SPEECHES MADE

Hon. Senator Rufus Pope and J. H. Rainville Voice Hopes of Victory

(Special to The Gazette.)

Richmond, Que., June 21.—The electors of Richmond-Wolfe turned out en masse here today, and amid scenes of great enthusiasm unanimously chose Dr. Francois Lafleche, of Windsor Mills, as Conservative standard-bearer in the forthcoming federal election The doctor's opponent is Walter Mitchell, K.C., the Liberal hope, who was chosen, among four "rouge" aspirants at a convention held in Richmond also a week or so ago.

Dr. Lafleche's name was proposed by K. A. Willard, of Marbletown, and seconded by Francis Charland, prefect of the county, mayor of St. Francois Xavier, and a former Liberal organizer J. H. Cote, N.P., of Asbestos, proposed that Dr. Lafleche's candidature be unanimous, the crowd roaring its approval.

Liberal and Conservative veterans alike who have witnessed many a political battle claim that never before in the history of the riding had such an enthusiastic convention taken place. The event lasted all day. In the early forenoon the actual convention was held, and in the afternoon prominent speakers, from the county as well as from Montreal, addressed a crowd, estimated at 1,500, in the Town Hall. Nothing daunted, though it poured rain practically all day, men and women, young and old, flocked to the county seat from distances ranging anywhere from 30 to 80 miles. They were rewarded by oratory aplenty.

The candidate, due to a severe cold, was greatly hindered in his speech, but captivated the gathering with the few words he did utter. He said: "I regret that, owing to a severe cold contracted in the interests of our great party, I find myself unable to address you as I would like. Nevertheless, I wish to thank you all from the bottom of my heart for your cordial reception. I shall endeavor to work with all the energy and ability I have to carry our banner to victory. With your assistance and that of our good friends, I have no doubt our combined efforts will be crowned with success."

Hon. Rufus Pope, popular septuagenarian Senator from Cookshire, brought down the House by his remarks concerning the personality of the Prime Minister. Senator Pope declared it was the first time he had witnessed a "real convention," in Richmond. He congratulated the citizens on the excellent choice they had made in Dr. Lafleche, adding that it gave him great pleasure to see that unlike the Liberals, the Conservatives had not gone to Montreal "to borrow a candidate." He remarked, that Mackenzie King's promises were of no value whatsoever, and warned everybody that if he was returned to power Canadian mothers would be raising good healthy Canuck babies, eventually to have them converted into Yankee citizens. Mackenzie King wants, and thinks he is going to go to the Imperial Conference," the speaker continued, "let him go to England, or to the United States, or anywhere he likes for all I care." The effect of these words was electrifying. Everyone cheered wildly and a good five minutes elapsed before the Senator could resume.

J. H. RAINVILLE SPEAKS.

Another speaker who received a warm welcome was J. H. Rainville, organizer of the Conservatives forces in the province of Quebec. He talked on the subjects of unemployment, immigration and the importation of butter from foreign lands. When he asked the electors what they themselves thought of the situation as applied to these issues the answer came back, "Rotten." "You bet they are rotten." Mr. Rainville went on." Just imagine, you farmers represent 63 per cent. of the total vote in the country, and King believes that you are not able to supply the remaining 37 per cent. with butter. Believe it or not, 42,000,000 pounds of butter were imported into Canada from other countries last year. And now dwell a while on the immigration situation. I myself checked up and found out that in one town alone in Nicolet county, 63 families had left for the United States within the past five years. Still Mr. King insists on spending $20,000,000 of your dollars annually on bringing to our Dominion sun worshippers who walk naked in the forests, Mennonites, and the scum of Europe generally."

His final plea to the crowd that this year they vote for their land, which, in his opinion, is dying. "Forget Red or Blue," he said, "and vote for Bennett and protection, the protection, you so richly deserve."

J. E. C. Bumbray, Conservative candidate in Laurier-Outremont, who followed Mr. Rainville, expressed himself as being convinced the tide was turning. "Look at all the former Liberals who are joining the Conservative ranks this year," he said. "Right here you have working for the Conservative party such former stalwarts of the Liberal organization as Damase Brouillette, Philippe Roy, J. B. Monfette, George Purcell and Henri Roux. Don't forget also that you have here on the platform, acting as chairman, no less a personage than Francis Charland, prefect of the county, mayor of St. Francois Xavier and a former Liberal.

"These are all favorable indications that Canada, contrary to what

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5.)

CABINET MEETS TODAY

Figures From Quebec Liquor Likely to Be Submitted

(Special to The Gazette.)

Quebec, June 22.—The last meeting of the Cabinet, marking the close of the fiscal year, will take place tomorrow morning and a number of departmental matters will be taken up. The report of the fiscal year will not be given out until the latter part of July but it is likely that at this last meeting some figures regarding the receipts of the Quebec Liquor Commission for the year ending April 30 will be submitted to the members of the executive. However, in accordance with the custom no declaration will be available until the financial statement is issued.

It is generally expected, however, that the receipts for the Commission will be slightly higher due to the increase in tourist traffic.

Premier Taschereau will leave after the meeting for Montreal and will attend the St. Jean Baptiste celebration. He will return here on the 2nd and will preside at a meeting of the Cabinet on July 3.

MACNIDER PRAISED BY U.S. SENATORS

New Minister to Canada Expected to Occupy Ottawa Post Soon

(By Canadian Press.)

Washington, D.C., June 22.—Hanford MacNider, United States Minister to Ottawa, is expected to come to Washington shortly from his home in Mason City, Iowa, to go over with Government officials here the details of current affairs between Canada and the United States. He will then, it is understood, go immediately to Ottawa to occupy the post which has been vacant for six months.

Friends of the new minister in Washington are jubilant over confirmation of his appointment by the Senate without a record vote despite the attack made upon the nomination by Senator Smith Wildman Brookhart. The senator from Iowa was the only one who voted nay.

Senator Daniel Steck, a personal friend of Col. MacNider, who defended his nomination on the Senate floor, had on his desk today telegrams of congratulation from Iowa and other states. He said he had no wish to pursue the argument further with Senator Brookhart. "There is no doubt in my mind," he said, "that Senator Brookhart was determined to carry the fight to a roll call vote but when he observed the disposition of the Senate he gave it up."

Representative Cole of Iowa was enthusiastic. "Hanford MacNider is one of the finest and ablest men we have in our state," he said, "I congratulate the people of the United States upon having as their minister in Ottawa a man of the ability and standing of Colonel MacNider."

Sir T. Lipton Better

London, June 22.—Sir Thomas Lipton was said yesterday to have recovered from the cold which kept him inside all week.

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DOMINION AID TO MARITIMES IS OUTLINED

Premier King Tells of Results of Report

SUBSIDIES INCREASED

Many Expenditures Planned For Eastern Provinces as Trade Increases

(By Canadian Press.)

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

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

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

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

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

PROMISE CARRIED OUT.

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

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

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

In addition to the car ferry itself, new terminals would be necessary because of the increased size of the boat. These would bring the total cost of the project up to $2,852,428, "or nearly $3,000,000 for this connecting link between the island and the mainland." And, added Mr. King, the Government had decided that although the cost would be about $1,000,000 greater, the car ferry

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Summerside & Charlottetown

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DOMINION AID TO MARITIMES IS OUTLINED

(Continued from Page One)

would be constructed in Canada instead of Great Britain, thus giving employment to Canadian workmen.

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

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

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

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

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

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

HIGHWAYS DISCUSSED.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Reference to the countervailing duties which apply to the United States was made by Mr. King. From what he read in the press, he said, he imagined that the countervailing provisions of the budget were having their effect in the republic and that President Hoover was considering bringing down the duties on commodities affected. He asked his listeners if they wanted to send to the Imperial Conference those people who had fought the Government on the budget. He had asked Mr. Bennett to say whom he proposed to send to that conference if he was given a mandate, and he thought the Conservative leader should answer the question and tell the country before July 28.

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

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

ARTHUR SAUVE WINS SKIRMISH WITH LACOMBE

(Continued from Page One)

county had gone to Ottawa they had met Mr. Lacombe in the morning, handed him some documents, and he had promised to introduce them to the Minister of Agriculture during the afternoon.

"But when the afternoon came you could not be found," charged Mr. Sauve. "Yes, it is true, and your artificial smile condemns you."

"Yes, go ahead and tell how I hid when the market gardeners came to Ottawa," said Mr. Lacombe.

"You won't tell it," said Mr. Sauve.

"Yes, I will."

"Then, you have no shame left. You promised to meet the delegation in the afternoon."

"Never, never, that is an invented story," retorted Mr. Lacombe.

The audience took a hand at this point, some crying out that it was true, and others that it was false. It was some time before peace was restored.

"I accuse you of trying to trouble the meeting," said Mr. Sauve to Mr. Lacombe. "What did you do with the documents given to you by the delegation? Did you loose them?"

The cross-fire began to get worse, and at one point Mr. Sauve turned to his adversary and told him to keep quiet.

"You have enough experience as a public man to know how to behave properly," chided Mr. Sauve. "Your chief, Mr. King, has no confidence in you. Why did he not put you on the agricultural committee since you represented an agricultural county?

"I don't know," admitted Mr. Lacombe, refusing to remain quiet.

"Why did you not try to find out, why not have asked to go on that committee?" asked Mr. Sauve. "Perhaps, if you had asked, Mr. King would not have listened to you Where were you when the debate arose on the cost of transportation? Where were you when there was a discussion on apple cider. That is an important matter. We discussed it at Quebec, but where were you when it came up at Ottawa?"

Mr. Lacombe giving no answer, Mr. Sauve turned to the crowd, and commented with a shrug of his shoulders:

"What does apple cider mean to him? He does not like apple cider."

Mr. Lacombe came to his feet in a hurry.

"Lots of people don't like apple cider," added Mr. Sauve. "That does not mean that you like anything else. Do you like tobacco warehouses? If you do you were not there when the matter was discussed in the House."

TARIFF ATTACKED.

Getting away from Mr. Lacombe personally, Mr. Sauve turned to the tariff. He said that the more he studied the Dunning tariff the more he felt convinced that it was double-edged. He claimed the increase in the British preference mean ruin for the canning industry of this province. It was claimed that it was a protective tariff, but Liberals such as Dr. Hermas Deslauriers of St. Mary's division, of Montreal, had talked in the House of foodstuffs coming in from the West Indies to keep prices down.

"In another aspect it is a reciprocity tariff," claimed Mr. Sauve. "When there is a good group of some foodstuffs in the United States the president will reduce the tariff, as he has a right to do, and that means the Canadian tariff will come down to that level, and we will be flooded with American goods. That is the basis of reciprocity.'

He discussed the entry of New Zealand butter, and asked what had been given Canada in exchange for allowing that butter to flood the Canadian market.

"Mr. Lacombe said the other day that I am a traitor," said Mr. Sauve. "A traitor? Premier Taschereau gave an interview the other day to the effect that he was sorry I was leaving the Legislature, that my departure would be regretted by both sides of the House. A traitor after 22 years of service to my fellow-citizens? Sauve a traitor?"

The crowd was growing enthusiastic, applauding wildly at this point.

"I am called a traitor because I said that Borden was the first to lay down the basis of autonomy for Canada, but does not Mr. Lacombe know that his chief, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, said in the House of Commons more than I did as to Sir Robert Borden?"

"Who said it?" interrupted Mr. Lacombe.

"Your chief, Mr. Lapointe," said Mr. Sauve, producing Hansard, and waving it in the face of Mr. Lacombe. The latter looked dubious. "Here I will read it to you," said Mr. Sauve, and he did so, and next asked: "Will you dare to say that Mr. Lapointe did not tell the truth, and is a traitor because he gave justice to a former Premier of Canada?"

Mr. Sauve said much was made of a question as to who would represent the province of Quebec at the Imperial Conference in case Hon. R. B. Bennett came to power. He could suggest one name at least, and that was Hon. Senator Thomas Chapais, the greatest historian of the province, and a man who could rep-



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The two arrived but recently .... and are of outstanding beauty .... In one, pale blue combines with jet black .... in the other, white and Black.

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

D 17047

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Calgary Albertan June 23, 1930.

National Highway, Old Age Pensions, Province Subsidies, King Topics

Total Federal Assistance for Aged Means Increased Taxes; Governments Conference Needed; Unemployment Meet, Canada Road, Related

CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. I., June 23.—Bearing of the whole cost of old age pensions by the Federal Government would mean increased taxation; belief that the time had perhaps come for a further revision of Provincial subsidies, and that the proposed national highway could come under discussion at the Dominion-Provincial unemployment conference this year were the highlights of an address by Premier W. L. Mackenzie King here Saturday evening.

While not opposing the Federal Government taking over the old age pensions as a Federal obligation, the Premier felt there should be an accounting between the Dominion and Provincial governments before any action was taken. If the unemployment conference were favorable to construction of a national highway he would be agreeable to its development, but he believed, perhaps, that better side roads leading to highways were the real need of the time and would be of great value to those living in outlying districts.

Maritime Interests

To a general discussion of the major campaign issues Premier King added certain features of particular interest to the Maritime Provinces. The Prime Minister addressed two meetings in this little island province, the first at Summerside in the afternoon and the second in the capital city of Charlottetown Saturday night.

Summerside, where Mr. King spoke first is situated in the County of Prince. It was this constituency which first elected the Prime Minister to parliament after he was chosen to lead the Liberal forces in Canada. This fact was commented on by Mr. King.

Homecoming Visit

His visit, he said, was in the nature of a homecoming and he thanked his audience for inviting him to represent them when he was a young untried political leader.

On the platform with the Prime Minister at both meetings was seated one of the newest members of Mr. King's cabinet, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, recently appointed Minister of Fisheries, who also spoke briefly. Mr. King took the opportunity to welcome Dr. MacMillan and to declare that he considered his joining the Government an acquisition.

"Maritime Rights"

Mr. King went carefully into the questions involved in the term "Maritime rights," and reviewed what had been done by the Government.

In implementing the Duncan Report, increased subsidies had been and were being paid to the Maritime Provinces. In the case of Prince Edward Island the increase had amounted to $125,000 a year, he said, and in the case of other provinces the amounts were larger. The Government had not delayed in making these payments and in the past three years there had been given to the Maritime Provinces in the form of increased subsidies the total sum of $4,800,000. Again, the Government, he said, had decreased maritime railway freight rates something like 20 per cent. This meant that already several millions of dollars had been saved to the Maritime Provinces by way of freight rates.

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

B. C. Fisheries

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

"I said I am going to give Prince Edward Island a minister," Mr. King asserted, and his statement was received with applause. Both Nova Scotia and British Columbia had acted chivalrously in the matter, said Mr. King. There was another factor which had influenced him in the selection of Dr. MacMillan as a member of the government, the Prime Minister said. The final settlement of financial terms for the Maritime Provinces was yet to be made.

Old Age Pensions

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

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

Provincial Subsidies

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

National Highway

Another subject which was being emphasized by Mr. Bennett was the need for a national highway, Mr. King said. As a matter of fact, he felt that Mr. Bennett was trying to introduce new issues to keep the minds of the people off the great main issues of the campaign, Mr. King continued.

At any rate the question of a national highway had been brought up. Shortly after the election there was to be a great conference of unemployment in Ottawa. At that conference the question of a national highway might be taken up. Representatives of the Dominion, the provinces, the municipalities, the railways and other interests would be represented at that conference. If that conference was favorable to the completion of a national highway, he would be, too, Mr. King said. Really what was needed, perhaps more than a national highway, were better side roads leading into the highways. These would be of great value to those living in outlying districts.

War Veterans' Aid

Mr. King outlined what had been done by the government to assist the war veterans. It was an extensive program. "But," he said, "if what we have done doesn't meet the situation, we will have to call another committee of parliament to meet next year and find out what is the matter." He added, however, that General Sir Arthur Currie had stated that, after what had been done this year for the veterans he did not think that parliament would be called upon to deal with soldiers' problems again for many years to come.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

One reason for the increased butter importations from New Zealand, Mr. King asserted, was the prosperity of Canada under the Liberal government. People were more prosperous and they were eating more butter. When Canada made her treaty with New Zealand she was a butter exporting country. But butter consumption in Canada increased and the price began to climb. Finally, he said, it got to a point where it attracted the New Zealand butter dealers, and they began to ship to Canada.

Butter Imports

Also, said Mr. King, with increased prosperity in Canada, there came increased consumption of such milk products as ice cream. There was a demand for milk from the United States, and milk was turned into cheese. All these were factors in increasing the price of butter.

The Government had decided to make a new treaty with New Zealand, the Prime Minister said, when the necessary six months' notice terminating the old treaty had been given.

"We did not know at the time we took this action that there was going to be a general election," he asserted, "but the Government proposed to see that the new treaty was satisfactory."

One of the complaints of R. B. Bennett against the Government was that it was "selling Canada's birthright," continued Mr. King, but every country had to sell some of its natural resources. England would be only too glad at the very moment if it could get a market for its coal. The Englishman did not complain about selling his birthright. He wished he could sell more coal.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17049

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Charlottetown Evening Patriot June 23, 1930.

Prince Edward Island Is Still True To Liberalism and Mackenzie King

Wonderful Demonstrations of Enthusiasm at Magnificent Mass Meetings Addressed By Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King

Canada's Brilliant Prime Minister and True and Tried Friend of Prince Edward Island, is Tendered Tremendous Ovations at Summerside and Charlottetown. His Inspiring Message to the People, Reviewing the Beneficient Results of the Liberal Policy in the past, and Giving Promise of Greater Things yet to Come, was Heard by vast Audiences. Whilst Issues of Interest to Canada as a Whole were Dealt with, Special Attention was given to Matters Directly Concerning This Province, and his Reference to the Appointment of a Minister of Fisheries was Cheered to the Echo. Finances, the Budget, Maritime Rights, Old Age Pensions, and Many Other Questions Discussed With Telling Effect. Brief Speeches also Delivered by the Liberal Candidates, who were also Tendered a Rousing Reception.

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Eleven years ago Prince Edward Island opened the door of Parliament for the new leader of the Liberals, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, by enabling him to be elected by acclamation for the constituency of Prince.

The then Liberal leader has since become Prime Minister of Canada, a statesman of international fame, and the one dominant figure in Canadian public life today.

He has gone on each year from triumph unto triumph, overcoming difficulties which no other political leader has had to face.

Under his wise guidance the government has been so administered, that today Canada finds her finances stabilized, with deficits turned into surpluses, her public debt reduced by hundreds of millions, taxation lowered in a remarkable degree, trade increased with such rapidity that Canada has become the sixth greatest trading nation in the world, the Canadian National Railways, formerly a "white elephant" transformed into a very valuable asset, Canada's status among the world's nation elevated higher and higher, with unprecedented progress and prosperity prevailing.

A true friend indeed, Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King has proved to the Maritimes, where the clouds of discontent, dissatisfaction and depression have rolled away, a true friend especially to Prince Edward Island which has shared in a bountiful measure in the benefits flowing from reduced tariffs, reduced taxes and increased trade, where millions of dollars have been put into circulation, thus adding to our comfort and happiness, and where great public works will forever stand as monuments to the beneficence of Liberal rule.

Year by year, the good things coming our way have been added unto, and now for the first time since 1901, we have a portfolio minister of our own in the Federal Cabinet.

It is not surprising that we should be grateful to Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King.

Just as our people opened the door admitting him to Parliament, so they opened the door of their hearts to him on every occasion which he visited here since 1919.

Saturday he was with us once again, and once more there was extended to the Prime Minister a wondrous welcome, a reception that never has been equalled in its sincerity and enthusiasm, and a demonstration of appreciation and esteem.

TWO MEETINGS ON SATURDAY

He arrived on the Island on Saturday morning, and spoke at Summerside in the afternoon and Charlottetown in the evening. On Sunday he enjoyed a well-earned rest. and early this morning left on the C. G. S. Champlain for Sydney where he will address a meeting tonight.

It was quite fitting that his opening speech during his visit to Prince Edward Island should have been delivered in Summerside, the capitol town of his old constituency, there he addressed a meeting in the Capitol Theatre which was crowded to overflowing, but those who were unable to gain admittance had the consolation of hearing the Liberal chieftain by means of amplifiers placed outside the building, whilst radio carried his message to thousands of listeners throughout and beyond this province.

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After the Summerside meeting he proceeded to Charlottetown in his car, attached to a special train, and at night, addressed another immense audience.. He spoke in the Strand Theatre, which was packed to capacity, sitting and standing space completely filled, whilst as at Summerside there was a big outside audience reached by "loud speakers," and the radio also did its part in conveying the speeches far and wide.

IN FINE FORM

The Prime Minister had strenuous campaigning just before he came to the Island. On Thursday afternoon he spoke at an immense open air meeting in Quebec, on Friday night he spoke in Moncton, nevertheless he was in a splendid form, his voice slightly husky at the outset, soon regained its characteristic resonance, and power as he warmed up to his subject. The dominant note, was one of confidence and sincerity, and he was cheered again and again as in clear, ringing tones he reviewed the magnificent record of his government and elaborated on the salient features of the Liberal policy.



HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING
PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

Maritime Matters Stressed

In discussing a number of the major issues of the campaign, ground covered at previous meetings — Brantford, Peterboro, Quebec and Moncton, had necessarily again to be traversed, but in addition special attention was given to matters which more directly concerned the Maritimes and particularly Prince Edward Island.

Mr. King went carefully into the questions involved in the term "Maritime Rights". There had been an agitation for these for many years. The present Government finally came to the conclusion that a Royal Commission should be appointed to investigate them. When the Commission had been appointed, the Conservative members in the House of Commons **had ridiculed the proposal.**

"They said, 'we asked for a loaf and you gave us a stone'," Mr. King told his listeners.

However, he had gone ahead, the Commission was appointed, and one of its members was Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, who now sat at the Cabinet table. (Loud applause).

Shortly after the Commission went to work, the Government appealed to the country. During the campaign he had spoken of the work of the Commission from the platform.

"I said", declared the Prime Minister earnestly, "that having appointed this Commission and knowing the men who were on it, we would undertake to carry out its recommendations".

Recommendations Carried Out

"The Conservatives never made any such promise", he went on, "but that promise that we made has been carried out almost to the very letter, and certainly in the spirit in which it was made".

The Prime Minister then proceeded to review what had been done by the Government in implementing the Duncan report. Increased subsidies had been, and were being paid to the Maritime Provinces. In the case of Prince Edward Island the increase has amounted to $125,000 a year, and in the case of the other provinces the amounts were larger. The Government had not delayed in making the payments, **and in the past three years there had been given to the Maritime Provinces in the form of increased subsidies the total sum of $4,800,000.**

Again, the government, he said, had decreased Maritime railway freight rates something like twenty per cent. **This means that already several millions of dollars had been saved to the Maritime Provinces in this way.**

A new car ferry to ply between the Island and Mainland was being constructed. "We have given the contract for that ferry, and it is going to cost over two million dollars", declared Mr. King. He gave the details of the new ferry. It was to be oil-burning, with accommodation for sixteen freight cars, and deck accommodation for 40 average size automobiles as well as passengers.

In addition to the car-ferry itself, new terminals would be necessary because of the increased size of the boat. These would bring the total cost of the project up to $2,853,426, "or nearly three million dollars for this connecting link between the Island and the mainland". And, added Mr. King, the Government had decided that, although the cost would be about a million dollars greater, the car-ferry would be constructed in Canada instead of in Great Britain, thus giving employment to Canadian workmen.

Further, in pursuance of the Duncan report recommendations, tariffs affecting the iron and steel industry had been changed, bounties were being paid on coal used in the manufacture of steel in Canada, the movement of Nova Scotia coal to the markets of Ontario and Quebec was being encouraged, harbor commissions had been established at Halifax and Saint John, and on the ocean had been placed one of the finest lines of steamships which it would be possible to obtain, to run between the Maritime Provinces and the West Indies, Mr. King declared.

New Ministers

Then he turned to the new Ministry of Fisheries. The Duncan Commission had recommended a separate department of Fisheries with a Deputy Minister of its own. It had remained for the Royal Commission on Fisheries to recommend the appointment of a Minister of Fisheries. When this appointment was under consideration, said Mr. King, he began to receive representations from British Columbia and from Nova Scotia asking that the new member of the Cabinet be selected from one of those provinces.

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The Province of British Columbia pointed out that its fisheries were more valuable than those of the Maritime Provinces, "and I began to feel in a pretty delicate position".

"I had to consider the matter from the point of view of the whole country", he went on. But it had always been his desire to have a Cabinet Minister from every province of the Dominion, and British Columbia already had a Minister while Prince Edward Island had not. "I said, I am going to give Prince Edward Island a Minister", Mr. King asserted. Both Nova Scotia and British Columbia had acted chivalrously in the matter when it was explained.

There was another factor which had influenced him in the selection of Dr. MacMillan as a member of the Government. The final settlement of financial terms for the Maritime Provinces was yet to be made. The Audit Board was now engaged in investigating this matter, and its report would come before Cabinet. **He felt that he could not have a better man sitting with him at the council table, when this report came up for consideration, than Dr. MacMillan.** (This statement was followed by a mighty outburst of applause). Dr. MacMillan had been a member of the Duncan Commission and he had investigated these matters first hand. He had given them real study, and Mr. King said **he always liked to have men who had studied questions to advise on them.** He expressed the hope that Prince Edward Island would give him Dr. MacMillan, just as he hoped that, on the Pacific Coast British Columbia would give him Captain Ian MacKenzie.

Old Age Pensions

Old Age Pensions occupied the attention of the Prime Minister for a few minutes. "Mr. Bennett will be here soon and he will tell you that he will put in an old age pension law the whole cost of which will be borne by the Federal Government", he said. "Now don't you be too sure that Mr. Bennett will have a chance to take any such action", he interjected, while the audience roared with laughter. "It's very easy to make promises when you don't think you will have to implement them".

He warned his listeners that the proposal of Mr. Bennett would mean increased taxation, and he also stated that the first time the old age pensions legislation was introduced in the House of Commons the Conservatives had opposed it.

"I am not opposed to the Federal Government taking over the old age pensions as a federal obligation", said Mr. King, but before any such action was taken he thought that there should be an accounting as between the Dominion Government and the Provinces. He thought that perhaps the time had come for a further revision of the provincial subsidies.

At the Dominion-Provincial conference in Ottawa some years ago, the provinces had taken the ground that they did not want money with strings attached to it. Their view was that the Dominion should pay them fair subsidies and that they should be permitted to dispose of the money as they saw fit. **In view of this fact, the best thing to do would be to have a new accounting, and then, if it appeared that the federal government should assume the cost of old age pensions, then the British North America Act could be changed.**

National Highway

Another subject which was being emphasized by Mr. Bennett was the need for a national highway, Mr. King said. As a matter of fact he felt that Mr. Bennett was trying to introduce new issues to keep the minds of the people off the great main issues of the campaign, Mr. King continued. At any rate the question of a national highway had been brought up. This meant of course a highway from coast to coast.

Shortly after the election there was to be a great conference on unemployment in Ottawa. At that conference the question of a national highway might be taken up. Representatives of the Dominion, the Provinces, the Municipalities, the Railways and other interests would be represented. If that conference was favourable to the completion of a national highway, he would be too. Mr. King said. Really what was needed, perhaps more than a national highway, were better side roads leading into the highways. These would be of great value to those living in outlying districts.

Helping the War Veterans

Mr. King outlined what had been done by the Government to assist the war veterans. It was an extensive programme. "But", he said, "if what we have done doesn't meet the situation, we will have to call another committee of parliament to meet next year, and find out what is the matter". He added, however, that General Sir Arthur Currie had stated that, **after what had been done this year for the veterans he did not think that parliament would be called upon to deal with soldiers' problems again for many years to come.**

New Zealand Treaty

"You can't sell to any country unless you propose to buy from that country", declared Mr. King in turning to a brief reference to the budget. Canada had made treaties with a number of countries. One of these treaties of which "our Conservative friends complain very much" was the New Zealand Treaty. Their complaint was based on the fact that "for the moment a good deal of butter is coming in from New Zealand".

One reason for the increased butter importations from New Zealand was **the prosperity of Canada under the Liberal Government. People were more prosperous and they were eating more butter.**

When Canada made her treaty with New Zealand she was a butter exporting country. But butter consumption in Canada increased, and the price began to climb. Finally, it got to a point where it attracted the New Zealand butter dealers, and they began to ship to Canada.

Also, with increased prosperity in Canada, there came increased consumption of such milk products as ice cream. There was a demand for milk from the United States, and milk was turned into cheese. All these were factors in increasing the price of butter.

The Government had decided to make a new treaty with New Zealand, and the necessary six months' notice terminating the old treaty had been given. "We did not know at the time that we took this action that there was going to be a general election", he asserted, "but the government proposed to see that the new treaty was satisfactory."

Canada's Trade

Today, he said, Canada stood sixth among the exporting countries of the world. As far as the export of manufactured commodities alone was concerned, the Dominion, figuring on a per capita basis, **stood second only to Great Britain in the whole world.**

One of the complaints of Hon. R. B. Bennett against the Government was that it was "selling Canada's birthright", continued Mr. King. But every country had to sell some of its natural resources. England would be only too glad at the very moment if it could get a market for its coal. The Englishman did not complain about selling his birthright. He wished he could sell more coal.

The budget provided for a great widening of the British preference. "We want to trade in our own family. The most precious market in the whole world for our wheat is the British market". But Mr. Bennett was declaring that Canada should demand a preference from Great Britain before she gave Great Britain a preference. "Great Britain can't give us a preference in the sense that we give her one. She is a free trade country. She has no tariff wall". **Mr. Bennett was saying that Great Britain should put up a tariff wall, but Canada could not tell Great Britain what she was to do in the matter of fiscal policy.** Should Canada say to Great Britain, we will not trade with you unless you put up a tariff wall? "We are not going to Great Britain with a club in our hand".

The present Labor Government in England would be most unlikely to put up a tariff wall around that country.

MacMillan Ceremony Published June 23, 1930

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It contained such men as Rt. Hon. Philip Snowden, a confirmed free trader, Premier Ramsay MacDonald, and others who did not look with favor on tariffs.

Countervailing Duties

Reference to the countervailing duties which apply to the United States was made by Mr. King. From what he read in the press, he said, **he imagined that the countervailing provisions of the budget were having their effect in the Republic and that President Hoover was considering bringing down the duties on commodities affected.** He asked his listeners if they wanted to send to the Imperial Conference those people who had fought the government on the budget. He had asked Mr. Bennett to say who he proposed to send to that conference if he was given a mandate, and he thought the Conservative leaded should answer the question and tell the country before July 28.

The people of Great Britain were waiting to see whether or not the budget would receive the hearty endorsation of the Canadian people. If it did so, Canada's representatives at the Imperial Economic Conference might reasonably expect that some steps would be taken by Great Britain designed to promote trade with Canada.

THE SUMMERSIDE MEETING

At the Summerside meeting Messrs A. J. Matheson, and Maxim Gallant, Presidents of the West and East Prince Associations, were joint chairmen, the former introducing the speakers, and giving a brief introductory speech. He was followed by Hon. Cyrus Macmillan and Mr. A. E McLean, who were greeted with prolonged applause.

Then the Prime Minister, who received a great ovation as he entered the crowded hall, spoke. For over an hour he discussed the issues of the campaign, being cheered to the echo time and again. Despite the sultry weather, which was very trying to any speaker, Hon. Mr. King delivered an address, marked by all his old time vigour and eloquence, though he was perspiring freely at the close.

Messrs A. J. Matheson, of O'Leary, and Maxim Gallant of Urbanville, Presidents respectively, of the West and East Prince Associations, were joint chairmen.

On the platform in addition to the speakers named, were also Mr. R. H. Jenkins, M. P., Senators Sinclair and MacArthur, Premier Lea, Mayor Lidstone, Messrs Horace Wright, M.P.P., L. R. Allen, M.P.P., H. A. Darby, M.P.P., C. R. Rogers, M. L. Bradshaw, D. J. Riley of Charlottetown, and others.

The Chairman's Address.

Chairman Matheson, in the course of his brief introductory address, after pointing out that the large and enthusiastic gathering of the electors of the country denotes appreciation of the government so ably led by the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King and the personal popularity of Mr. A. E. McLean, said:

"We are gathered here to learn of the science of government and of the plans that were adopted to lift our Canada out of the slough of despond, away from the Whispers of Death, back from Conservative deficits and to place her in a wonderful condition of prosperity, superior perhaps to any nation in the world.

In place of deficits, high interest charges, and oppressive taxes, we have surpluses year after year, lower interest charges, and a great reduction in taxes, tariffs and the national debt.

All obligations have been met promptly, difficult situations have been grappled with and friendly arrangements agreeable to all have been entered into.

Great public works, the Hudson Bay Railway, the Welland Canal have been brought to a successful conclusion. Others, including the deepening of the St. Lawrence, the construction of larger piers at Borden and Tormentine, and a second car ferry, the improvement of the harbours at Halifax and St. John, the construction of shipping facilities at Churchill will be finished in due time.

The railways which were disjointed streaks of rust under many managements have been reconditioned, coordinated and made into a system that is the pride of Canada and a surprise to the world.

Arrangements have been made for taking care of the old. Amendments made to the pension and soldier disability laws now place our dependent soldiers as the best cared for in any country. The Dunning Budget has so adjusted the tariff that Canada is paving the way for a great increase of trade within the Empire. These and many other improvements have been brought about by the wise planning of our leader and his cabinet and by the advice of the members of the Liberal Government.

Therefore on election day, vote for our candidate, A. E. McLean, the best representative that Prince County ever had (except the Prime Minister himself) and in this way help to retain the Liberal government in office.

The Minister of Fisheries

Hon. Cyrus Macmillan expressed his sincere thanks for the warm welcome accorded him. He was keenly conscious of the honour conferred on him in his appointment as Minister of Fisheries. He deeply realized the great responsibility attached to that office. He said he would not discuss political questions except to say that the main issue in this election is that of the privileged classes versus the great masses of men. We do not want a high protection policy which has made millionaires at the cost of the exploitation of the plain people, of the exploitation of the fishermen, a class of men whose tastes are simple, whose wants are few, and whose capacity for service as limitless as the ocean from which they draw their livelihood. They only ask the privilege to live. This means the opportunity to work at a reasonable remuneration so that they may protect their women folk from the want of material things.

He proposed to dedicate what talents he had to the service of these men. He was anxious to co-operate with the government in regard to the democratic conquest of poverty and injustice.

The speaker then dwelt on the reasons which led the Prime Minister to appoint the Fisheries Commission of which he (Hon. Mr. Macmillan) had been a member, and assured the fishermen that he would be glad at any time to meet individuals or groups and discuss with them any problems requiring solution.

He paid a high tribute to the Prime Minister and said he was glad to follow a leader whose struggle for tolerance, justice, for industry and humanity, has made him the great friend of the people. He has never been hostile to industry. All the Liberal party desires is to restore the lost art of self support. The Conservative party says no, we will subsidize industry. We will stand over the cradle till the infant becomes a giant.

Address by Mr. McLean

Mr. A. E. McLean referred to the election of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King as representative for Prince in 1919. Since he became Premier, there has been wonderful progress in Canada which has risen to a high place in the nations of the world. The King administration has been the best Canada has ever enjoyed since the days of the Golden Era of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

Mr. McLean then paid a glowing tribute to Hon. Mr. King, pointing out that he retained the undivided and enthusiastic support of his followers, whilst the Conservatives have been changing their leader several times since 1919.

Mr. McLean, referring to Hon. Cyrus MacMillan, said he had rendered more service for Prince Edward Island than any other man in the Dominion of Canada today. As a member of the Duncan Commission, he was a true friend at court in this province and he helped to solve the difficulties of the Maritime Provinces. **Mr. McLean declared that the Duncan report had been implemented almost to the extent of 100 per cent.**

He dwelt on the tremendous advantage it would be to Prince Edward Island to have a minister of our own on the Cabinet board when the final adjustment of the subsidy claims were made.

The financial situation was then taken up by Mr. McLean. He referred to the reduction in debt of over $270,000,000, and reduction of interest charges amounting to over $100,000,000 more.

He referred to the criticism made by his opponents about the government wasting money by building a wharf at Egmont Bay. "This comes with poor grace" he said, amid great applause, "for men supporting a Tory government who went behind $308,000,000 a year."

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The speeches of Mr. Bennett, which were equivalent to a death bed repentance, were next dealt with. Mr. McLean took up the shaky planks in the Tory shaky platform and exposed their rottenness.

He then dealt with the Liberal policy for the promotion of greater Empire trade and also with other features of the budget.

The placing of fertilizer on the free list meant a saving of $50,000 to Prince Edward Island farmers. (Applause).

The Prime Minister

The Prime Minister, at the outset, said that his visit recalled many interesting and delightful experiences. He expressed his great gratitude to the people of Prince County in electing him by acclamation in 1919. They took long chances in giving a seat to a stranger, who previously did not have much experience in Parliament. It was to Summerside he came to make his first public speech to the people of Canada, and he would never forget the hospitality extended to him and he believed that nowhere in Canada one can find more sympathy and genuine hospitality than in Prince Edward Island.

He spoke in fitting terms of the passing of the Hon. J. H. Bell, Mr. Pate of O'Leary and other prominent Liberals. He bore testimony to the loyalty and fidelity he had received in the House from Mr. McLean and Mr. Jenkins, and their chivalrous conduct in heartily agreeing to the appointment of Hon. Dr. MacMillan as Minister of Fisheries.

The Prime Minister then touched on the great improvements which had taken place in Summerside since he had first visited it 19 years ago. He believed it had taken on a new appearance and he heartily congratulated the Mayor on the civic improvements which were in evidence. "Canada has also taken on a new appearance", said Mr. King.

He then proceeded to review the changes which have taken place under Liberal rule, mentioning the consolidation the vitalization of the railway systems and in this connection referred to the standardization of gauge on the Island railway and the tremendous increase of railway business on the Island, an increase of 360 per cent.

He told of the financial difficulties facing the government when he took office in 1921, of the immense heritage of debt left by the Conservatives. They had not only borrowed hundreds of millions of dollars to meet the war expenditures, but besides had not raised enough money to carry on the regular services of the country. The Liberals had turned deficits into surpluses, they had cut down the public debt by over $270,000,000, they had reduced the tariff and reduced the taxes. The sales tax they had cut down to one per cent. **"And how much do you think will be left when the Liberal Government comes back again"**, he said amid applause.

The removal of duties on fertilizer, substantial reductions on agricultural implements and on the various implements of production, reduction of duties on motor cars, etc., were many other fruits of Liberal rule. Whilst there may be some temporary depression in Canada due to the conditions in the stock market, conditions with which the Government had nothing to do, **there is less depression in Canada than in any other country on the globe.**

The Premier then dealt at length with the question of Maritime rights, with the appointment of the Duncan Commission and with its various recommendations which had been implemented almost to the very letter.

(His remarks in this connection will be published verbatim in a short time).

His statement regarding the Federal subsidy are of special importance, he pointed out that now that the natural resources had been returned to the Prairie Provinces it was an opportune time for the claims of the Maritime Provinces to be adjusted. "We started in the Maritime Provinces, in three years gave them as interim payments increases in their subsidy amounting to $4,800,000. He had told Mr. Saunders, who had been pressing for a settlement of the Island claims, that it would be better to wait until the western provinces had been dealt with. Mr. Robb had instructed the Audit Board particularly to take up the claims against the Maritimes, but he had not given a formal order, and it was necessary after his death for his successor, Mr. Dunning, to go into the matter.

The Premier then reviewed the various steps leading up to the appointment of Dr. MacMillan as Minister of Fisheries. In making this appointment, he said, he had to consider not only his own personal friendship, but the interests of the various provinces as a whole, and he had selected him because he had formerly been a member of two commissions, the Duncan Commission and the Fisheries Commission and because he thoroughly understood conditions in the Maritime Provinces and the various problems relating to the fishing industry.

The important undertakings provided for Prince Edward Island, including the new car ferry and the enlargement of the terminal facilities at Borden and Tormentine were then touched on, after which the Prime Minister proceeded to discuss the three main issues of this campaign, which, he said, were, first, the record of the present government; second, the budget, and third, who is to represent Canada at the Imperial and Economic Conferences.

He reviewed at some length the various features of the budget ,stressing particularly the extension of the British preference. Mr. Bennett had said : "Don't let Mr. King create new issues" Let us hold Mr. Bennett to the big issue, the whole question of fiscal policy.

Speaking after Parliament opened, Mr. Bennett had said that before any government went to this conference, it should have the mandate of the people behind it. The government had accepted this challenge, and though it could have remained in power for another year and a half, until November, 1931, they decided to appeal to the people.

It is for the people to say whether they wish that budget, which means so much to the Mother Country, to be defeated or not. "We want to go to the Imperial Conference this year as we did in 1923, with the voice of the people behind us", said Mr. King.

The Meeting at Charlottetown

All roads led to Charlottetown on Saturday night, as people from various sections of the country began to come in for the big meeting, and some time before the meeting opened the hall was almost filled, and by nine o'clock it was packed to the doors.

On the platform, in addition to the chairman, Mr. D. J. Riley, and the speakers of the evening, were a number of prominent Liberals from different parts of the province, including Senators Sinclair and Hughes, Dr. Grant, the Liberal candidate for King's, Premier Lea and members of his Cabinet and other members of the Legislature.

There were also a large number of ladies including Mrs. E. T. Higgs, president of the Liberal Women's Club and other members of the Club. These ladies had assisted the committee in decorating the hall, and along the front of the platform fragrant masses of early summer flowers were arranged.

The chairman wasted no time in preliminaries but immediately got the speakers into action and one of the greatest political demonstrations in the history of Charlottetown closed shortly before midnight.

The Prime Minister was kept busy hand-shaking for quite a time at the close of this wonderful speech, a verbatim report of which will appear shortly.

Remarks by the Chairman.

Mr. Riley spoke as follows:

Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the Liberal Association of Queen's County I desire to thank you most cordially for the very large attendance here this evening. Your attendance in such large numbers goes to show the lively interest that the people of Queen's County take in public questions of the day. We are going to have addresses here tonight from our candidates, Messrs Jenkins and Macmillan, and the main address from Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister.

Now, in order that the programme may be carried out in an orderly manner I will waste no time in preliminaries, but get right down to business. I will therefore call on Mr. R. H. Jenkins to address you first.

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Address by Mr. R. H. Jenkins

Mr. Jenkins said:

Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen: It is a real pleasure to welcome the Prime Minister here tonight. He will tell you the record of the government and it is a good one, and he will explain to you some of the difficulties we are labouring under in Canada today and how he is endeavoring to deal with them.

Canada is today one of the most prosperous nations in the world. It is quite true there is unemployment in various countries, especially in the United States where a very large number of persons are idle, **but I think that possibly there is less unemployment in Canada than in any other part of the world, wth the exception of France. (Applause).** As far as this province is concerned we know very little about the problem, because I am told it is very difficult in many lines to get men to work. Canada is today one of the greatest nations in the world, and we are very proud that we have such a leader as the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King. (Applause). Those of us who are closely associated with him in Parliament perhaps know a little more of him than most of you do. I may say this, **that every man on the Liberal side of the House is absolutely loyal to their leader, and I think we have reason to be proud of his administration.**

He will tell you a wonderful story tonight, of reduced taxation, of increased revenue, payments of public debts and many other things of interest to you. Possibly one of the most outstanding things that come before Parliament has been the matter of treatment of the returned men

Mr. Jenkins here referred to legislation passed and to the wiping out of liens on live stock in the cases of men who secured farms under the Soldiers' Settlement Board).

Mr. King will tell you about the wonderful budget which Mr. Dunning brought down. Some people will tell you it is an election budget. If it were an election budget, what does it matter so long as it saves you money? What does it matter so long as it puts money in our pockets? **That is what the Dunning Budget will do. Every** time a farmer buys machinery or fertilizer he saves money. Every time a fisherman buys fishing supplies he saves money, and in saving money he must remember he is saving it on account of the King administration, and I trust when the 28th of July comes around you will support Mr. King.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, Hon. Dr. Macmillan is with you tonight, the newly appointed Minister of Fisheries. **No man in the Province of Prince Edward Island possibly has done more for this province than Dr. Macmillan, and I believe the people of the province will return him with a large majority on the 28th of July. (Loud Applause).**

I think that in Canada today we have a man at the head of administration who is capable of managing the affairs of Canada. Canada is going ahead by leaps and bounds, and I do sincerely trust that when you vote on the 28th of July you will mark your ballots for Mr. King's candidates. To those young people who are voting for the first time, I trust you will give us the privilege of voting for us, I feel the first vote you cast may turn the destiny, and I feel the young people of the Province should join in the Liberal ranks, because I believe the Liberal Government is certainly the one with the administrative ability—a truly progressive government—and I feel sure you will make no mistake in supporting the King administration on the 28th of July.

Address by Hon. Cyrus Macmillan.

Hon. Dr. Macmillan said:

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen May I thank you very heartily first for your very cordial reception. May I thank you for the honour you have done me in asking me to be your candidate in the forthcoming election.

I feel very deeply the responsibility that is mine in the performance of what I have been called upon to do However, I have a two fold consolation first your support, and secondly that I belong to a party guided by a leader **whose eyes are accustomed to far horizons and whose mind has been busy with great national and international affairs. (Applause);** a leader who has carried close to his heart the needs of Prince Edward Island and of the Maritime Provinces. I know you came here tonight to hear the Prime Minister and not me, so that I will take only a few minutes of your time.

Last week at the magnificent convention at which I was nominated with Mr. Jenkins, I said that the old old test which the people have applied to governments is the happiness of the governed. **By that test the King administration is glad to be tried on the 28th day of July. (Applause).** I do not wish to deal too long on local issues in this campaign, because there are not only local issues but very broad issues before us, but I want to say this to the citizens of Charlottetown and of Prince Edward Island, the question for us to ask tonight is this: "Is Prince Edward Island in a better condition today than it was four years ago when the Prime Minister first appeared before you, to state his policy and to outline his programme." To answer this question all you have to do is to look around. What do you find? You find that in the last four years since the Prime Minister last appeared here, **we have been given an increased annual subsidy of $125,000,** not for us alone but for the children yet unborn, that the public service may be more efficiently carried out.

The subsidy question is yet unsettled, it is in the hands of an Audit Board, but I am sure you can expect generous treatment from the Prime Minister who treated you generously for the last four years.

You received not only the $125,000, but also $40,000 a year from the Canadian National Railways in lieu of property tax. We have seen our railway tracks standardized to broad gauge. We have been given a 20 per cent reduction in freight rates, which means a great deal not only to the producer but to the consumer. We know that today a new car ferry is in process of construction and terminals are now being built at a cost of nearly $3,000,000. Around the corner we have under construction a new Canadian National Hotel. If you travel from Boston to Upper Canada you will find an improved train service and a through Pullman service. We have had for two winters past an air mail service, which has meant a great deal to us, and all the time we have seen year after year a reduction of taxation, a reduction to which my colleague tonight referred. Surely the answer to the question is: **"Yes! Prince Edward Island is happier and more prosperous today than it has been in its history and more so than it was four years ago. (Applause).** And judge by this test the condition of the government. There is no doubt about the issue or about the outcome.

In concluding the speaker especially appealed to the young electors, just standing at the threshold of citizenship. He referred to the visions of the Fathers of Confederation and their belief that they could build a wonderful, a united Canada. Canada needs leaders such as these leaders who watch the mountains, men with eyes to scan the plains, men with empire in their vision and new eras in their brains, and that vision has been fulfilled. **If ever a man has lived up to that hope, if ever a man has kept empire in his vision, if ever a man has struggled and toiled for a new era, an era in which justice will be done to all classes of men and not merely the privileged well-to-do, that man is Mackenzie King—the Prime Minister.**

I know that not only Prince Edward Island, but the Maritime Provinces and Canada are willing on the 28th of July to leave the destiny of Canada in his hands. (Loud Applause).

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Hon. Mr. King in the course of his speech said:

Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I must confess the chairman was very brief in his remarks of introduction, and I think my good friend Mr. Jenkins and Dr. Macmillan have also been equally brief in their speeches.

I was counting on having a pleasant time while listeninig to others address, and think over what I might say later on myself. However, if they have been kind enough to give me a little more time, I will perhaps cover a little more ground.

First of all, I must say how pleased I am to be again in Prince Edward Island, in this capital city of Charlottetown. The Island is full of the happiest of memories to me, from the association I had with it for a time as a member of one of the constituen-

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cies. It is very interesting to go back over the few years that have passed, to see the changes that have come in the course of the last decade.

In looking back on my part in public life, I will always go back, and go back I think ever, with feelings of deeper gratitude to the people of Prince Edward Island, who were the ones that offered me the constituency by which I came back into Parliament as the leader of the Liberal party in Canada. (Applause).

The Home Coming.

That, ladies and gentlemen, was eleven years ago. They say distance makes the heart grow fonder, and I think that is true even in the matter of time. The further we get away from assocations of the past sometimes are significant, and meaning is expressed more deeply. **I certainly have felt today as though I almost have been coming home in coming back to the Island.**

Changes for the Better.

It is going to be my pleasure this evening to review in some short measure the change that has come over the condition of our country during these last ten or twelve years.

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The Charlottetown Evening Patriot June 24, 1930.

RECORD AND POLICY OF LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED IN CHARLOTTETOWN BY PRIME MINISTER

Issues of the Campaign Ably, Eloquently and Efficiently Discused by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, one of the Outstanding Statesmen of the British Empire. Benefits of Liberal Rule Stressed in a Telling Manner. Liberal Attitude on Old Age Pensions, National Highways, the New Zealand Treaty, and our Claims Against Canada. Duncan Commission Implemented Almost to the very Letter. Reasons Given for the Appointment of Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, Minister of Fisheries. Bennett's Challenge to Government to Seek a Mandate Before Sending Representatives to the Imperial Conference was Accepted.

Following is a stenographic report of the great speech delivered by Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King in Charlottetown last Saturday evening :

THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH

Hon. Mr. King in the course of his speech said:
Mr. chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I must confess the chairman was very brief in his remarks of introduction, and I think my good friend Mr. Jenkins and Dr. Macmillan have also been equally brief in their speeches.

I was counting on having a pleasant time while listeninig to others address, and think over what I might say later on myself. However, if they have been kind enough to give me a little more time, I will perhaps cover a little more ground.

First of all, I must say how pleased I am to be again in Prince Edward Island, in this capital city of Charlottetown. The Island is full of the happiest of memories to me, from the association I had with it for a time as a member of one of the constituencies. It is very interesting to go back over the few years that have passed, to see the changes that have come in the course of the last decade.

In looking back on my part in public life, I will always go back, and go back I think ever, with feelings of deeper gratitude to the people of Prince Edward Island, who were the ones that offered me the constituency by which I came back into Parliament as the leader of the Liberal party in Canada. (Applause).

The Home Coming.

That, ladies and gentlemen, was eleven years ago. They say distance makes the heart grow fonder, and I think that is true even in the matter of time. The further we get away from assocations of the past sometimes are significant, and meaning is expressed more deeply. **I certainly have felt today as though I almost have been coming home in coming back to the Island.**

Changes for the Better.

It is going to be my pleasure this evening to review in some short measure the change that has come over the condition of our country during these last ten or twelve years.

This hall, of course, holds memories of other meetings, meetings that have always been full of enthusiasm, but meetings that have even left something more precious than that—meetings that helped to send to Ottawa representatives from the constituency.

Loyal Supporters.

How grateful I am for the support I received in the House of Commons from the members from Queen's County. There was Mr. Sinclair, who has now been elevated to the Senate. This is the first opportunity I have had publicly to congratulate him and the constituency upon having a Senator from Queen's County. I do this very heartily and very warmly, and with a feeling of real affection. (Applause).

I wish also to speak with equal affection of my friend, Mr. Jenkins. Our association together has not been as long as that with Mr. Sinclair, nor has it been quite as intimate, but it has been one of those associations which has enabled me to see the great work, the great loyalty and ability of the gentleman who has represented you in the last Parliament or two, and who is going to represent you again in the next Parliament. (Applause).

I want to thank Mr. Jenkins very warmly for his great loyalty and may I also use another word, **his great chivalry** in matters that have sometimes been difficult to solve. You have heard the words he has spoken of his colleague and he has said to you he couldn't imagine anyone better qualified for the position. I can think of one gentleman as well qualified, and that is Mr. Jenkins himself. In choosing a Cabinet Minister if one had only to consider his own particular friends and not such problems as we have to face at the present moment, the chances are it would not be very difficult to know which one from Prince Edward Island to take into the government. I am going to say a little later the reasons which caused me to ask Mr. Macmillan to go into Parliament as Minister of Fisheries. I want my first word to be one of very sincere and warm thanks to Mr. Jenkins for his loyalty and faithfulness and I can't think of a representative who could serve a constituency with greater fidelity than Mr. Jenkins has done all the time he has held this position. (Applause).

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Beginning of Tour.

Before I begin to take up the matters which Mr. Jenkins said I would speak on, may I say this further word. When I was planning the trip, this campaign, those who had the work of the itinerary in hand, said to me, "Mr. King, just what arrangements have you in mind? How do you propose to plan your tour." I said to them, "I would like to begin in the Maritime Provinces and go right across Canada, from the east to the west." We gave that a little consideration, and I found that the Maritime Provinces had an election on their hands in one of the provinces. After considering matters carefully it seemed unwise to begin the campaign here for that reason. **Otherwise, I think I would have begun the campaign in the capital city of Prince Edward Island, if not in the constituency of Prince.** When we saw it was not advisable, then we decided to start in Ontario, have a meeting or two in Quebec on the way, and come to the Maritime Provinces. I said to them, "If you so arrange matters that I can have at least one day to myself in Prince Edward Island, speak on Saturday night, I can go to church on Sunday morning, and in for a swim on Sunday afternoon, (Applause) or at least, to have a quiet time by the sea, and amid the beautiful country you have here.

It is one of the real disappointments that there is so little in the way of opportunity to see this great country of ours. I think the best thing about a general election is, it does give those of us in the government a chance to see our own country. I often wish every one of my fellow citizens could share that great privilege with me. I wish they could begin with me right here in this city where the beginning of Confederation was written, then travel through the Maritimes, through Quebec, up to Ontario, through the Prairie Provinces to the coast and back again. If you could have that with me you could understand what a wonderful country Canada is, and what a problem it is to govern this country, and keep it united—how the Dominion of Canada, scattered as it is, over such a stretch of country, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, can be made united and prosperous, and held within this great orbit of nations which goes to make up the British Empire.

Issues of Campaign.

I want to place before you for your thought, the issues that come up in this present campaign. I think perhaps it will simplify matters if I just divide them under the different headings. I always remember in the schools and colleges we were taught the way to remember anything was to divide it under different headings. It is the same way in politics. If we can get them under different heads it is easier. I think there are three main issues and I believe you will agree with me. Note these issues. The first is what Dr Macmillan and Mr. Jenkins have referred to, that is the record of the government. The first duty of every government is to come before the people and give an account of the way they have conducted the affairs. That does not relate merely to the past but to the future. We know that if we get into our employ a man reliable, industrious, active, straightforward, progressive, a man that we can trust, if he has been that way for the past eight or ten years, we know he will run very much that way for the next eight or ten years. So it is with a government. If a government is honest, progressive, industrious, if it stands for the things a people want done, and does those things well over a period of a number of years, then unless there is something brought against that government, the public interests will be best served by giving that government your confidence again. I believe we have done that not only in the last four years but in the last eight and a half years since we came into office in 1921. (Applause).

The Budget

Now, the next issue is the budget introduced by Mr. Dunning, I speak of the Budget because it contains certain fiscal and trade policies. I know I am using words perhaps difficult for some of you to understand, but I think you will realize that a government carrying on business of a country has to lay down certain principles whereby it will carry on the business of the country. It has to tell the people what it is going to do in certain directions. In this Budget we have set out certain definite lines of trade, which I think are going to be helpful to the Dominion and to the British Empire. We have put up some duties against the United States and lowered some, so far as the Mother Country is concerned, so as to swing the purchasing power of the people of Canada for things we have to purchase outside of Canada. The United States has not been treating us fairly, so we turn to the Mother Country, which has been treating us fairly all the time. (Applause)

The Budget and Imperial Conference

That Budget has other features I will describe. You will have to say when you vote whether you approve of that budget or not. It is true it has been passed by Parliament, but that is not enough. **In that budget is bound up the question of a great conference to be held in London this year, or rather two Imperial Conferences, one dealing with political affairs, constitutional matters, foreign policy, and the other dealing with economic affairs.**

At that great conference there will be discussed particularly the question of the trade within the British Empire, and it is in connection with that trade in the British Empire that the significance of the budget that we have brought down will play so large a part.

What the people of England are waiting to see is how Canada is going to act with reference to what has been done in the budget in the way of changing trade, diverting it from the country to the south, to the Mother Country.

They are waiting to see whether by the verdict of the people this gesture of friendship toward the Motherland is going to be heartily endorsed. If it is, those who go over to the conference will find something will be given back to Canada in return which will help along development of trade.

If by any chance the budget should be defeated, **that is what the significance of the defeat of the government will be;** and if it was the duty of those who have opposed the budget, their duty to go and represent Canada at the Imperial Conference, I leave it for yourselves to judge what the probable result of their representation of Canada would be. (Applause).

Those are the three great issues. There is the record we have had in the last eight and a half years; the present policy of the budget; and the representation of Canada at the Imperial Conference. In all of those three things, bound together as one, are the issues on which you will have to cast your votes when it comes to the 28th of July.

Heritage of Debt Left by Conservatives

I will first speak of the record of the Government. When we came into office, conditions in Canada were very different than what they are today. The country was depressed, business was disorganized, our trade was slack, our industries were in an unsatisfactory state, there was much unemployment, our people were drifting away to the United States. There was a very unfavourable situation. Not only did we come into a country in a disorganized and bankrupt condition, we came into a condition very difficult indeed to finance.

While the Great War involved an expenditure in money of something like one billion, seven hundred million dollars, **every cent of that money was left to be raised by subsequent governments.** The whole business of the war was carried on with borrowed money. More than that, there were the two years of demobilization which followed. All of that expenditure for that purpose was raised out of borrowed money. **The Government in office since 1914 for that six year period, did not raise enough in taxation to meet the current expenditures of the country They left it all to be met by subsequent governments.**

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They added a hundred and seventy million dollars to the debt two years before we came into office, with the result the Canadian dollar was no longer at par, but worth only eighty-five cents. The credit of the country was bad. We had to finance matters under those conditions.

What was it that made the credit of the country so bad? It was this. **Year after year instead of balancing the accounts of the country, they had allowed them to go on the wrong side.**

"We got to the point where there was nothing but more and more debt, notwithstanding this great burden of the war which hung like a vast mortgage on the country".

How long would any business man trust another whose accounts showed he was getting deeper and deeper into debt.

That was the position of Canada.

Why, the interest on the war debt alone was as much as it took to run this whole government of Canada at the time Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into office.

Surplus After Surplus

There was as much to meet before we started the ordinary business of Government at all as there was at the time Sir Robert Borden came into office in 1911.

This is the difference in the condition of the country and what was to be done.

We started as soon as we could to balance the accounts. We had to levy a little more taxation. We had to increase certain existing taxes.

The first thing was to get the receipts to balance our expenditures. We also tried to keep down expenditure. **Inside of two years we were able to balance the accounts and show a surplus of some $34,000,000. From that time we have had surpluses instead of deficits in the public accounts of the country every year.**

That is the more remarkable when you remember that from the beginning of Confederation up to the present time there has been only 15 years altogether in which there has been surpluses. 15 out of some 62 or 63 years there has been surpluses instead of deficits.

Four of these years were under the administration of Sir John MacDonald and the Conservatives, four when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in office, seven of them in the eight and one-half years of the present administration. **May I say that the total amount of surpluses in the seven years goes to make up the greater part of what has been wiped off the public debt, a very much larger amount than the total surpluses of other years.**

Paid off $270,000,000 of Debt

In addition to surpluses, we have wiped out $270,000,000 of debt in eight and one-half years, and as a result of the saving in that direction we have been able also to reduce the taxes of the people.

We started reducing taxes the minute we got our accounts balanced.

Reduction of Taxation

We started in with different taxes. First of all take the Income Tax. We began to exempt a larger number of persons. We began to lower the rate. We lowered the rate on three different occasions, and exempted the incomes of $3,000, $4,000 and up to $5,000, making exemptions for the number of children in the family, and those dependent.

This year we have brought matters to the point where we are able to grant exemptions for all of those in the nature of brothers, sisters, fathers and mothers who may be dependent on the person who is supporting them. We have gone a long way in lowering that tax, and making it bear lightly on the people. Take people with small incomes. **They are not taxed at all under the Income Tax Act.**

People with considerable incomes are not taxed.

We have also provided that if a man will be generous enough to give part of his income to a hospital, church, university or college, or something of that kind, up to the extent of one-tenth of his income, he will be exempt from Income Tax. That is what we have done in regard to Income Tax.

That is a far reaching taxation reform, **a reform that exempts from taxation altogether generous contributions to public service, charitable and christian institutions.**

But the Income Tax is only one tax.

Another tax bearing on everyone more or less was the Sales Tax. The Sales Tax in 1923 stood as high as 6 per cent. That tax was reduced I think two years later to 5 per cent., next year to 4 per cent., the year after that to three per cent., then to 2 per cent. This year we have reduced it to 1 per cent., **and I leave it to you to imagine what will happen to that 1 per cent. if we are returned to power on the 28th of July.** (Loud applause).

(To be Continued)

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D 17060

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Charlottetown Evening Patriot June 26, 1930.

RECORD AND POLICY OF LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED IN CHARLOTTETOWN BY PRIME MINISTER

Issues of the Campaign Ably, Eloquently and Efficiently Discused by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, one of the Outstanding Statesmen of the British Empire. Benefits of Liberal Rule Stressed in a Telling Manner. Liberal Attitude on Old Age Pensions, National Highways, the New Zealand Treaty, and our Claims Against Canada. Duncan Commission Implemented Almost to the very Letter. Reasons Given for the Appointment of Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, Minister of Fisheries. Bennett's Challenge to Government to Seek a Mandate Before Sending Representatives to the Imperial Conference was Accepted.

Following is a stenographic report of the great speech delivered by Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King in Charlottetown last Saturday evening :

(Continued)

A National Highway

In that connection may I say just a word about another thing Mr. Bennett is speaking of. Let me point again the three main issues — the record of the Government, the budget and what it stands for, and the Imperial Conference and who is going to represent Canada.

Mr. Bennett has hardly spoken of these three things.. **He has brought up other things in order to find new issues to get away from the main issues.** The butter issue, the Old Age Pension, the matter of a National Highway.

A national Highway already exists in Canada. A National Highway does not mean a contribution to highways to be used as you like. It means a straight highway from the Atlantic to the Pacific. All the Provinces have made with Federal aid certain highway stretches that linked together will make a highway across our country.

We are facing now a question of possible unemployment in different parts of Canada. The best thing you can do(if you are going to consider a question of that kind, is to take up this question of national highways at the conference, which is to deal with the question of unemployment, which is to take place at Ottawa this summer immediately after the general election. We have called a conference of manufacturers, transportation companies and other organizations interested in employment. We have called a conference of this kind and we are going to see if we cannot work out some sort of a co-operative policy as between the municipalities, the provinces and the Dominion, whereby labor can be kept employed throughout the different seasons of the year, and in connection with a great conference of that kind, we would be wise to reserve what we desire with regard to national highways for consideration at that time. If at that conference the different provinces of the Dominion come to an agreement that it is a desirable thing in connection with some schemes that they may be working out for the Federal Government to co-operate with them in undertakings of that kind, then personally, I will be highly favourable to seeing something of that kind done. But I don't believe in holding out to the electors in general as one of the great projects of a particular election something simply to take their minds off the great issues at the present time.

I think, probably on this Island the people will do well to consider, if there is going to be a contribution from the Federal Treasury for any national highway scheme, whether it would not be better to have that contribution made applicable to highways, generally, so that you could apply it to any of your highway needs rather than have one main street through the Province, which would be a federal highway. What is needed is more smaller highways leading into the cities and towns rather than one straight highway, and it is for the Provincial Government to deal with the problem as it thinks best. The more you study the whole question of what is best for our country, the more you come to consider those gentlemen, who met in the Legislature Building of Charlottetown, and there drew up the different articles that have gone to make up Confederation, the more you feel that they had the right idea.

The right idea was that something should be left to the Dominion Government, and that other things should be left to the Provinces, and there should not be any confusion as between the two. One of the great dangers I see in Canada today — and it comes up only for political purposes — is this business of trying to influence the electors by telling them a certain thing will help one Province, all the time forgetting that all the contributions that we made from the Federal Treasury comes out of the taxes of the people as a whole. I say there is great danger in selecting a government in this respect. We don't want to be competing. We don't want to be competing, Dominion Government against Provincial Government. We want to be working in harmony, concord and good will, and the only way to do that is to settle at a conference what is the object of each of us.

Helping the War Veterans

I have not mentioned our record in connection with what we have tried to do in the name of the people for the War Veterans.

First of all, we should try to keep this question as much as we could out of the arena of party politics.

We had a pension law which was not working very satisfactorily. The government appointed an Appeal Board. There was a general feeling that in some way men who served Overseas were not being treated in that generous way they should. When a man applied for a pension, the law said

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he was entitled to a pension if his disability was a result of his service overseas. Some men contracted tuberculosis, some other troubles, some became anaemic and unfit for work, **and it had not just been possible to trace that back to the war.**

Many a man has received an injury, which if he was well and strong would not amount ot anything, but because his body has to some extent been weakened by the strain and stress of the great war, has developed into something of a more or less permanet character. And just because the Board could not trace it directly to the war, they said, we are sorry, we cannot do anything for you. There were people throughout this country who felt where there was any case at all, dealing with a matter of disability, if there was any doubt at all, **the slightest possible reason to believe it might have been attributed to the war, the mere fact that the man served Overseas, was reason enough that he should be given the benefit of the doubt.** (Applause).

That is the change we have made in the Pension law. If there is any doubt as to the disability being attributed to the war, the soldier or his dependents are to be given the benefit of the doubt. Not only that, but instead of leaving the matter in the hands of one or two boards at Ottawa, we have made revision for something like nine different courts in different parts of Canada. There may be a court sitting here in this part of Canada, another in Quebec, another in Ontario, so that the men do not have to go to Ottawa. The courts will come to them to decide the question. It is going to mean quite an additional expenditure, but we believe an expenditure which is deserved and merited in every way. (Applause).

The Burned Out

There are a number of men that cannot expect to get pensions, who nevertheless are incapable of work, on account of the strain they have endured in the period of the war, — the "Burned Outs", — those men who have served Overseas, suffered shock of some kind, and have been coming under such a strain they are not equal to the tasks which other men are equal to who are competing around about them.

They have been the hardest class of people to deal with.

In the old days the way men were looked after as they grew on in years was to put them all in homes. There were old soldiers' homes all over the country. The men just went together as it were to the poor house. That has not seemed to us to be the best way. We have thought every man is happier in his own home. **Instead of putting him in an institution, we have thought it is much better to arrange so that he can stay on in his own home or community, and be able to pay his own board.**

Any man that has been Overseas, if he is 60 years of age, he need not wait until he is 70 to get an old man's pension, but the minute he is 60 the Old Age Pension law will apply to him.

He will be looked after exactly in the same way as those who are being looked after today. More than that, supposing the man is under 60, supposing he is under 50, or 40, or even 30, and it is found he belongs to this "burned out" class, then we say, under the board, **he may be put in the same class and be allowed a pension from month to month, and year to year, as long as he lives.** (Applause).

Those are the measures that have been introduced this session. I told the people of Canada that the present government would make it a first duty to look after the men who served Overseas, and the dependents of those who lost their lives in the Great War.

I believe if you ask the war veterans if under the present government they have felt they were done justice and generously treated, that is the feeling they have, and the feeling they ought to have. If what we have done up to the present time does not prove that, as great an authority as General Currie has said publicly: "In view of what has been done in this session, he does not think Parliament will be called upon for a long time to take up the matter again. It has been a great achievement".

Maritime Rights

We have heard much of the way in which we have dealt with the relations of the different provinces and the federal government, the question of Maritime Provinces, and what are referred to as Maritime Rights. I said a moment ago, I wished you could all come with me across this Dominion and see the problems that have been faced. You would find here in the Maritime Provinces the people had a feeling that they had never been treated fairly by the rest of Canada. There was a certain agreement at the time they went into Confederation. There was the need for a change in conditions, something in the way of more generous treatment was required on the part of the federal government to the Provinces of the Maritimes.

Out to the West you would find, as soon as you got to Manitoba, them saying we were not fairly treated when we came into Confederation. Not only Manitoba, but Saskatchewan and Alberta. They say they were not allowed to retain their natural resources, their land, minerals and forests, "when we came into Confederation the Dominion government kept the ownership of all of these, they kept our lands, our forests, they have been selling our land and districts until practically all of it has disappeared. We have not the ownership of our own resources".

Had you been in British Columbia, you would have heard the people of British Columbia say when we came into Confederation the Dominion Government made us give up large tracts of land for the C. P. R., which comprises the Peace River block, stretching along the railway belt, and we think we ought to get that land back. Right across the country there have been these different questions. There was the waterways question, — the provinces of Ontario and Quebec have said these waterways belong to us. We say, no, under the constitution we are given the whole right of dealing with the question of navigation. At every turn somebody has had some kind of a grievance, trying to get it worked out in relation to the central government.

As a country grows, new problems arise. The Fathers of Confederation never thought anything about hydro-electric power, they never thought of the St. Lawrence River as a source of warming and lighting the homes of the people, running the engines of the factories, transportation companies, any more than some of us ever dreamed we would see great airships coming across the Atlantic. The times change, and we change with them, and we have to meet new conditions.

These are some of the problems we had to face. We faced them all fairly and squarely. The first problem we had to deal with was that of the Maritime Provinces. **You have to get very careful knowledge and exact information. No government sitting at Ottawa can just by sitting around a table, sit and work out what is best to be done in one direction or another.**

All governments today have got to take the benefit of expert advice and opinion, and the way is to appoint Royal Commissions. When we came to deal with the question of the Maritimes, we appointed a Royal Commission. That was in 1926. **I remember very well at the time we appointed this commission, our opponents in the Conservative party ridiculed us. They made fun of the Commission. We told them to wait and see.**

What did we do? The people of Nova Scotia, where Sir Andrew Rae Duncan had previously been engaged in investigating industrial conditions in that province, said Sir Andrew was a very able man, and honest, who did not bother himself about politics. When we looked around for a man, we felt we could not do better than ask such a distinguished economist as Sir Andrew Rae Duncan . We appointed another man from the province of Nova Scotia, the late Mr. Justice Wallace.

Dr. Macmillan the Choice

When we were looking around for a third gentleman, I remember particularly speaking with my friends from Prince Edward Island who were in the House of Commons, and asking them if they could give me the name of anyone from Prince Edward Island who could be put on that commission. There came word to me the man to put on the Maritime Commission was Dr. Cyrus Macmillan. **I was told there was no one the people knew on the island whose judgment they would have more confidence in that Dr. Macmillan. I recommended him to my colleagues for that work.** He was appointed and they started their work.

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When they started their work I wrote a letter to the Chairman of the Commission myself. I will read you a paragraph or two out of it. It will let you see what the Government had in mind.

April 17th, 1926.

Gentlemen :

The Government of Canada is asking you to undertake a task of national importance in inquiring into Maritime Province grievances. The scope of the inquiry is indicated in the Order in Council constituting the Commission. My colleagues and I desire to emphasize our conviction that the commission should not interpret its instructions or its duties in any narrow or technical sense, but should take every opportunity for the fullest and frankest discussion of the economic difficulties facing this part of the Dominion, the endeavours which have been made to overcome them, the cause of any shortcomings in these endeavours, and the most effective and practicable remedies.

The question is not a new one. What is necessary now is to focus the discussion into a practicable program, to take stock of what has been done, of what has been left undone, and of what still may be done.

I am sure that I am speaking for the people of Canada as a whole when I say that it is our earnest desire that the impartial and thorough inquiry which we anticipate will be made will result in clearing away any misunderstanding or lack of appreciation of one another's problems, and will assist in working out constructive policies for the continued development of the Maritime Provinces and the welfare of all parts of our common country.

Instructions to Commission

Those were broad instructions given the Commission and the Commission understood they should go into any and every question. They should go into the question of freight rates, markets, matters of transportation, etc., in a thorough and effective manner and tell us things that should be done. They started on their work immediately they were appointed. While they were at work we had a change of Government. We had a shadow Government go into office for a short time and go out again, before this Commission completed its report. We had another General Election.

You may remember in this hall I said I believed we had in Sir Andrew Rae Duncan a man who would make a report which would be one of the greatest documents in the history of Canada.

It would outline grievances the people were suffering under and suggest remedies, and whatever the recommendations were, if we were returned to power, (because we appointed the Commission ourselves and we have confidence in our men), we will undertake to carry out the recommendations.

Some of our Conservative friends are talking about the Duncan Commission. They are saying it was a splendid commission, but they condemned us for appointing it.

Recommendations Implemented

There was not one of them pledged if returned that he would carry out the recommendations whatever they might be. Show me where Mr. Meighen promised if returned he would carry out the recommendations whatever they were.

I made that promise and that promise has been carried out almost to the very letter and in the spirit it was made. (Loud applause). One after another the different recommendations have been carried out. The first was there wasn't a sufficient amount being paid the Maritime Provinces for subsidy and there ought to be reassessment of the whole situation, with a view to seeing that this Province in particular should receive more annual subsidy. They suggested the Dominion Government should make a grant to each different Province, make an annual grant; and make it from year to year until they got the assessment completed. Now what did they recommend should be paid.

$4,800,000 to Provinces

They recommended Prince Edward Island should get an increase of $125,000 each year, Nova Scotia should get $875,000, New Brunswick $600,000, or $1,600,000 to the Maritime Provinces. Did we wait for a few years ? **Not at all, the very first year we came into office I introduced it to Parliament and told the House of Commons we intended to put in our estimates the amount recommended by the Commission, and we put it in every year since, with the result that in the past three years there has been given to the Maritime Provinces $4,800,000.** (Loud applause).

Reduction in Freight Rates

Another thing was the question of transportation and freight rates. The Commission said they thought freight rates were too high. They were the same as in the other Provinces, but owing to the geographical position of the Maritimes there should be some special concession given. The railroad said, "where are we going to get our profits ? The money has to come from somewhere " We said we will make a reduction in the railway rates and we will take it out of the Treasury of Canada and make the other Provinces contribute to it. **We reduced the freight rates something like 20 per cent.** The shippers would be entitled, if their goods originated and terminated within the Maritime Provinces, to have them shipped at a rate 20 per cent. less than they are shipped at in the other parts of the Dominion. That has been a considerable saving to the people of this Province. **Several million dollars have already been saved to the people of these Provinces. Are there any business interests in these Provinces that have not prospered as a result of the 20 per cent. cut in railway rates. Not only that, we went further and made the cut apply to some railways not named in the report at all.**

New Car Ferry

There was another recommendation relating particularly to this Island. It was there should be a new Car ferry constructed, up to date, with plenty of accommodation for motor cars, taking a larger number of freight cars and giving increased accommodation. We have given a contract for that Car-ferry. We decided it was wiser to have it built in Canada, though the cost was more. It would give employment to men in Canada. That ferry itself is going to cost over $2,000,000, a million dollars more than it would have cost to have it built in the Old Country. With the extra cost of the terminals the expenditure will run up between $3,000,000 and $4,000,000.

Iron and Steel

I might speak of the iron and steel industry. We have changed the rates of tariff in accordance with the recommendations of the Tariff Board, which conducted its enquiry in accord with the recommendations of that Commission. We have given a bounty on coke made from Canadian coal. We have given a subsidy for the transportation of coal from the Maritimes to the other Provinces. We have taken over some of the older railroads. We have standardized the gauge on this Island. **We have put up warehouses for the purpose of storing potatoes and other produce. We have created a Harbour Commission at Saint John and Halifax.**

We have entered into an agreement with the West Indies, and we have put on the ocean one of the finest lines of ocean steamers any country would wish to have. **All these are certain recommendations of the Commission we have carried out. I think, ladies and Gentlemen, you will agree with me that as a result of the carrying out of these recommendations this part of the Dominion has materially prospered.** (Loud Applause). So much so if you will look at the reports appearing in the papers at the beginning of the year, reports by the Boards of Trade, bankers and the like, **they will tell you in no part of Canada have conditions been more prosperous than in the Maritime Provinces.**

I say these are things that merit your consideration when you are considering whether or not you will support the present Government.

Separate Department of Fisheries

There was another recommendation; it was this. There should be a separate Department of Fisheries. That Commission felt so far as the Maritimes were concerned, the fishing industry was an all important industry. It ought to have a separate Deputy Minister. **We acted on that recommendation, and made provision for an**

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additional Deputy Minister. We appointed a couple of years later another commission to deal with the question of the fisheries, and fisheries of the Maritime Provinces and the Magdalene Islands. When it came to that commission we had to choose the personnel of it. Mr. Justice MacLean, a Nova Scotian, a former Member of Parliament in the Union administration, we made the chairman of that commission. The name that comes next to Mr. MacLean's, is the name of Dr. Cyrus Macmillan.

This commission's report makes some very valuable suggestions, suggestions all important in the interests of the fishermen, their homes and families.

Among other things, the commission recommended there should be a Minister of Fisheries, a separate portfolio. This year we put through an appropriation to appoint a Minister of Fisheries. It came then to the question of who that Minister should be.

I have in my hand another report that is important, and that is a report dealing with the British Columbia fisheries. That report was submitted by a committee of Parliament. They were made a commission to deal with matters. The chairman of that report was a man from Nova Scotia, Mr. William Duff, of Lunenburg. That commission made a very thorough study of the needs of the fishing industry on the Pacific Coast. In the face of all of that, may I say it was not easy to select who was the best person to choose as Minister of Fisheries.

You who have large families know how difficult it is to choose one child for one particular purpose. You don't like to show favoritism in one direction or another. The only thing you can do is look around and see what are the definite qualifications of every one. My duty as Prime Minister is to consider not merely my personal friendships **but the position of the country as a whole in relation to its great problems,** and in this matter, when the pressure began to come on me from British Columbia, when they insisted that their fisheries were more important in value than the fisheries of the Maritime Provinces, I began to feel in a pretty difficult position.

If I decided for Prince Edward Island they would say it is because I was a member for Prince Edward Island at one time. I began to look over the matters carefully, and I remember another promise I made to the people of Canada, and that was this, **I would not be happy until we had in our government a representative of every province of the Dominion of Canada.** (Applause).

Although British Columbia might have thirteen members, and Prince Edward Island might have only four, British Columbia had a minister, and Prince Edward Island had not. I had told my friends here I intended to see that Prince Edward Island was represented in the government of Canada, so I said to British Columbia, I am going to carry out a promise I made long before any of these commissions were appointed at all; I am going to give to the Province of Prince Edward Island, a minister. Nova Scotia thought she might be entitled to the minister. We had to consider all parts of the Dominion. As this Island had not a minister, we were going to have the next minister come from Prince Edward Island. (Applause).

I must say that Mr. Duff was very chivalrous and nice in his attitude, in saying he thought that was reasonable enough, and that we were all from the Maritime Provinces, and it was for the good of the Maritime Provinces to have another minister added to the number there.

Mr. Jenkins, and also my friend from the very constituency which I represented myself, Mr. MacLean, who had been a long time in Parliament, were each well able to fill the position, yet I had to consider what I was to say to our friends in British Columbia, Nova Scotia and other parts of Canada, as to the reason why I selected one first rather than the other. I said, who was on this Maritime commission? Who was on the Fisheries commission? Who was selected by the government of Prince Edward Island to deal with its educational problems? I had talked with Mr. Jenkins, Mr. MacLean and Mr. Sinclair singly, and with other members, and we discussed the whole situation together. After discussing it, these men took the same chivalrous attitude, and said:

"We do believe the people of Prince Edward Island have every confidence in Dr. Macmillan, and if you select him we promise you we will be well back of you in that support". (Applause).

To be continued

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Charlottetown Evening Patriot June 27, 1930.

RECORD AND POLICY OF LIBERAL ADMINISTRATION REVIEWED IN CHARLOTTETOWN BY PRIME MINISTER

Issues of the Campaign Ably, Eloquently and Efficiently Discused by Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, one of the Outstanding Statesmen of the British Empire. Benefits of Liberal Rule Stressed in a Telling Manner. Liberal Attitude on Old Age Pensions, National Highways, the New Zealand Treaty, and our Claims Against Canada. Duncan Commission Implemented Almost to the very Letter. Reasons Given for the Appointment of Hon. Cyrus Macmillan, Minister of Fisheries. Bennett's Challenge to Government to Seek a Mandate Before Sending Representatives to the Imperial Conference was Accepted

Following is a stenographic report of the great speech delivered by Hon. W. L. MacKenzie King in Charlottetown last Saturday evening :

(Continued)

Our Subsidy

I asked Dr. Cyrus Macmillan to accept this offer for the reasons I have mentioned. I thought that he was qualified as no other man in Canada for the particular portfolio of Minister of Fisheries. He had given that subject special study and consideration. Not only that, but there is a large question which is not settled yet; that is the final adjustment of the financial terms for the Maritime Provinces. **Dr. Macmillan was on that Commission and was one of those who made that recommendation.**

At the present time the Audit Board is going through the financial terms, looking into everything of which account should be taken, not only in regard to the affairs of this Island but of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick as well. When that report is complete it will come before the Cabinet for consideration and the Cabinet will then have to decide whether it will act on the report of the Audit Board, or what decision it will make.

Now, I ask, do you think it is possible for a Government that wants to do what is fair and square by you in the matter of seeing that those recommendations are implemented in full, to find a better way to do that than by having seated at the council table a man (one man out of fifteen) who was a member of the Commission that made this recommendation for subsidy readjustment, in the first instance? When it comes to the settlement of these terms, if Dr. Macmillan is returned not only will Prince Edward Island but Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have the benefit of an additional Minister at the council table. **but a minister who has been one that has put his hand to that report, and made the recommendations that are there.** (Loud applause). Those are the things that have governed in these matters, and when you take them into account, I am sure you will agree with me, and the people of British Columbia will have reason to believe Dr. Macmillan will serve them on the Fisheries more effectively than any other person they could have chosen. And in regard to this other question of Maritime claims, we are fortunate indeed to have right at hand the able advice of so distinguished a gentleman.

People Proud of New Minister

I think it is a matter of great pride to the people of this Island, that one who was born here, went to school and college here, should have won the great distinction, not only for himself, but for the Island, which Dr. Macmillan has won — **won not only in a university where a man of intellect is all necessary, but won also on the battlefield. I say, I hope this Island will enable me to have what I want to have at the council table, that it will join with British Columbia in letting me have two new colleagues, each of them in the Old world during the period of war, Dr. Macmillan on the one hand, Captain Ian MacKenzie of British Columbia on the other.** (Applause).

The Island's Claim for Increased Subsidies

I would like to speak of some other things, but I think I can leave that matter at that point, what we are doing for the Maritimes is only what we are doing for the other Provinces.

We adjusted their grievances. We started with the Maritimes.

I remember after we had given their interim grants, as they are called, to the other Provinces, that the former Premier of this Province — Mr. Saunders, came to Ottawa and wanted Mr. Robb and myself to settle the financial terms so far as the Island was concerned there and then. **I said : 'Don't press us at this time. You won't do as well in the end, and if you settle now before the question of the Western resources is settled you will not be in so strong a position as later on. You have first to get all parts of Canada to back you up. Let us now get settled with Manitoba, Sackatchewan, British Columbia and Alberta.**

When we have made agreements with them, as a result something more ought to be coming to the Island and you will be in a better position to see that this is paid'. I think that advice was well given. The Audit Board went to work and the work of re-assessment is going on.

This work we have been doing in regard to the provinces has been a great effort to reconstruct and re-build Confederation in a way that will help to bring unity and harmony in all parts of Canada. I feel in that work we have done the greatest possible service to our country as a whole.

The Budget

Now, in regard to the budget that

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has come down. Let me make clear first of all what its main provisions are.

The first part deals with the iron and steel duties. That has been the subject of study for the last three years. As Mr. Jenkins said, "there are people who say this budget is an election budget". Supposing it were an election budget, if the fact is that it happened to be at election time, is that any reason we shouldn't support it? **However, it was not framed for the purposes of election.**

The Tariff Board have been working on this question for the last three years, and they have re-constructed that part of the schedule which makes up a large part of the Tariff schedules. This work has extended over the different years. When Mr. Hoover became President of the United States and appointed a special committee to take up the tariff, I remember the late Mr. Robb called in the President of the Tariff Board, Mr. W. H. Moore, and said that it looked as if the United States were going to put up tariffs that would be injurious to our interests, and in the event of that law coming into force we should transfer our purchases of many things we are getting from the United States to Great Britain, who gives us freedom in her own market.

The late Mr. Robb made that very plain in the House of Commons last year. The Tariff Board was put to work on the question of Tariff changes and we gave the people of the United States to understand that was what we intended doing in the event of them putting their law into effect. **That budget was framed for the purpose of meeting the actual condition with which the people of Canada were faced. The budget was introduced this year, but that budget is the result of work that has extended over the last two or three years.**

Countervailing Duties

The next changes were countervailing duties. The Americans began to put up the tariff on a large number of commodities from this country to the United States. We have said our policy from the beginning has been to trade with you. We believe in reciprocity. We waged a great political battle for reciprocity a number of years ago but there is no reciprocity in you putting up your figure and us keeping ours down. We are fixing our duties in such a way that if you lower yours ours will come down too. **I imagine, judging from reports in the press that the President of the United States is considering very seriously if he won't bring down these duties very materially in the course of a short time.**

Seasonal Tariff

Another feature of the budget is seasonal tariffs. There are certain seasons of the year when large quantities of fruit and vegetables are shipped from the United States spoiling the market in Canada. The Government does not want to make a tariff that will simply have the effect of putting up prices because the consumers must be considered. We have fixed a seasonal duty, so that at certain seasons of the year when there are plenty on our own market the tariff will be raised, and our market won't be destroyed by the United States. On the other hand when our market is bare, in order to allow consumers to get products at a reasonable price the tariff is lowered. We have therefore fixed a seasonal duty on particular commodities.

We have arranged for a great extension of the British Preference. I think you know it means simply on things we buy from England we put a lower rate of duty on or no duty at all. On something like 500 items out of 1000, or at least 50 per cent. of all items **there is a freedom of duty so far as Great Britain is concerned. In other words Britain's freedom has been widened in regard to things which we get in large quantities from the United States.** These are things which we would have to import in any event. We have been buying these articles from the United States, and hereafter we will be buying them from Britain. **One reason for this is we want to trade with those who trade with us. We want to trade with our own family if we can on equitable and fair terms.** There is another reason, that is you can't sell to people indefinitely unless you are going to buy from them.

The Mother County is the most precious market in the world for our wheat, which is perhaps the most important commodity we export to the British market. If we lose that market our wheat is going to be stored more and more and not shipped. We are losing some of the markets we formerly had.

It is a very different thing to give a preference by taking down a tariff wall and by erecting a tariff wall against every one. If we want to get a preference with the United States the United States would have to take down her wall against us, and allow us to enter our goods against other countries. **England has not got a tariff wall. She gives us the same rights as her own products. Therefore she can't give us a preference in the sense of the term.** Mr. Bennett says the people of England should put up a tariff wall and they ought to give us a preference in the same way we give them a preference. What would we say if England or any other country said, "We are not going to trade with you unless you put up a tariff wall". The first right of any self governing country is to levy taxes in its own way. Being an island depending on much food coming across the seas, they are not going to tax the people. Why should we say we won't trade with you unless you put up tariff walls? They might put up tariff walls and we might be in a worse position because a wall of a certain height against Canada hight help to keep out some commodities going into the market at the present time.

So we are not going to go to the Mother Country with a club in our hand, we are going with a hand outstretched in friendship and good-will and saying we are part of the British Empire. (Loud applause). I ask you, which is the better policy. Mr. Bennett while speaking some time ago said, "I will blast the way into the markets of the world for you". Let me ask the business men of this Province, did you ever get a customer by force? Or did you get him by inviting his confidence and good-will, as a result of greater faith in you and for something you had done for him. **It is the same with a nation, and I think greater care should be taken when the nation happens to be the Mother Country, particularly struggling as she is at the present time with the great problems she has.**

The Imperial Conference

Now, Ladies and Gentlemen, who is going to represent Canada at the next Imperial Conference. What Government have they in office at the present time in Great Britain? A Labor Government, the head of which is Ramsay McDonald. There is also in that Government Hon. Mr. Thomas and Hon. Philip Snowden, an out and out Free Trader. They won't put up the tariff laws for anybody. They are not prepared to change the policy of England. Mr. Lloyd George is not prepared to change the policy of England and make a Tariff Policy.

The Conservative party is advocating a tariff. If they put up the tariff walls they would expect to be the first country to get a preference, but the Conservative Government is not in power at the present time and won't be in power when the Conference is held in the month of October. Who is going to be able to affect the better bargain as far as Canada is concerned? Mr. Bennett who stands for increased protection, or Mr. Dunning and members of the present Government, who have introduced the budget we have before us at the present time and who have held out the hand of good will. Will they not be the better party to negotiate with the Government of England?

May I ask you to keep this thought in mind. This is not the first Conference at which the Government of Canada has been represented in recent years. This budget was not made in connection with any General Election.

When the session opened this year at the first meeting of parliament Mr. Bennett said he thought **so important was this Conference no Government should be allowed to send its representatives without getting a mandate from the people in the first instance.** He was going to have a General Election to decide who was going to go to England.

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The budget had not been introduced at that time. We might very easily have said, "This Government has represented Canada at the British Conferences of 1923 and 1926, therefore we believe the people of Canada will be satisfied for us to represent them at another Conference, and we intend to do so. Under the Election Law of our to stay in office five years. We have a good majority in the House. Our own Members do not want to have an election at this time. They think there is something of a depression in the country, on account of the stock exchange and the failure of the wheat to move, they don't think this is the best moment for an election, but all this will pass away". We might easily have said all this. We might have said we would have our election next year when we brought our budget in with free will offering to encourage trade with the Empire. When we were faced with the critical position we are in now of making sure of a market for our wheat in Britain and felt much of the future of Canada hangs on what happens at the Imperial Cnoference, we brought our budget in. **The Conservatives began to oppose it, and said what we want is more in the way of protection. What we want is preference for preference. Then it became necessary before we went to England that we should know where we stood.**

I want the people of Canada to say what is their wish and will in the matter. Who are the Government but the people of Canada. You are the real Government. You now have to say with all the responsibility that comes with casting a ballot, **whom you want to represent you at the great Conference in England. Do you want Canada's voice to be one of approval or do you want the representatives who go from Canada to England to be gentlemen who vote for a tariff and who when they go to England will find themselves in a very embarrassing position.** I have asked Mr. Bennett to tell the people of Canada who he intends to send to the Conference. I have told him who we intend to send. He ought to tell you before the 28th of July who he intends to send and what they expect to do. (Applause).

Two Conferences

There are two conferences, one a political one dealing with foreign and external affairs, the other with economic questions.

In connection with the first, we have to deal with those great questions which affect the relations of different parts of the Empire. We as Liberals have taken the position that Canada, as a self-governing nation, is looking after her own affairs, both within and without her borders. With regard to the affairs of our country, we want with regard to our external relations, the same rights we have with regard to our internal relations. We do not want to be a colony; we want to be a nation in the true sense of the word when it comes to making our own treaties.

When the Halibut Treaty came up we said we want to appoint our own Minister, and we asked His Majesty the King to name Mr. Lapointe. He did name him. We were opposed by our Conservative friends. They wouldn't stand for Canada making her own treaties. We fought that out at the Conference in 1923 **and the Conference said the Liberal point of view was the right one and every Dominion should have the right to make its own treaties where they affected other parts of the Empire.**

When we decided as we are now growing as a great country, and our operations with other countries are greater than they were, we decided to open a legation at Washington, what did Mr. Bennett say? He opposed it, and said we ought to continue the old way. The Conservatives said we would have the British ambassador. Sir Robert Borden had a large vision, but his idea was that the Canadian Minister should be associated with the British Minister in arrangements, whereby perhaps the Canadian Minister would take over the whole affairs of the Empire when the British Minister was away. We did not think it would be a wise thing, so we appointed Mr. Vincent Massey, of whom Canada may well be proud. In France we have our legation, and also in Japan.

All of these growths of nationhood are part of the development which has come in the last few years. In the conference of 1926, the British government along with other things, laid down the statement that the relationship between the Dominions and the Mother Country was that of equality of status. I do not know anywhere that I can better illustrate the meaning of that, than right here in connection with this Island. It does not mean we have got the same wealth, size or power, but it does mean, just as Prince Edward Island is every bit as much a province as Nova Scotia, New Brunswick or the Western Provinces, though she is the smallest of all, so equally Canada has got as much in the way of full self government in the matters that relate to herself, as Britain has in the matters that relate to her affairs.

Are you going to send to the conference the man who have fought for that, and maintained it, or are you going to send the men who opposed that idea.

The last time I had the pleasure of visiting Charlottetown was when the Prime Minister of England himself was here in the city. Both of us had the pleasure of speaking from the balcony of the Legislative Building over yonder. In the course of that trip, what did Mr. Baldwin say? The position of Canada was the same as of England in the matter of status. And speaking in the city of Toronto, the heart of Toryism, Mr. Baldwin said, **"I will challenge you to find any two men in the world that can work better on behalf of the British Empire than Mr. MacKenzie King and myself".** (Loud applause).

In his concluding remarks the Prime Minister spoke of the work of previous conferences in establishing the Dominion in her present status and touching on the Liberal policy he said, "It has been so framed that whether it be a Conservative, Liberal or Labor Government that has been in office in Great Britain, we can say this is what Canada offers to the Mother Country."

So far as inter-Empire trade is concerned, he pointed out, "we are at least, at the meeting of the ways, the ways that run to the heart of the Empire from all parts of the Empire. We aim to help unite the trade of this country with the trade of a great population amounting to millions of people, whom we can help feed".

He declared that the acceptance of this Budget will do more than all else to ensure for Canada's representatives at the Economic Conference in London, that favourable response to Canada's attitude, and action will be given by the Government of Britain and the Governments of all the sister Dominions of the Empire.

"I believe," he said, "not only will we become more prosperous in our industrial and trade relations, but more and more will we become proud of our great heritage of being under one King, one flag, bound together in unity and prosperity, working together for the good of all". (Prolonged applause and cheers).

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Halifax Herald June 24/30

D 17067

Coal-Steel Policy Is Discussed By Premier

Prime Minister and Hon. J. L. Ralston Address Sydney Audience.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

SYDNEY, June 23—In the heart of the coal and steel district of Cape Breton, Premier Mackenzie King tonight opened his Nova Scotia campaign. This is the fifth Province of Canada to be visited by the Prime Minister and the meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which he has addressed thus far.

FROM WARSHIP

FROM H. M. C. S. Champlain, the torpedo boat destroyer which brought him here, Mr. King landed shortly before the time for his meeting. A band of pipers heralded his coming. In the large arena, a great crowd was waiting, and as Mr. King mounted the steps of the flag-draped platform, it broke into cheers. From the wall above the platform a picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier looked down on the meeting.

In addition to the Prime Minister, Hon J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, and D. A. Cameron, liberal candidate in south Cape Breton, spoke.

ON DUNCAN REPORT

"I STAND here tonight and say to the Maritime Provinces that there is not a major recommendation in the Duncan Report—not a recommendation of any real significance today—that we have not carried out in letter and in spirit." Premier King said. He asserted that the Government was ridiculed by its Conservative opponents when it proposed to appoint the Duncan Commission.

The appointment of a Minister of Fisheries, the reduction of Maritime freight rates, the payment of bounties on coal, the increase in Provincial subsidies, aid to the movement of Nova Scotia coal to the central markets of Canada—these were referred to as indicating the sustained effort of the Government to assist the Province of Nova Scotia and the Maritimes.

LACKS POWER

MR. KING, referring to the eight hour day, asserted that his Government had not the power to bring in an eight hour day law. Under the constitution, the eight hour day was a Provincial matter. "I see no reason why there should not be three shifts of eight hours each in the steel industry," said Mr. King, amidst applause. He declared that if the Province of Nova Scotia would pass an eight hour day law the Government would see that no bonus was paid to an industry if it failed to observe the low.

At the conclusion of his meeting, the Prime Minister left for Halifax where he speaks tomorrow night.

D. A. CAMERON.

D. A. Cameron, candidate in South Cape Breton, said that the election had been called to determine the attitude of the people on the budget. He also discussed the Duncan Commission, declaring Conservatives, including Colonel Cantley, of Pictou, had opposed it. He strongly supported the iron and steel provisions in the budget, asserting that the former member for Cape Breton, Finlay MacDonald, should be supporting them.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, declared that Premier King had turned the spotlight on the Maritime fisheries and, finding what was wrong, had applied the remedy, the last and possibly the most important step being the appointment of Dr. Cyrus MacMillan as Minister of that department. Speaking of the value of C. N. R. orders in the Maritimes, he said that in four years the system had purchased eleven million dollars worth of steel rails in Nova Scotia while ten millions had been spent for cars.

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PREMIER KING.

WHEN the Prime Minister rose to speak the audience applauded enthusiastically and he opened by paying tributes to Right Hon. W. S. Fielding, Judge D. D. McKenzie, and G. H. Murray, former premier of the province, he also spoke appreciatively of the work of Dr. A. S. Kendall, ex-M.P., and Colonel Ralston.

Turning to the question of coal imports, Premier King declared that if the country were threatened with Russian coal mined under conditions which prevailed in that country and in such a way as to threaten the standard of living in this country steps would be taken, no matter what party was in power to meet the situation. He would guarantee that if a Liberal Government were holding office.

NONE INJURED.

PREMIER King claimed that no industries were being injured by the budget and that consumers were being helped, challenging the Conservatives to name a single industry that was being injured.

An important issue was Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference, so important that Hon. Mr. Bennett had declared at the opening of the last session that there should be an election to determine who had a mandate to attend the conference. Conservative opposition to the budget, which contained certain provisions of great importance to development of trade between Britain and Canada, had determined the holding of the contest and the people were to make their verdict known.

Mr. King dealt at some length with the financial record of the Government. He claimed that his administration had produced surpluses and reduced taxation.

He once again predicted abolition of the sales tax if the Government was returned to power.

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Halifax Chronicle June 24/30

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Fair Play For Nova Scotia Is Pledged By King

Claims Of Province To Receive Fair Treatment Says Prime Minister

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Given Great Ovation At Sydney

SUBSIDY REVISIONS BEING DETERMINED

Prime Minister, Hon. J. L. Ralston And D. A. Cameron Address Sydney Meeting

By D. LEO DOLAN.

SYDNEY, June 23—"I stand here, tonight, to say that in the final revision of the financial arrangements between the Federal Government and the Provinces that the Government of which I am the leader will deal with the claims of Nova Scotia in that same generous and fair manner that has characterized our implementation of every major recommendation of the Duncan Commission." So declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, to an audience of more than 4,500 people that taxed to capacity the large Arena Rink in this steel City of Sydney. He was speaking of the subsidy payment made to the Maritime Provinces since the Duncan Commission report had been implemented by legislation at Ottawa and declared that final stages of the subsidy revision were now being held through an inquiry into the final arrangements by the Audit Board.

IS GIVEN BIG C. B. WELCOME.

The Prime Minister was tonight given a traditionally characteristic Cape Breton welcome. Seldom if ever has a public man been accorded a more enthusiastic demonstration than that which greeted the Prime Minister when he arose to speak to the monster meeting. He was acclaimed by an audience that rose en masse to cheer him and to make the welkin rink with the song "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

None the less enthusiastic was the ovation tendered to Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, and Daniel A. Cameron, the Liberal candidate in Cape Breton South, who were the other speakers. Cape Breton audiences, always noted for their enthusiasm, lived up to tradition tonight, and there was about the entire meeting a whole-hearted manifestation of affection for the Liberal leaders and the messages they gave to the people in this centre of the steel and coal industries of Nova Scotia.

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Mr. King dealt exhaustively with the important issues of the campaign, but more particularly did he refer to the record of his Government in bringing about a solution of the peculiar problems of this Province. He traced the history of the Maritime Rights agitation, told how his Government had first proceeded to inquire into this problem and later had implemented the report of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan and his associates.

He recalled his own promise of 1926 to make effective, by legislation, whatever the findings of that commission should be, and he went on to speak of the subsidy payments, the reduction in freight rates, the establishment of the Department of Fisheries, and in brief, every major recommendation submitted had been fulfilled in letter and in spirit.

"I ask you, do you think that a Government that serves you in this way is entitled to your continued support and approval," declared Mr. King. "We had to make promises in 1926, but we appeal to you today with the hope and expectation and conviction that you will support the administration that has done these things and has made it necessary that governments of the future shall deal with you in the same way."

AFFECTS ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON

Mr. King spoke of the Dunning Budget as something which affected ths Island of Cape Breton more than any other part of Eastern Canada. He pointed out that great tariff changes had been made in that budget and then issued this challenge to the Conservative Party:

"What interests are we injuring in Canada by this budget"? said Mr. King. "We can point to the great good we are doing to Canada and the Empire. I challenge Mr. Bennett to say in what respect he would change this budget; I ask him what interests are being injured."

Hon. Mr. Ralston, in his brief but convincing speech, tonight, returned to a discussion of the Liberal and Conservative records on coal and steel, tracing how the Liberals had been the only party to stimulate and assist these joint industries. He pointed out that in Sydney, alone, the Canadian National Railway had, during the last four years, placed rail orders at the steel plant totalling $11,000,000 and he made this significant statement in that connection.

"This is money that has been sent in Cape Breton by the C. N. R. because under the policy of the King Government the railways have prospered in that last four years," declared Col. Ralston, "and speaking here, tonight, I predict that within the not far distant future more rail orders will come to the Sydney plant."

This announcement caused the audience to break forth into more cheering and there is every reason to believe that before long the Sydney plant will be working on a new rail order. The minister of National Defence, paying tribute to the Prime Minister, tonight, pointed out that Mr. King was born in Ontario.

"But," he added, "I look upon him as a great Nova Scotian after all, because of the way he has kept faith with this province in the last three years."

Mr. Cameron, who also addressed the meeting, spoke of the Liberal policy with respect to steel and coal, lauded the Dunning Budget for its assistance to these industries, and pointed out that all the benefits which had come to Nova Scotia through the Duncan Commission had been won despite the opposition in the House of Nova Scotian Conservatives and in spite of the derision which had been turned against the proposal of Mr. King to appoint such a commission. Mr. Cameron took occasion to point out the inconsistent attitude of his opponent, Finlay MacDonald, Conservative nominee for Cape Breton South on the steel and coal bonus of 9½ cents, of his attempt to play politics with the 8 hour day proposal.

A. Y. MacDonald, President of the Cape Breton South Liberal Association, presided at the meeting and on the platform were the four Liberal candidates in Cape Breton Island, E. C. Doyle, Angus L. MacDonald, Michael Dwyer and Mr. Cameron.

Tonight the Prime Minister and Hon. Mr. Ralston left by special train for Halifax and are due to arrive at the capital city early tomorrow afternoon.

REFERS TO EIGHT HOUR DAY

(By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)

SYDNEY, June 23. — In the heart of the coal and steel district of Cape Breton, Premier Mackenzie King tonight opened his Nova Scotia campaign. This is the fifth Province of Canada to be visited by the Prime Minister and the meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which he has addressed thus far.

From H. M. C. S. Champlain, the torpedo boat destroyer which brought him here Mr. King landed shortly before the time for his meeting. A band of pipers heralded his coming. In the large arena, a great crowd was waiting, and as Mr. King mounted the steps of the flag-draped platform, it broke into cheers. From the wall above the platform a picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier looked down on the meeting.

In addition to the Prime Minister, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, and D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in south Cape Breton, spoke.

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"I stand here tonight and say to the Maritime Provinces that there is not a major recommendation in the Duncan report—not a recommendation of any real significance day—that we have not carried out in letter and in spirit," Premier King said. He asserted that the Government was ridiculted by its Conservative opponents when it proposed to appoint the Duncan Commission.

The appointment of a Minister of Fisheries, the reduction of Maritime freight rates, the payment of bounties on coal, the increase in Provincial subsidies, aid to the movement of Nova Scotia coal to the central markets of Canada—these were referred to as indicating the sustained effort of the Government to assist the Province of Nova Scotia and the Maritimes.

Mr. King, referring to the eight hour day, asserted that his Government had not the power to bring in an eight hour day law. Under the constitution, the eight hour day was a Provincial matter. I see no reason why there should not be three shifts of eight hours each in the steel industry," said Mr. King, amidst applause. He declared that if the Province of Nova Scotia would pass an eight hour day law the Government would see that no bonus was paid to an industry if it failed to observe the law.

At the conclusion of his meeting, the Prime Minister left for Halifax where he speaks tomorrow night.

D. A. CAMERON IS FIRST SPEAKER

D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in South Cape Breton, was the first speaker of the evening.

He said that the immediate purpose of the election was to ascertain the public mind on a most important piece of legislation to the Maritime Provinces. He referred to the last Budget.

The Duncan Commission came in for reference from Mr. Cameron. He declared that the King Government had implemented the recommendations of the Commission. Also he stated that several of the Nova Scotia Conservatives had opposed the Commission. For instance, he said, Col. Thomas Cantley, in referring to the appointment of a Commision, had declared that "we in the Maritime Provinces know the smell of a red herring and we don't want one drawn across the trail in this matter".

The provisions in the Budget applicable to iron and steel came in for strong support from Mr. Cameron. He aserted that if these provisions were right the former member for the constituency, Finlay MacDonald, should be supporting them instead of lining up behind the Conservative leader.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense and ex-Member for Shelburne-Yarmouth, followed. He opened by voicing a welcome to Nova Scotia to the Prime Minister.

"He was born in Ontario", said Colonel Ralston with reference to Mr. King, "but I am beginning to think he is a great Nova Scotian". Mr. King, he said had treated Nova Scotia in a large hearted way, and not in the spirit of petty bargaining. Col. Ralston turned to the record of the Government with respect to fisheries. He stated that the King administration had "turned the spotlight" on the Maritime Fisheries and then, having found out what was wrong, applied the remedies. The last, and perhaps the most important step was the appointment of a Minister of Fisheries, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan.

The steps taken by the Government to allow Nova Scotia coal to get into the central markets of Canada were outlined by Colonel Ralston. On the seventh of next month, he told his audience, ten thousand tons of Cape Breton coal would be sent up to Montreal to be tested out in the large plant of the LaSalle Company.

Turning to the Budget, Colonel Ralston declared that in his opinion, (and he was sure Mr. Dunning would agree with him) it should be called "The King-Dunning" Budget.

FURTHER ORDERS FOR STEEL EXPECTED

Colonel Ralston asserted that the Federal subsidies paid on coal and steel were, of course, dependent upon coal being mined and steel being manufactured. He also emphasized the fact that the steel bounty provided for in the last Budget was payable to steel companies only on condition that they put in eight-hour day and fair wages. There need be no uncertanity on that point, said Colonel Ralston. The King Government had established the eight hour day on all its own contracts and had gone as far as it could in the Federal field.

He had sufficient faith in the prosperity of the Canadian National Railways to believe that there would be further orders for steel rails from that great organization to Nova Scotia mills, in the future, Colonel Ralston said.

In the past four years he asserted the Canadian National had placed orders to the value of eleven millions dollars for steel rails in Nova Scotia. The amount spent for cars was approximately ten millions.

"Vote for yourselves and for those who are trying to give to the Province of Nova Scotia what it needs", Colonel Ralston advised his listeners, amidst applause.

He asked the electorate to send more members from Nova Scotia to support him in efforts which were made on behalf of Nova Scotia.

The audience rose when Mr. King was called upon to speak and there was enthusiastic applause. He opened by paying tributes to the Right Hon. W. S. Fielding, Judge D. D. McKenzie and G. H. Murray, the former Premier of Nova Scotia.

He felt that he was merely carrying out the policies of these three great Nova Scotians.

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Mr. King also referred with great appreciation to the fact that Dr. A. S. Kendall, ex-M.P., was on the platform with him. He thanked Nova Scotia for giving him Colonel Ralston "as right bower and collague in my cabinet."

He was glad to be in Cape Breton, particularly at a time when legislation passed at the last session of Parliament affecting this part of the country, became effective.

"The real Government of Canada is the people themselves," Mr. King asserted. "You are the Government." And it was now the duty of the people, he said, to declare how the country was to be governed for the next five years.

"If we ever saw that this country was threatened with Russian coal mined under conditions which prevail in that country and in such a way as to threaten the standard of living in this country, I am sure that, no matter what party is in power, some way would be found to meet the situation," said Mr. iKng. He would guarantee this if a Liberal Government were in power.

He went on to deal with the great issues of the campaign. The first was the record of the Government, and the second was the budget, he said. He claimed that no Canadian interests were being injured by the budget and that the consumers were being helped. He challenged the Conservatives to name a single Canadian interest which was hurt by the budget.

The third issue was Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. This was an important issue, said Mr. King, and so important had Hon. R. B. Bennett thought it, that the Opposition leader declared at the opening of the last session of Parliamtn that there should be an election in order to determine who had a mandate to attend the Conference.

It was Conservative opposition to the Budget that had determined the holding of a general election, said Mr. King. The Budget contained certain provisions which were of great importance in connection with the development of trade between Canada and Great Britain, and it was desirable to have the verdict of the people thereon.

Mr. King dealt at some length with the financial record of the Government. He claimed that his administration had produced surpluses and reduced taxation.

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The Ottawa Citizen June 24, 1930.

Employment Is Issue Invoked In Nova Scotia

Premier King Opens Tour Of That Province at Sydney. Stresses Implementation of Duncan Report.

(By PAUL READING),
(Special Correspondent of The Citizen.
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SYDNEY, N.S., June 23.—Two absorbing interests, employment and party allegiance, seem to dominate this election campaign in Cape Breton Island, where Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King this evening opened his Nova Scotia tour. Party influence, of course, can hardly be weighed and might as well therefore be passed over. Employment will be invoked as an issue by both parties.

The tragic difficulties that beset the coal and steel workers of this region during the past war years are still fresh in the memory of all Canada. They are still fresh enough in the memory of Cape Breton to constitute political tinder ready for the match of agitation. Indeed, they have hardly yet disappeared, for even the encouraging activity of the past three years in the steel industry has not furnished full time work for all those dependent on it.

Therefore it may be expected that the Conservative prosperity pledges will hold an appeal for some of the long-suffering workers of Cape Breton. Misfortune breeds a restlessness that is not good for governments.

On the other hand, conditions here have lately been immeasurably better than they were when all four constituencies of this island turned over against the government in 1925. The steel plant has been working above its rated capacity for the past two years; has been able, in fact, to work itself out of a receivership within the past twelve months. The coal mines have been operating at record levels during the past two winters. There have been no major wage disputes since the mediation of the Duncan Commission in 1926.

Augurs for Content.

These things augur for content and therefore for the return of the present administration. So do the subventions grant, on coal rates under the terms of the Duncan report and those accorded to encourage the coking of Canadian coal.

One of Cape Breton's most important coal markets is up the St. Lawrence, and the interruption of navigation in winter has in the past played havoc with winter employment. The desire for up river coking plants has been prompted by the hope that they would make it possible to mine more coal in winter and bank it for summer shipment to these plants.

The fact that plants are now being built at Halifax and Quebec with the aid of government subventions, while, under government auspices, coking tests with Sydney coal have been arranged for at Montreal, carries with it some further prospect of winter employment. Freight rate subventions have already helped to move 800,000 tons of Nova Scotia coal inland to date, which also spells a measure of additional employment.

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On the other hand, it is not entirely certain how the iron and steel provisions of the Dunning budget will be granted. The fifty cent bonus on smelting coal will give "Besco" (to give it the name that still clings) an advantage of a dollar or more per ton in the cost of its steel and that much additional chance of orders, operations and employment. The graduated increase in duties on the lower forms of iron and steel will strengthen its position somewhat further. In the light of former bitterness, however, there is a possibility that some of the employes will not interpret these benefits to the company as benefits to themselves.

It is to be remembered that politics does not always place things in their proper light.

On this point there is, of course, the testimony of Dr. L. W. Johnstone and Findlay MacDonald, both Conservative members from Cape Breton, both of whom supported the budget in the House of Commons. Evidently they construe it as both popular and beneficial to this district, though they have both, since, smoothed out the consequent differences with their party and are again carrying its colors in this campaign.

May Have Added Confusion.

Their action may have added confusion to the election in Cape Breton for both parties. Both they and their opponents will have the option of arguing that these two Conservatives are for the budget or that they are against it and, unless Cape Breton politics are unique in the Dominion, both sides will argue both ways.

With the Island still solid Conservative in the last House the Liberals this time have at least nothing to lose. On the strength of better times, of the implementation given the Duncan Report and of the further assistance extended to the Maritimes, in other words, they hope to make gains. The fact that, of their four Conservatives: Prof, Angus L. MacDonald, D. A. Cameron, E. C. Doyle, M.P.P., and Mayor Michell Dwyer of Sydney Mines, all but the last mentioned are new to the federal field probably does not weaken their chances.

HERALDED BY PIPERS.

(Canadian Press.)

SYDNEY, N.S., June 23.—In the heart of the coal and steel district of Cape Breton, Premier Mackenzie King tonight opened his Nova Scotia campaign.

From H.M.C.S. Champlain, the torpedo-boat destroyer which brought him here, Mr. King landed shortly before the time for his meeting. A band of pipers heralded his coming. In the large arena, a great crowd was waiting, and as Mr. King mounted the steps of the flag-draped platform, the people broke into cheers.

In addition to the Prime Minister, Hon. J. L. Ralston, minister of national defence, and D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in South Cape Breton, spoke.

"I stand here tonight and say to the Maritime Provinces that there is not a major recommendation in the Dnucan Report—not a recommendation of any real significance—that we have not carried out in letter and in spirit," Premier King said. He asserted that the government was ridiculed by its Conservative opponents when it proposed to appoint the Duncan commission.

The appointment of minister of fisheries, the reduction of Maritime freight rates, the payment of bounties on coal, the increase in provincial subsidies, aid to the movement of Nova Scotia coal to the central markets of Canada—these were referred to as indicating the sustained effort of the government to assist the province of Nova Scotia and the Maritimes.

Mr. King, referring to the eight-hour day, asserted that his government had not the power to bring in an eight-hour day law. Under the constitution, the eight-hour day was a provincial matter. "I see no reason

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why there should not be three shifts of eight hours each in the steel industry," said Mr. King, amidst applause. He declared that if the province of Nova Scotia would pass an eight-hour day law the government would see that no bonus was paid to an industry if it failed to observe the law.

At the conclusion of his meeting, the Prime Minister left for Halifax, where he speaks tomorrow night.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

D 17075

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Charlottetown Evening Patriot June 24, 1930.

CAPE BRETON ISLAND PAYS GREAT TRIBUTE TO PREMIER

Hon. Mr. King, and Other Speakers Tendered a Wonderful Reception in Sydney Last Night. Mention of Hon. Cyrus Macmillan Received With Cheers.

(Canadian Press)

SYDNEY, N. S., June 24—After opening his campaign in the province of Nova Scotia with a meeting at Sydney, Cape Breton last night, Premier MacKenzie King was today speeding in the direction of Halifax to speak again tonight.

The Prime Minister will address three meetings in Nova Scotia. His final meeting will take place tomorrow night at Kentville after which he goes to Saint John.

Last night Mr. King spoke in the centre of the steel and coal district of Nova Scoia.

He was preceded by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence who dealt with the efforts of the government to bring prosperity ino Nova Scotia and the steps which had been taken to assist the coal and seel industry.

The Prime Minister asserted that if the Provincial Government of Nova Scotia would introduce an eight hour day law the Federal Government would see to it that no bonus was paid to the steel company unless he law was made effective in its plant.

Mr. King dealt with the record of the government and said:

"I stand here tonight and say to the Maritime Provinces that there is not a major recommendation in the Duncan report, not a recommendation of any real significance today, that we have not carried out in letter and in spirit." He asserted that the Government was ridiculed by its Conservative opponents when it proposed to appoint the Duncan Commission. The appointment of a minister of fisheries, the reduction of Maritime frieght rates, the payment of bounties on coal, the increase in provincial subsidies, aid to the movement of Nova Scotia coal to the central markets of Canada, these were referred to as indicating the sustained effort of the Government to assist the province of Nova Scotia, and the Maritimes.

Mr. King, referring to the eight hour day, asserted that his Government had not the power to bring in an eight hour day law. Under the constitution the eight hour day was a provincial matter. "I see no reason why there should not be three shifts of eight hours each in the steel industry," said Mr. King. He declared that if the province of Nova Scotia would pass an eight hour day law the Government would see that no bonus was paid to an industry if it failed to observe the law.

He was accorded an enthusiastic hearing and points in his speech were received with applause and cheers.

The meeting was one of the largest which he has addressed since the opening of the campaign.

* * *

(The speeches were broadcast through station CHCK, Charlottetown, and the reception here was very satisfactory. The listeners-in could not help being impressed by the tremendous enthusiasm, as indicated by the prolonged applause for all the speakers, and the ovation given the prime minister indicates that the Liberals of Cape Breton are in great fighting trim.

Any mention by the Prime Minister of Hon. Cyrus Macmillan was received with great applause.

Mr. King dwelt on a number of issues which he discussed in Charlottetown, dwelling more particularly on those which directly affected Cape Breton. He had a good deal to say regarding the Duncan commission, and in dealing with the subsidy question, declared that in the final revision the Maritime provinces would receive the same generous treatment that has been accorded them in connection with their other problems. The recommedations of the report have been implemented practically to the very letter.))

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17076

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The St. John Telegraph-Journal June 24, 1930.

PREMIER KING AT SYDNEY OPENS HIS N.S. CAMPAIGN

Speaks in the Heart of the Coal and Steel District of Cape Breton

By RAY BROWN
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

SYDNEY, N. S., June 23—In the heart of the coal and steel district of Cape Breton, Premier Mackenzie King tonight opened his Nova Scotia campaign. This is the fifth province of Canada to be visited by the Prime Minister and the meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which he has addressed thus far.

From H. M. C. S. Champlain, the torpedo-boat destroyer which brought him here, Mr. King landed shortly before the time for his meeting. A band of pipers heralded his coming. In the large arena, a great crowd was waiting, and as Mr. King mounted the steps of the flag-draped platform, it broke into cheers. From the wall above the platform a picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier looked down on the meeting.

OTHER SPEAKERS.

In addition to the Prime Minister, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, and D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in South Cape Breton, spoke.

"I stand here tonight and say to the Maritime Provinces that there is not a major recommendation in the Duncan Report—not a recommendation of any real significance—that we have no carried out in letter and in spirit," Premier King said. He asserted that the Government was ridiculed by its Conservative opponents when it proposed to appoint the Duncan Commission.

The appointment of a Minister of Fisheries, the reduction of freight rates, the payment of bounties on coal, the increase in provincial subsidies, aid to the movement of Nova Scotia coal to the central markets of Canada—these were referred to as indicating the sustained effort of the Government to assist the province of Nova Scotia and the Maritimes.

Mr. King, referring to the eight hour day, asserted that his Government had not the power to bring in an eight-hour day law. Under the constitution, the eight-hour day was a provincial matter. "I see no reason why there should not be three shifts of eight hours each in the steel industry," said Mr. King, amidst applause. He declared that if the province of Nova Scotia would pass an eight-hour day law the Government would see that no bonus was paid to any industry if it failed to observe the law.

At the conclusion of his meeting, the Prime Minister left for Halifax where he speaks tomorrow night.

The audience rose when Mr. King was called upon to speak and there was enthusiastic applause. He opened by paying tributes to the Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Judge D. D. MacKenzie and G. H. Murray, the former Premier of Nova Scotia. He felt that he was merely carrying out the policies of these three great Nova Scotians.

Mr. King also referred with great appreciation to the fact that Dr. A. S. Kendall, ex-M.P., was on the platform with him. He thanked Nova Scotia for giving him Col. Ralston "as right bower and colleague in my cabinet."

He was glad to be in Cape Breton, particularly at a time when legislation passed at the last session of Parliament affecting this part of the country, became effective.

ELECTORS' DUTY

"The real government of Canada is the people themselves," Mr. King asserted. "You are the government." And it was now the duty of the people, he said, to declare how the country was to be governed for the next five years.

"If we ever saw that this country was threatened with Russian coal, mined under conditions which prevail in that country and in such a way as to threaten the standard of living in this country, I am sure that no matter what party is in power, some way would be found to meet the situation," said Mr. King. He would guarantee this if a Liberal government was in power.

He went on to deal with the great issues of the campaign. The first was the record of the government, and the second was the budget, he said. He claimed that no Canadian interests were being injured by the budget and that consumers were being helped. He challenged the Conservatives to name a single Canadian interest which was hurt by the budget.

The third issue was Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. This was an important issue, said Mr. King, and so important had Hon. R. B. Bennett thought it, that the Opposition Leader declared at the opening of the last session of Parliament that there should be an election in order to determine who had a mandate to attend the conference.

THE OPPOSITION.

It was Conservative Opposition to the budget that had determined the holding of a general election, said Mr. King. The budget contained certain provisions which were of great importance with the development of trade between Canada and Great Britain, and it was desirable to have the verdict of the people thereon.

Mr. King dealt at some length with the financial record of the Government. He claimed that his administration had produced surpluses and reduced taxation.

He once again predicted abolition of the sales tax if the Government was returned to power.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17077

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen June 24, 1930.

HERALDED BY PIPERS.

(Canadian Press.)

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At the conclusion of his meeting, the Prime Minister left for Halifax, where he speaks tomorrow night.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17078

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen June 24, 1930.

Employment Is Issue Invoked In Nova Scotia

Premier King Opens Tour Of That Province at Sydney. Stresses Implementation of Duncan Report.

(By PAUL READING),
(Special Correspondent of The Citizen. Copyright by Southam Pub. Co.)

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These things augur for content and therefore for the return of the present administration. So do the subventions grant, on coal rates under the terms of the Duncan report and those accorded to encourage the coking of Canadian coal.

One of Cape Breton's most important coal markets is up the St. Lawrence, and the interruption of navigation in winter has in the past played havoc with winter employment. The desire for up river coking plants has been prompted by the hope that they would make it possible to mine more coal in winter and bank it for summer shipment to these plants.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17079

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Globe June 24, 1930.

CHEERS FOR PREMIER AT SYDNEY MEETING

Steel and Coal District People Enthusiastic for Budget

MARITIME CLAIMS MET

(By RAY BROWN.)
(Staff Correspondent Canadian Press.)

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In addition to the Prime Minister, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, and D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in Cape Breton South, spoke.

"I stand here tonight and say to the Maritime Provinces that there is not a major recommendation in the Duncan report—not a recommendation of any real significance—that we have not carried out in letter and in spirit," Premier King said. He asserted that the Government was ridiculed by its Conservative opponents when it proposed to appoint the Duncan Commission.

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At the conclusion of his meeting the Prime Minister left for Halifax, where he speaks tomorrow night.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17080

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The London Free Press June 24, 1930.

PREMIER FAVORS EIGHT-HOUR DAY

But Claims Law Is Under Provincial Jurisdiction

SPEAKS AT SYDNEY, N. S

Says Duncan Report On Maritimes Has Been Fulfilled

SYDNEY, N. S., June 23.—(Canadian Press Dispatch.)—In the heart of the coal and steel district of Cape Breton Premier Mackenzie King to-night opened his Nova Scotia campaign. This is the fifth province of Canada to be visited by the prime minister on his present tour, and the meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which he has addressed thus far.

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In addition to the prime minister Hon. J. L. Ralston, minister of national defense, and D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in South Cape Breton, spoke.

REPORT CARRIED OUT.

"I stand here to-night and say to the Maritime Provinces that there is not a major recommendation in the Duncan report—not a recommendation of any real significance—that we have not carried out in letter and in spirit," Premier King said. He asserted that the Government was ridiculed by its Conservative opponents when it proposed to appoint the Duncan commission.

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At the conclusion of his meeting the prime minister left for Halifax, where he speaks to-morrow night.

CANDIDATE SPEAKS.

D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in South Cape Breton, was the first speaker of the evening.

He said that the immediate purpose of the election was to ascertain the public mind on a most important piece of legislation to the Maritime Provinces. He referred to the last budget.

The Duncan Commission came in for reference from Mr. Cameron. He declared that the King Government had implemented the recommendations of the commission. Also he stated that several of the Nova Scotia Conservatives had opposed the commission. For instance, he said, Col. Thomas Cantley, Conservative member for Pictou in the last Parliament, in referring to the appointment of a commission, had declared that we in the Maritime Provinces know the smell of a red herring and we don't want one drawn across the trail in this matter.

The provisions in the budget applicable to iron and steel came in for strong support from Mr. Cameron. He asserted that if these provisions were right the former member for the constituency, Finlay Macdonald, should be supporting them instead of lining up behind the Conservative leader.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, minister of national defense and ex-member for Shelburne-Yarmouth, followed Mr. Cameron. He opened by voicing a welcome to Nova Scotia to the prime minister.

He was born in Ontario," said Col. Ralston, with reference to Mr. King, "but I am beginning to think he is a great Nova Scotian." Mr. King, he said, had treated Nova Scotia in a large-hearted way and not in the spirit of pety bargaining. Col. Ralston turned to the record of the Government with respect to fisheries. He stated that the King administration had turned the spotlight on the Maritime fisheries and then, having found out what was wrong, applied the remedies. The last, and perhaps the most important step, was the appointment of a minister of fisheries, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan.

The steps taken by the Government to allow Nova Scotia coal to get into the central markets of Canada were outlined by Col. Ralston. On the seventh of next month, he told his audience, 10,000 tons of Cape Breton coal would be sent up to Montreal to be tested out in the large plant of the LaSalle Company.

Turning to the budget, Col. Ralston declared that in his opinion (and he was sure Mr. Dunning would agree with him) it should be called the King-Dunning budget.

PEOPLE GOVERN.

The audience rose when Mr. King was called upon to speak and there was enthusiastic applause. He opened by paying tributes to the Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, Judge D. D. Mackenzie and G. M. Murray, the former premier of Nova Scotia. He felt that he was merely carrying out the policies of these great Nova Scotians.

He was glad to be in Cape Breton, particularly at a time when legislation passed at the last session of Parliament affecting this part of the country, became effective.

"The real Government of Canada is the people themselves," Mr. King asserted. "You are the Government, and it was not the duty of the people," he said, "to declare how the country was to be governed for the next five years.

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It was Conservative opposition to the budget that had determined the holding of a general election, said Mr. King.

The budget contained certain provisions which were of great importance in connection with the development of trade between Canada and Great Britain, and it was desirable to have the verdict of the people thereon.

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He once again predicted abolition of the sales tax if the Government was returned to power.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17081

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Halifax Chronicle June 24, 1930.

Claims Of Province To Receive Fair Treatment Says Prime Minister

Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King Given Great Ovation At Sydney

SUBSIDY REVISIONS BEING DETERMINED

Prime Minister, Hon. J. L. Ralston And D. A. Cameron Address Sydney Meeting

By D. LEO DOLAN.

SYDNEY, June 23—"I stand here, tonight, to say that in the final revision of the financial arrangements between the Federal Government and the Provinces that the Government of which I am the leader will deal with the claims of Nova Scotia in that same generous and fair manner that has characterized our implementation of every major recommendation of the Duncan Commission." So declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, to an audience of more than 4,500 people that taxed to capacity the large Arena Rink in this steel City of Sydney. He was speaking of the subsidy payment made to the Maritime Provinces since the Duncan Commission report had been implemented by legislation at Ottawa and declared that final stages of the subsidy revision were now being held through an inquiry into the final arrangements by the Audit Board.

IS GIVEN BIG C. B. WELCOME.

The Prime Minister was tonight given a traditionally characteristic Cape Breton welcome. Seldom if ever has a public man been accorded a more enthusiastic demonstration than that which greeted the Prime Minister when he arose to speak to the monster meeting. He was acclaimed by an audience that rose en masse to cheer him and to make the welkin rink with the song "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

None the less enthusiastic was the ovation tendered to Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, and Daniel A. Cameron, the Liberal candidate in Cape Breton South, who were the other speakers. Cape Breton audiences, always noted for their enthusiasm, lived up to tradition tonight, and there was about the entire meeting a whole-hearted manifestation of affection for the Liberal leaders and the messages they gave to the people in this centre of the steel and coal industries of Nova Scotia. Mr. King dealt exhaustively with the important issues of the campaign, but more particularly did he refer to the record of his Government in bringing about a solution of the peculiar problems of this Province. He traced the history of the Maritime Rights agitation, told how his Government had first proceeded to inquire into this problem and later had implemented the report of Sir Andrew Rae Duncan and his associates.

He recalled his own promise of 1926 to make effective, by legislation, whatever the findings of that commission should be, and he went on to speak of the subsidy payments, the reduction in freight rates, the establishment of the Department of Fisheries, and in brief, every major recommendation submitted had been fulfilled in letter and in spirit.

"I ask you, do you think that a Government that serves you in this way is entitled to your continued support and approval," declared Mr. King. "We had to make promises in 1926, but we appeal to you today with the hope and expectation and conviction that you will support the administration that has done these things and has made it necessary that governments of the future shall deal with you in the same way."

AFFECTS ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON

Mr. King spoke of the Dunning Budget as something which affected ths Island of Cape Breton more than any other part of Eastern Canada. He pointed out that great tariff changes had been made in that budget and then issued this challenge to the Conservative Party:

"What interests are we injuring in Canada by this budget"? said Mr. King. "We can point to the great good we are doing to Canada and the Empire. I challenge Mr. Bennett to say in what respect he would change this budget; I ask him what interests are being injured."

Hon. Mr. Ralston, in his brief but convincing speech, tonight, returned to a discussion of the Liberal and Conservative records on coal and steel, tracing how the Liberals had been the only party to stimulate and assist these joint industries. He pointed out that in Sydney, alone, the Canadian National Railway had, during the last four years, placed rail orders at the steel plant totalling $11,000,000 and he made this significant statement in that connection.

"This is money that has been sent in Cape Breton by the C. N. R. because under the policy of the King Government the railways have prospered in that last four years," declared Col. Ralston, "and speaking here, tonight, I predict that within the not far distant future more rail orders will come to the Sydney plant."

This announcement caused the audience to break forth into more cheering and there is every reason to believe that before long the Sydney plant will be working on a new rail order. The minister of National Defence, paying tribute to the Prime Minister, tonight, pointed out that Mr. King was born in Ontario.

"But," he added, "I look upon him as a great Nova Scotian after all, because of the way he has kept faith with this province in the last three years."

Mr. Cameron, who also addressed the meeting, spoke of the Liberal policy with respect to steel and coal, lauded the Dunning Budget for its assistance to these industries, and pointed out that all the benefits which had come to Nova Scotia through the Duncan Commission had been won despite the opposition in the House of Nova Scotian Conservatives and in spite of the derision which had been turned against the proposal of Mr. King to appoint such a commission. Mr. Cameron took occasion to point out the inconsistent attitude of his opponent, Finlay MacDonald, Conservative nominee for Cape Breton South on the steel and coal bonus of 29½ cents, of his attempt to play politics with the 8 hour day proposal.

A. Y. MacDonald, President of the Cape Breton South Liberal Association, presided at the meeting and on the platform were the four Liberal candidates in Cape Breton Island, E. C. Doyle, Angus L. MacDonald, Michael Dwyer and Mr. Cameron.

Tonight the Prime Minister and Hon. Mr. Ralston left by special train for Halifax and are due to arrive at the capital city early tomorrow afternoon.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17082

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Halifax Chronicle June 24, 1930.

REFERS TO EIGHT HOUR DAY

(By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)

SYDNEY, June 23. — In the heart of the coal and steel district of Cape Breton, Premier Mackenzie King tonight opened his Nova Scotia campaign. This is the fifth Province of Canada to be visited by the Prime Minister and the meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which he has addressed thus far.

From H. M. C. S. Champlain, the torpedo boat destroyer which brought him here Mr. King landed shortly before the time for his meeting. A band of pipers heralded his coming. In the large arena, a great crowd was waiting, and as Mr. King mounted the steps of the flag-draped platform, it broke into cheers. From the wall above the platform a picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier looked down on the meeting.

In addition to the Prime Minister, Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense, and D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in south Cape Breton, spoke.

"I stand here tonight and say to the Maritime Provinces that there is not a major recommendation in the Duncan report—not a recommendation of any real significance day—that we have not carried out in letter and in spirit," Premier King said. He asserted that the Government was ridiculted by its Conservative opponents when it proposed to appoint the Duncan Commission.

The appointment of a Minister of Fisheries, the reduction of Maritime freight rates, the payment of bounties on coal, the increase in Provincial subsidies, aid to the movement of Nova Scotia coal to the central markets of Canada—these were referred to as indicating the sustained effort of the Government to assist the Province of Nova Scotia and the Maritimes.

Mr. King, referring to the eight hour day, asserted that his Government had not the power to bring in an eight hour day law. Under the constitution, the eight hour day was a Provincial matter. I see no reason why there should not be three shifts of eight hours each in the steel industry," said Mr. King, amidst applause. He declared that if the Province of Nova Scotia would pass an eight hour day law the Government would see that no bonus was paid to an industry if it failed to observe the law.

At the conclusion of his meeting, the Prime Minister left for Halifax where he speaks tomorrow night.

D. A. CAMERON IS FIRST SPEAKER

D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in South Cape Breton, was the first speaker of the evening.

He said that the immediate purpose of the election was to ascertain the public mind on a most important piece of legislation to the Maritime Provinces. He referred to the last Budget.

The Duncan Commission came in for reference from Mr. Cameron. He declared that the King Government had implemented the recommendations of the Commission. Also he stated that several of the Nova Scotia Conservatives had opposed the Commission. For instance, he said, Col. Thomas Cantley, in referring to the appointment of a Commision, had declared that "we in the Maritime Provinces know the smell of a red herring and we don't want one drawn across the trail in this matter".

The provisions in the Budget applicable to iron and steel came in for strong support from Mr. Cameron. He aserted that if these provisions were right the former member for the constituency, Finlay MacDonald, should be supporting them instead of lining up behind the Conservative leader.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense and ex-Member for Shelburne-Yarmouth, followed. He opened by voicing a welcome to Nova Scotia to the Prime Minister.

"He was born in Ontario", said Colonel Ralston with reference to Mr. King, "but I am beginning to think he is a great Nova Scotian". Mr. King, he said had treated Nova Scotia in a large hearted way, and not in the spirit of petty barganing. Col. Ralston turned to the record of the Government with respect to fisheries. He stated that the King administration had "turned the spotlight" on the Maritime Fisheries and then, having found out what was wrong, applied the remedies. The last, and perhaps the most important step was the appointment of a Minister of Fisheries, Dr. Cyrus MacMillan.

The steps taken by the Government to allow Nova Scotia coal to get into the central markets of Canada were outlined by Colonel Ralston. On the seventh of next month, he told his audience, ten thousand tons of Cape Breton coal would be sent up to Montreal to be tested out in the large plant of the LaSalle Company.

Turning to the Budget, Colonel Ralston declared that in his opinion, (and he was sure Mr. Dunning would agree with him) it should be called "The King-Dunning" Budget.

FURTHER ORDERS FOR STEEL EXPECTED

Colonel Ralston asserted that the Federal subsidies paid on coal and steel were, of course, dependent upon coal being mined and steel being manufactured. He also emphasized the fact that the steel bounty provided for in the last Budget was payable to steel companies only on condition that they put in eight-hour day and fair wages. There need be no uncertanity on that point, said Colonel Ralston. The King Government had established the eight hour day on all its own contracts and had gone as far as it could in the Federal field.

He had sufficient faith in the prosperity of the Canadian National Railways to believe that there would be further orders for steel rails from that great organization to Nova Scotia mills, in the future, Colonel Ralston said.

In the past four years he asserted the Canadian National had placed orders to the value of eleven millions dollars for steel rails in Nova Scotia. The amount spent for cars was approximately ten millions.

"Vote for yourselves and for those who are trying to give to the Province of Nova Scotia what it needs", Colonel Ralston advised his listeners, amidst applause.

He asked the electorate to send more members from Nova Scotia to support him in efforts which were made on behalf of Nova Scotia.

The audience rose when Mr. King was called upon to speak and there was enthusiastic applause. He opened by paying tributes to the Right Hon. W. S. Fielding, Judge D. D. McKenzie and G. H. Murray, the former Premier of Nova Scotia.

He felt that he was merely carrying out the policies of these three great Nova Scotians.

Mr. King also referred with great appreciation to the fact that Dr. A. S. Kendall, ex-M.P., was on the platform with him. He thanked Nova Scotia for giving him Colonel Ralston "as right bower and collague in my cabinet."

He was glad to be in Cape Breton, particularly at a time when legislation passed at the last session of Parliament affecting this part of the country, became effective.

"The real Government of Canada is the people themselves," Mr. King asserted. "You are the Government." And it was now the duty of the people, he said, to declare how the country was to be governed for the next five years.

"If we ever saw that this country was threatened with Russian coal mined under conditions which prevail in that country and in such a way as to threaten the standard of living in this country, I am sure that, no matter what party is in power, some way would be found to meet the situation," said Mr. iKng. He would guarantee this if a Liberal Government were in power.

He went on to deal with the great issues of the campaign. The first was the record of the Government, and the second was the budget, he said. He claimed that no Canadian interests were being injured by the budget and that the consumers were being helped. He challenged the Conservatives to name a single Canadian interest which was hurt by the budget.

The third issue was Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. This was an important issue, said Mr. King, and so important had Hon. R. B. Bennett thought it, that the Opposition leader declared at the opening of the last session of Parliamtn that there should be an election in order to determine who had a mandate to attend the Conference.

It was Conservative opposition to the Budget that had determined the holding of a general election, said Mr. King. The Budget contained certain provisions which were of great importance in connection with the development of trade between Canada and Great Britain, and it was desirable to have the verdict of the people thereon.

Mr. King dealt at some length with the financial record of the Government. He claimed that his administration had produced surpluses and reduced taxation.

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CANADA

D 17083

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Mail and Empire June 24, 1930.

PREMIER KING BEGINS NOVA SCOTIA CAMPAIGN

Coal-producing Centre of Province Scene of Opening Rally.

MARITIME MATTERS

Duncan Report Implemented, is Claim—Ralston Also Speaks.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

Sydney, N.S., June 23.—In the heart of the coal and steel district of Cape Breton, Premier Mackenzie King tonight opened his Nova Scotia campaign. This is the fifth province of Canada to be visited by the Prime Minister on his present tour, and the meeting was one of the largest and most enthusiastic which he has addressed thus far.

From H.M.C.S. Champlain, the torpedo-boat destroyer which brought him here, Mr. King landed shortly before the time for his meeting. A band of pipers heralded his coming. In the large arena, a great crowd was waiting, and as Mr. King mounted the step of the flag-draped platform, the people broke into cheers. From the wall above the platform a picture of Sir Wilfrid Laurier looked down on the meeting.

In addition to the Prime Minister, Hon. J. L. Ralston, minister of national defence, and D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in South Cape Breton, spoke.

"I stand here to-night and say to the Maritime Provinces that there is not a major recommendation in the Duncan report—not a recommendation of any real significance—that we have not carried out in letter and in spirit," Premier King said. He asserted that the government was ridiculed by its Conservative opponents when it proposed to appoint the Duncan commission.

Minister of Fisheries.

The appointment of a minister of fisheries, the reduction of maritime freight rates, the payment of bounties on coal, the increase in provincial subsidies, aid to the movement of Nova Scotia coal to the central markets of Canada—these were referred to as indicating the sustained effort of the Government to assist the province of Nova Scotia and the Maritimes.

Mr. King, referring to the eight-hour day, asserted that his Government had not the power to bring in an eight-hour day law. Under the constitution, the eight-hour day was a provincial matter. "I see no reason why there should not be three shifts of eight hours each in the steel industry," said Mr. King, amidst applause. He declared that if the province of Nova Scotia would pass an eight-hour day law the Government would see that no bonus was paid to an industry if it failed to observe the law.

At the conclusion of his meeting, the prime minister left for Halifax, where he speaks to-morrow night.

D. A. Cameron Speaks.

D. A. Cameron, Liberal candidate in South Cape Breton, was the first speaker.

The provisions in the budget applicable to iron and steel came in for strong support from Mr. Cameron. He asserted that if these provisions were right the former member for the constituency, Finlay MacDonald, should be supporting them instead of lining-up behind the Conservative leader.

Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence and ex-member for Shelburne-Yarmouth, followed Mr. Cameron. He opened by voicing a welcome to Nova Scotia to the Prime Minister. "He was born in Ontario," said Col. Ralston, "but I am beginning to think he is a great Nova Scotian." Mr. King, he said, had treated Nova Scotia in a large-hearted way and not in the spirit of petty bargaining.

The steps taken by the Government to allow Nova Scotia coal to get into the central markets of Canada were outlined by Col. Ralston. On the seventh of next month, he told his audience, 10,000 tons of Cape Breton coal would be sent up to Montreal to be tested out in the large plant of the La Salle Company.

Turning to the budget, Col. Ralston declared that, in his opinion (and he was sure Mr. Dunning would agree with him) it should be called "the King-Dunning" budget.

Col. Ralston asserted that the Federal subsidies paid on coal and steel were, of course, dependent upon coal being mined and steel being manufactured. He also emphasized the fact that the steel bounty provided for in the last budget was payable to steel companies only on condition that they put in an eight-hour day and fair wages. There need be no uncertainty on that point, said Col. Ralston. The King Government had established the eight-hour day on all its own contracts and had gone as far as it could in the Federal field.

Faith in the C.N.R.

He had sufficient faith in the prosperity of the Canadian National Railways to believe that there would be further orders for steel rails from that great organization to Nova Scotia mills, in the future, Col. Ralston said.

In the past four years, he asserted, the Canadian National had placed orders to the value of eleven million dollars for steel rails in Nova Scotia. The amount spent for cars was approximately ten millions.

"Vote for yourselves and for those who are trying to give to the province of Nova Scotia what it needs," Col. Ralston advised his listeners, amidst applause.

He asked the electorate to send more members from Nova Scotia to support him in efforts which were made on behalf of Nova Scotia.

"The real Government of Canada is the people themselves," Mr. King asserted. "You are Government." And it was now the duty of the people, he said, to declare how the country was to be governed for the next five years.

"If we ever saw that this country was threatened with Russian coal mined under conditions which prevail in that country and in such a way as to threaten the standard of living in this country, I am sure that, no matter what party is in power, some way would be found to meet the situation," said Mr. King. He would guarantee this if a Liberal Government was in power.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17084

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen June 25, 1930.

Panic For Time Threatened At Premier's Rally

Large Section of Seats in New Arena at Halifax Caves in and Sinks Slowly To Floor. Three Injured.

Ovation For Premier As He Rises to Speak

Tells Audience One Great Issue of Campaign Is Record of Government.

(Canadian Press,)

HALIFAX, N.S., June 24.—For a few minutes panic threatened in the new arena here tonight during the political meeting of Premier Mackenzie King. A large section of seats, on which hundreds were sitting, caved in and sank slowly towards the floor. There was a rush, but in a few minutes order was restored. The band played, and the meeting went on. About sixty people were precipitated a distance of twenty feet to the floor. Those injured were Abraham Fry, who suffered chest injuries; Charles Reid, injuries to his back, and Mrs. Charles Reid, cut leg.

The collapse occurred when one of the local candidates was speaking, before Mr. King had opened his address. From one of the sections at the side of the rink came a sound of splitting wood, and it could be seen that the seats which are in the nature of high steps, were sagging. Then they slowly gave way. For a minute there was a threat of panic. The large audience rose to its feet, and those in the immediate neighborhood started to rush out.

The chairman of the meeting called for order, a quick-witted usher asked the band to play, the music started, and the meeting went on.

The injured were taken to their homes.

Proposed Bridge.

The proposed Halifax-Dartmouth bridge figured in Premier King's speech. Mr. King brought the matter up after a preceding speaker had declared that this bridge had been used as a "political football." An interjection which came from the audience that "Mr. Bennett will build the bridge" caught the attention of the Prime Minister, and when it came his turn to speak, he referred to it.

"I hope that you won't have to wait that long," he said, after referring to the interruption. "Mr. Bennett must have a majority to do anything, and where is he going to get it?"

There was laughter and cheers.

"I ask you, where is he going to get his majority?" repeated the Prime Minister. "He is not going to get it in the Maritime Provinces, he continued. "He is not going to get it in Quebec. He is not going to have as large a following in Ontario. He is not going to get his majority in the West. Well, then, where are you going to get your bridge?"

He had to be very careful, continued Mr. King, as to what he said in matters such as a proposed bridge, or Mr. Bennett might say he was offering an election bribe. Therefore he would not make any definite statement about the bridge. He was, however, in favor of those things which would help Nova Scotia and the Maritimes. The record of his government, the Prime Minister declared, showed that to be a fact.

Ovation for Premier.

The Prime Minister received an ovation when he rose to speak. "I stand before you as a member of a government which has kept its word to the people of Nova Scotia," Mr. King said. He referred to his associations with Right Hon. W. S. Fielding, and said that he considered himself particularly fortunate to have been associated in his early political career with two such great Canadians as Laurier and Fielding.

"How have we served the people since we came into office?" asked Mr. Kink. This was one of the great issues of the campaign. If a government had served well in the past, it would probably do likewise in the future. He promised that his government would serve the people, in the future as in the past, to the utmost of its ability, if given an opportunity at the coming election.

"We want the people of Canada to speak out at this election," Mr. King continued, "so that whoever goes to the Imperial Conference may do so with the voice of Canada behind him." He asserted that he had tried to get Mr. Bennett to say who he would take to the conference if the Conservatives were returned to power Mr. Bennett, however, had failed to answer.

Praise from Opposition.

The Prime Minister referred to an election advertisement which, he said, had been inserted by the Conservative exmembers for Halifax, declaring that "there is progress in Halifax in 1930."

"There is a new hope and a new courage everywhere." The Premier read from the advertisement. Then he paused.

"Do you wonder that I am a happy man" he queried. "When in the history of any country did a government receive such praise out of the mouths of its opponents?"

Conditions were not prosperous in Canada in 1921, continued Mr. King. His government had been left with a legacy of debt and a discouraged country. But now, even the opposition was asserting that Canada was prosperous.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17085

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Mail and Empire June 25, 1930.

TAKE FURTHER ACTION ON DUNCAN REPORT

Will Implement All Proposals, King Promises Maritimes.

CANADA AND EMPIRE

Premier Predicts Bennett Will Lose Seats in Ontario.

By RAY BROWN.
Canadian Press Staff Writer.

Halifax, June 24.—The proposed Halifax-Dartmouth bridge figured in Premier Mackenzie King's speech in the capital of Nova Scotia to-night. Mr. King brought the matter up after a preceding speaker had declared that this bridge had been used as a "political football," and interjection which came from the audience that "Mr. Bennett will build the bridge" caught the attention of the prime minister.

"I hope that you won't have to wait that long," he said, after referring to the interruption. "Mr. Bennett must have a majority to do anything and where is he going to get it?"

There was laughter and cheers.

"I ask you, where is he going to get his majority?" repeated the prime minister. "He is not going to get it in the Maritime Provinces," he continued. "He is not going to get it in Quebec. He is not going to have as large a following in Ontario. He is not going to get his majority in the west. Well, then, where are you going to get your bridge?"

He had to be very careful, continued Mr. King, as to what he said in matters such as a proposed bridge, or Mr. Bennett might say he was offering an election bridge. Therefore he would not make any definite statement about the bridge. He was, however, in favor of those things which would help Nova Scotia and the Maritimes. The record of his Government, the prime minister declared, showed that to be a fact.

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"How have we served the people since we came into office?" asked Mr. King. This was one of the great issues of the campaign. If a government had served well in the past it would probably do likewise in the future.

"We want the people of Canada to speak out at this election," Mr. King continued, "so that whoever goes to the conference may do so with the voice of Canada behind him." He was referring to the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference, and he asserted that he had tried to get Mr. Bennett to say who he would take to the conference if the Conservatives were returned to power. Mr. Bennett, however, had failed to answer.

Growth of Trade.

The Prime Minister attributed the growth of trade in Canadian ports, in a measure, to the Government regulation which provides for a 10 per cent. reduction in goods entering through these ports under the British preference. He also referred to efforts, which, he said, had been made by the Government to promote trade with the West Indies. He then turned to a discussion of the appointment of the commission on Maritime claims.

"We will continue until every single bit of that report is implemented in letter and spirit," asserted the Prime Minister, with respect to the findings of the Duncan commission. He reasserted that the major recommendations of the commission had already all been carried out.

"The first obligations which we want to meet is to do full justice to those who fought in the war," said Mr. King in referring to Federal responsibilities. In this matter no aid was being asked of the provinces. But if the Government was to continue to pay off the debt and meet its obligations, it could not shoulder the financial responsibilities which properly came within the provincial jurisdiction.

Since 1922, said Mr. King, the Government had contributed, under various heads, to the Province of Nova Scotia the sum of $9,535,466.

This exclusive of amounts payable for pensions and other obligations of a Federal nature.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17086

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal June 25, 1930.

Premier King Sees Decline In Support For the Opposition

Question of Bridge Used As "Political Football" He Tells Audience At Halifax.

By RAY BROWN.
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

HALIFAX, N.S., June 24.—The proposed Halifax-Dartmouth bridge figured in Premier Mackenzie King's speech in the Capital of Nova Scotia tonight. Mr. King brought the matter up after a preceding speaker had declared that this bridge had been used as a "political football".

An interjection which came from the audience that "Mr. Bennett will build the bridge", caught the attention of the Prime Minister, and when it became his turn to speak, he referred to it.

"I hope that you won't have to wait that long," he said, after referring to the interruption. "Mr. Bennett must have a majority to do anything, and where is he going to get it?"

"I ask you, where is he going to get his majority?" repeated the Prime Minister. "He is not going to get it in the Maritime Provinces," he continued. "He is not going to get it in Quebec. He is not going to have as large a following in Ontario. He is not going to get his majority in the West. Well, then, where are you going to get your bridge?"

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The Halifax Chronicle June 25, 1930.

D 17087

HARBOR BRIDGE TO BE GIVEN MOST SYMPATHIC TREATMENT SAYS KING

Bridge To Be Decided On Its Merits, Says Prime Minister; Halifax Members Give Pledge

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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D 17088

Prime Minister Pledges Sympathetic Support For Bridge

RALSTON AND TWO CANDIDATES SPEAK

Prime Minister Is Given Warm Reception At Halifax; Demonstration Is Hearty

By D. LEO DOLAN

"Representations which may be made to the government with respect to any matter, not only the construction of a harbor bridge, will be given most careful consideration and accorded the sympathetic treatment it deserves on its merits."

That was the definite pledge which Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, made to the people of Halifax last night, addressing what was one of the largest political gatherings in the history of this capital city. The declaration was made from the platform at the New Arena Rink before some 3,000 people, who throughout an address of almost two hours' duration, gave the Premier a most rousing reception and throughout the meeting continuously cheered him as he discussed in detail the record of the King administration and outlined the policies which he claimed had made Canada prosperous and contented during the last four years.

TWO CANDIDATES ARE SPEAKERS

Speaking with the Prime Minister last night were Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, E. J. Cragg and Peter R. Jack, the Liberal candidate in Halifax. There was a warmth of greeting and an enthusiasm toward the Liberal leaders that has not been equalled in Halifax in some years. To Hon Mr. Ralston the meeting gave a tremendous ovation while both Mr. Jack and Mr. Cragg were received with loud cheers, the demonstration on their behalf being spontaneous and hearty. It was in many respects an epoch making event, politically, in this city and county, the meeting for size and enthusiasm being unusual and unique.

The messages which the Prime Minister, Col. Ralston and the Liberal candidates gave to Halifax last night were messages outlining work already completed for this port and indicating the trend of the future with respect to the development of Halifax and this constituency.

There was the first of all the vigorous, concise and convincing speech of Mr. Jack, who, making his first political address in this city, told of the development of the port of Halifax within the last two years, or since the advent of the Harbor Commission. Incidentally Mr. Jack demonstrated to that large audience his fine grasp of transportation affairs, his wide knowledge of the needs of Halifax, and to cap the climax of a campaign speech that bristled with information and facts, he made this declaration regarding the much discussed Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge:

"Personally I am of the opinion that the Halifax-Dartmouth bridge scheme as outlined to us can be improved upon, and special engineering reports from other angles are necessary. I think it would be a pity not to have such a bridge as would allow the eastern shore of Nova Scotia ready access by rail to Halifax."

And again Mr. Jack said: "The Halifax Harbor Commissioners are prepared to take the same steps to secure this public utility as did the Montreal Harbor Commissioners and to urge the project upon the government."

This clear cut, definite statement by Mr. Jack caused the audience to break forth into one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of the night.

Hon. Mr. Ralston, in one of the finest addresses he has made in this campaign to date, pledged him self to a continuation of that splendid service he has rendered Nova Scotia and Halifax during the past three and a half years. "We have the same Prime Minister who has ever been the friend of Nova Scotia," said Col. Ralston. "And we are going to have the same government. I'm not looking for a job, but I hope to see the same representative of Nova Scotia in that government. I am going to say that we will continue to deal generously and fairly with Halifax and with Nova Scotia. I recognize that this constituency isn't in the market; it won't sell out to the highest bidder. I believe Halifax will approve of what has been done and show its faith in the work we have attempted to do. There are still many things to be done. I ask you to send to Ottawa Mr. Cragg and Mr. Jack that they may assist in this future effort."

KING GOVERNMENT BUILDS UP PORT

Mr. Cragg appealed to the electors to support those things which had been given to Halifax by the King Government and which he declared had "built up this port and had made possible a return to prosperity by the development of the West Indies trade, the improvement of our harbor facilities and the construction of a new grain elevator". These things, said Mr. Cragg, had come to Halifax in spite of the strenuous opposition of the two Conservative candidates now seeking the suffrage of the people of Halifax. "Whatever excuse there might have been for defeating the Liberal candidates in Halifax in 1925 and 1926, that excuse does not exist today", said Mr. Cragg.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ralston, Mr. Jack and Mr. Cragg were escorted to the Arena by a band and as the parade drove through the streets thousands of people along the line cheered the Liberal leaders again and again. Their entrance into the Arena was the signal for another outburst of cheering which continued until R. M. Fielding, chairman of the gathering, opened the speech making.

Mr. Jack, after predicting the return to power of Premier King, pointed to the many achievements to the credit of the Government, particularly in this constituency. He went on to speak of the work of the Harbor Commission showing that the cargo tonnage to pass through the Port of Halifax had increased from 800,000 in 1926 to 1,850,000 in 1930. Characterizing the Harbor Commission as a "new industry" Mr. Jack said the commission had found employment from time to time for 931 men; had paid out in wages $525,000; had let contracts totalling $4,700,000, and the contractors had employed some 1283 men; had secured money votes from the government totalling $6,000,000 and had bought from Nova Scotian firms materials to the extent of $450,000. He declared that on their official record it was fair criticism to say that neither Mr. Black nor Mr. Quinn had accomplished one thing for the Port of Halifax, and he asked if it were reasonable to send to Ottawa opponents of a government which had done so much for Halifax.

"I say to you tonight in all reverence thank God we had a Ralston at Ottawa", declared Mr. Jack as the audience cheered in hearty approval.

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Visualizing the future development of Halifax Mr. Cragg showed to the audience a program for the development of the port during the next five years, a development that entailed an expenditure of $4,000,000. He characterized the attitude of Mr. Black and Mr. Quinn regarding the harbor bridge as a "bit of political hypocrisy".

Mr. Cragg in his brief address charged that the Conservative candidates in Halifax had opposed the very things which had been of benefit to Halifax. He declared that the life of Nova Scotia depended upon the recommendations of the Duncan Commission and these recommendations had been fulfilled 100 per cent. by the King Government in so far as the Port of Halifax was concerned. He spoke of the new hotel and station which Conservatives had described as "a spite hotel" and asked why his opponents did not support these measures when in parliament. Mr. Cragg predicted a Liberal sweep in Nova Scotia and he asked the people of Halifax to send to Ottawa men in whom the Government had confidence and who had faith in Halifax.

Hon. Mr. Ralston after paying a graceful and eloquent tribute to the Prime Minister went on to speak of the aggressiveness, the business ability and the sincerity of purpose of Messrs. Cragg and Jack. He recalled the election of 1926 when he had been a candidate in Halifax and then asked the people to look back over the last three years and see what had been done for Halifax and Nova Scotia. As he recounted the achievements of the government, the freight rates reduction; the establishment of the West Indies services; the new cold storage plant; the appointment of a harbor commission; the payment of the increased subsidies; the construction of the new hotel and station, Hon. Mr. Ralston declared:

"What would you have said of me, if when I spoke in this very building back in 1926 I had promised all these things", asked Colonel Ralston. "You would undoubtedly have said this was the same old political promise. But today they have been accomplished. They are realities. The Guysboro Railway is now being built and all these things have been done by the King Government".

He went on to speak of the legislation affecting the fisheries recounting again the great strides that had been made by the Government to assis this great Nova Scotia industry and then he turned to the Dunning Budget. He pointed out that it was a Liberal budget with 181 items on the free list and with the tariff on 414 items having been lowered.

The Prime Minister had met the demands of the province in a spirit of good will, said Mr. Ralston and all these things had been accomplished despite the fact that Mr. King had only three supporters from Nova Scotia.

"I am preaching a little sermon to the people of Halifax, and my text is 'by their fruits ye shall know them'," Col. Ralston continued. He said that the government was doing much for the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal industry, and instanced the payment by the whole of Canada of a bonus of $9 1-2 cents a ton on Nova Scotia coal used in the manufacture of steel.

He proceeded with a reference to the British preference, and went on to give some of the arguments voiced by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, in this connection.

A baby in the audience began to cry violently.

"I don't blame the child a bit for crying when it hears Mr. Bennett's argument," quickly interjected Col. Ralston. There was a roar of laughter.

"For the future there are going to be no more promises," Col. Ralston asserted. The treatment which Nova Scotia had received should make Nova Scotia realize that its interests were safe in the hands of the King government. He had been pleased to do what he could for Halifax, as well as for the rest of Nova Scotia, and, at the same time, he had tried not to forget the federal vision. One of the great assets of the Liberal government was that its members believed in and practiced unity, consideration and tolerance for all parts of Canada.

Mr. King's speech was broadcast over the province of Nova Scotia. He spoke of the record of the government, of its efforts on behalf of Halifax and Nova Scotia. He asserted that the government proposed to implement the recommendations of the Duncan Commission to the limit, and that it had already carried out all the major recommendations. He spoke of the British preference.

"When we have a policy to develop trade and help ourselves, and at the same time to build up the British Empire, isn't that a policy worth working for and voting for?" he asked his listeners amidst applause.

The Prime Minister received an ovation when he rose to speak. "I stand before you as a member of a government which has kept its word to the people of Nova Scotia," Mr. King said. He referred to his associations with Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, and said that he considered himself particularly fortunate to have associated in his early political career with two such great Canadians as Laurier and Fielding.

GOVERNMENT HAS SERVED WELL

"How have we served the people since we came into office?" asked Mr. King. This was one of the great issues of the campaign. If a government has served well in the past, it would probably do likewise in the future. He promised that his government would serve the people, in the future as in the past, to the utmost of its ability, if given an opportunity at the coming election.

"We want the people of Canada to spread out at this election," Mr. King continued, "so that whoever goes to the conference may do so with the voice of Canada behind him." He was referring to the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference, and he asserted that he had tried to get Mr. Bennett to say who he would take to the conference if the Conservatives were returned to power. Mr. Bennett, however, had failed to answer.

Coming to a discussion of the Halifax-Dartmouth bridge Mr. King read from a recent statement by Mr. Bennett on this project. "I am not holding out any offers tonight, but I do say that that statement of Mr. Bennett's comes very near constituting a bribe to this constituency," said Mr. King.

Mr. King brought the matter up after a preceding speaker had declared that this bridge had been used as a "political football." An interjection which came from the audience that "Mr. Bennett will build the bridge" caught the attention of the Prime Minister, and when it became his turn to speak, he referred to it.

"I hope that you won't have to wait that long," he said after referring to the interruption. "Mr. Bennett must have a majority to do anything, and where is he going to get it?"

There was laughter and cheers.

"I ask you, where is he going to get his majority?" repeated the Prime Minister. "He is not going to get it in the Maritime Provinces," he continued. "He is not going to get it in Quebec. He is not going to have as large a following in Ontario. He is not going to get his majority in the west. Well then, where are you going to get your bridge?"

The Prime Minister referred to an election advertisement which, he said, had been inserted by the Conservative ex-members for Halifax declaring that "there is progress in Halifax in 1930."

"There is a new hope and a new courage everywhere," the Premier read from the advertisement. Then he paused.

"Do you wonder that I am a happy man?" he queried. "When in the history of any country did a government receive such praise out of the mouths of its opponents?"

There was a roar of applause.

Conditions were not prosperous in Canada in 1921, continued Mr. King. His government had been left with a legacy of debt and a discouraged country. But now, even the opposition was asserting that Canada was prosperous.

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The Prime Minister attributed the growth of trade in Canadian ports, in a measure, to the government regulation which provides for a ten per cent. reduction in goods entering through these ports under the British Preference. He also referred to efforts which, he said, had been made by the Government to promote trade with the West Indies. He then turned to a discussion of the appointment of the Commission on Maritime claims.

TO CONTINUE FOR MARITIMES.

"We will continue until every single bit of that report is implemented in letter and spirit," asserted the Prime Minister, with respect to the findings of the Duncan Commission. He reasserted that the major recommendations of the Commission had already all been carried out.

"The first obligations which we want to meet is to do full justice to those who fought in the war," said Mr. King in referring to Federal responsibilities. In this matter no aid was being asked of the Provinces. But if the government was to continue to pay off the debt and meet its obligations, it could not shoulder the financial responsibilities which properly came within provincial jurisdiction.

Since 1922, said Mr. King, the government had contributed, under various heads, to the Province of Nova Scotia the sum of $9,525,466. This was exclusive of amounts payable for war pensions and other obligations of a Federal nature.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was declaring that he would institute Federal Old Age Pensions, went on Mr. King. But Mr. Bennett knew, asserted the Prime Minister, that the law officers of the Crown had declared that Old Age Pensions were a provincial matter—that they did not come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. If Premier Rhodes would bring in a Provincial Old Age enactment, he would guarantee, said Mr. King, that the Federal Government paid dollar for dollar of the cost.

"We are sympathetic with all these great social questions, and I do not think any government has done more for labor than the present," Mr. King said. He reviewed his own record as Deputy Minister and Minister of Labor stating that he had organized the Federal Department and been the first editor of the Labor Gazette.

Provisions of the budget, Mr. King said, were designed to develop trade between Canada and the West Indies. It would encourage the importation by Canada of West Indies fruit at seasons when fruit and vegetables were scarce in Canada. Provisions increasing the British Preference meant increased trade in the family of the British Commonwealth. Canada was holding out the hand of fellowship to Great Britain.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17091

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Halifax Herald June 25, 1930.

Premier King Tells Halifax People Of Government Record

Liberal Leader Makes Bid for Support of Electorate — Hon. J. L. Ralston and Candidates Speak.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

THE proposed Halifax-Dartmouth bridge figured in Premier Mackenzie King's speech in the capital of Nova Scotia tonight. Mr. King brought the matter up after a preceding speaker had declared that this bridge had been used as "political football." An interjection which came from the audience that "Mr. Bennett will build the bridge" caught the attention of the Prime Minister, and when it became his turn to speak, he referred to it.

NEEDS MAJORITY

"I HOPE that you won't have to wait that long," he said after referring to the interruption. "Mr. Bennett must have a majority to do anything, and where is he going to get it?"

There was laughter and cheers.

"I ask you, where is he going to get his majority?" repeated the Prime Minister. "He is not going to get it in the Maritime Provinces," he continued. "He is not going to get it in Quebec. He is not going to have as large a following in Ontario He is not going to get his majority in the west. Well then, where are you going to get your bridge?"

HAD TO BE CAREFUL

HE had to be very careful, continued Mr. King, as to what he said in matters such as the proposed bridge, or Mr. Bennett might say he was offering an election bribe. Therefore he would not make any definite statement about the bridge. He was, however, in favor of those things which would help Nova Scotia and the Maritimes. The record of his government, the Prime Minister declared, showed that to be a fact.

The meeting which Mr. King addressed here was very large and enthusiastic. An automobile parade through the streets of Halifax preceded the meeting which was held in the new arena rink. Flags hung from the ceiling of the large building, and a platform gay with bunting had been erected on the floor of the rink. There was music from a band, and the entrance of the Prime Minister, accompanied by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, was the signal for singing and cheering.

R. M. FIELDING

THE meeting was presided over by Ronald M. Fielding, President of the Halifax Liberal Association, and the two local candidates, Peter R. Jack and E. J. Cragg, spoke first. They were followed by Col. Ralston.

Mr. King's speech was broadcast over the province of Nova Scotia. He spoke of the record of the government, of its efforts on behalf of Halifax and Nova Scotia. He asserted that the government proposed to implement the recommendations of the Duncan Commission to the limit, and that it had already carried out all the major recommendations. He spoke of the British preference.

"When we have a policy to develop trade and help ourselves, and at the same time to build up the British Empire, isn't that a policy worth working for and voting for?" he asked his listeners amidst applause. He said that the government wanted the people of Canada to speak out on the question of who would go to the Imperial Conference, "so that whoever goes to the conference may do so with the voice of Canada behind him."

WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

LOUD and continuous applause broke forth when Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, was called to speak. He refered to what the present Liberal administration had done for Halifax and for Nova Scotia. Halifax had a new hotel and station, a new cold storage warehouse, a harbor commission, and immigration sheds. Nova Scotia, he asserted, had been given reduced freight rates, new fisheries regulations, a Minister of Fisheries, and assistance in the creation of co-operative fishermen's associations. For every year since 1927 the Government had paid $875,000 additional to the regular provincial subsidy to Nova Scotia, Col. Ralston said.

"I am preaching a little sermon to the people of Halifax, and my text is 'by their fruits ye shall know them'," Col. Ralston continued. He said that the government was doing much for the Nova Scotia steel and coal industry, and instanced the payment by the whole of Canada of a bonus of 49 1-2 cents a ton on Nova Scotia coal used in the manufacture of steel.

PRESENTS ARGUMENTS.

HE proceeded with a reference to the British preference, and went on to give some of the arguments voiced by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, in this connection.

A baby in the audience began to cry violently.

"I don't blame the child a bit for crying when it hears Mr. Bennett's argument," quickly interjected Col. Ralston. There was a roar of laughter.

"For the future there are going to be no more promises," Col. Ralston asserted. The treatment which Nova Scotia had received should make Nova Scotia realize that its interests were safe in the hands of the King government. He had been pleased to do what he could for Halifax, as well as for the rest of Nova Scotia, and, at the same time, he had tried not to forget the federal vision. One of the great assets of the Liberal government was that its members believed in and practiced unity, consideration and tolerance for all parts of Canada.

PREMIER KING.

THE Prime Minister received an ovation when he rose to speak.

"I stand before you as a member of a government which has kept its word to the people of Nova Scotia," Mr. King said. He referred to his associations with Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, and said that he considered himself particularly fortunate to have associated in his early political career with two such great Canadians as Laurier and Fielding.

"How have we served the people since we came into office?" asked Mr. King. This was one of the great issues of the campaign. If a government had served well in the past, it would probably do likewise in the future. He promised that his government would serve the people, in the future as in the past, to the utmost of its ability, if given an opportunity at the coming election.

FAILED TO ANSWER.

"WE want the people of Canada to speak out at this election", Mr. King continued, "so that whoever goes to the conference may do so with the voice of Canada behind him." He was referring to the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference, and he asserted that he had tried to get Mr. Bennett to say who he would take to the conference if the Conservatives were returned to power. Mr. Bennett, however, had failed to answer.

The Prime Minister referred to an election advertisement which, he said, had been inserted by the Conservative ex-members for Halifax declaring that "there is progress in Halifax in 1930."

"There is a new hope and a new courage everywhere," the Premier read from the advertisement. Then he paused.

A HAPPY MAN.

"DO you wonder that I am a happy man?" he queried. "When in the history of any country did a government receive such praise out of the mouths of its opponents?"

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There was a roar of applause.

Conditions were not prosperous in Canada in 1921, continued Mr. King. His government had been left with a legacy of debt and a discouraged country. But now, even the Opposition was asserting that Canada was prosperous.

The Prime Minister attributed the growth of trade in Canadian ports, in a measure, to the government regulation which provides for a ten percent. reduction in goods entering through these ports under the British preference. He also referred to efforts which, he said, had been made by the government to promote trade with the West Indies. He then turned to a discussion of the appointment of the Commission on Maritime claims.

HIS PLEDGE

"WE will continue until every single bit of that report is implemented in letter and spirit," asserted the Prime Minister, with respect to the findings of the Duncan commission. He reasserted that the major recommendations of the commission had already all been carried out.

"The first obligations which we want to meet is to do full justice to those who fought in the war," said Mr. King in referring to federal responsibilities. In this matter no aid was being asked of the provinces. But if the government was to continue to pay off the debt and meet its obligations, it could not shoulder the financial responsibilities which properly came within provincial jurisdiction.

TOTALS NINE MILLIONS

SINCE 1922, said Mr. King, the government had contributed, under various heads, to the province of Nova Scotia the sum of $9,525,466. This was exclusive of amounts payable for war pensions and other obligations of a federal nature.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was declaring that he would institute federal old age pensions, went on Mr. King. But Mr. Bennett knew, asserted the Prime Minister, that the law officers of the crown had declared that old age pensions were a provincial matter—that they did not come within the jurisdiction of the federal government. If Premier Rhodes would bring in a provincial old age enactment he would guarantee, said Mr. King, that the federal government paid dollar for dollar of the cost.

HIS OWN RECORD

"WE are sympathetic with all these great social questions, and I do not think any government has done more for labor than the present," Mr. King said. He reviewed his own record as deputy minister and minister of labor, stating that he had organized the federal labor department and been the first editor of the Labor Gazette.

Provisions of the budget, Mr. King said, were designed to develop trade between Canada and the West Indies. It would encourage the importation by Canada of West Indies fruit at seasons when fruit and vegetables were scarce in Canada. Provisions increasing the British preference meant increased trade in the family of the British commonwealth. Canada was holding out the hand of fellowship to Great Britain.

PETER R. JACK.

ANNOUNCING that the Halifax Harbor Commissioners would urge the Halifax-Dartmouth bridge project upon the Federal government, Peter R. Jack, its chairman and Liberal candidate in Halifax county, set forth his election promises, subscribed to by his running-mate, E. J. Cragg, M.L.A., at the monster meeting at the New Arena last evening.

Mr. Jack also stated that he was of the opinion that the bridge should be so constructed as to give the Eastern Shore access to Halifax by rail.

The Halifax Harbor Commission also has ready a program for the development of the port of Halifax for the next five years, the carrying out of which will make Halifax equal to any port in the world, Mr. Jack further announced.

A bold and sweeping declaration that neither Hon. W. A. Black nor F. P. Quinn, present members, have accomplished "one single thing" for their constituency during their term of office was a third feature of Mr. Jack's address.

In opening his remarks, Mr. Jack thanked the King Government for assistance to the Harbor Commission, and quoted figures on the men employed and money spent since its inception.

If Halifax wants the King Government to develop the port they should not send its opponents to Ottawa, Mr. Jack reasoned. This, however, was the position in which the people of this constituency had been in during the past few years.

Alleging that Hon. Mr. Black and Mr. Quinn had not taken up the Bridge project at Ottawa as they had promised in 1925, he continued:

HIS PLEDGE

"ON May 1, 1929, the Halifax Harbour Commissioners, at the request of the Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge company, heard their public application for permission to build such a structure and through the channels open to us, we secured on August 22, 1929, from the three Departments of Government interested, approval of their scheme.

"Never was there on the part of the company any question of not being able to finance the project. We were always assured that that situation was properly taken care of. However, we did safeguard ourselves by providing that work must start before September 26, 1930. We are now informed that their financing cannot go through unless various guarantees are forthcoming, and while we would not do anything to embarrass this company, the Halifax Harbour Commissioners are prepared to take the same steps to secure this public utility as did the Montreal Harbour Commissioners and to urge the project upon the Government.

"Personally, I am of the opinion that the Halifax-Dartmouth bridge scheme as outlined to us can be improved on. Special engineering reports from other angles are very necessary and I think it would be a pity not to have such a bridge as would allow the Eastern shore of Nova Scotia ready access by rail to Halifax, and there are many other aspects to this whole matter. However, the above statement is quite as far as I would go at the present moment and I can only assure you of my most complete co-operation.

E. J. CRAGG

MR. CRAGG, following Mr. Jack, said he would treat his opponents with every consideration and courtesy though intending to lay bare their public record.

Conservatives had opposed the Duncan Commission, the West Indies treaty and called the Nova Scotian a "spite hotel", Mr. Cragg charged. They had opposed, obstructed and depreciated the development of Halifax, Dartmouth and the county, he said, and felt it would be futile to send back to Ottawa an opponent of the cabinet.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17093

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Calgary Albertan June 25, 1930.

KING DISCUSSES PROPOSED SPAN IN NOVA SCOTIA

Minister of Defence Outlines Government Aids Maritime Province

HALIFAX, N.S., June 25.—The proposed Halifax-Dartmouth bridge figured in Premier Mackenzie King's speech in the capital of Nova Scotia Tuesday night. Mr. King brought the matter up after a preceding speaker had declared that this bridge had been used as "political football"

An interjection which came from the audience that "Mr. Bennett will build the bridge", caught the attention of the Prime Minister, and when it became his turn to speak, he referred to it.

"I hope that you won't have to wait that long," he said after referring to the interruption. "Mr. Bennett must have a majority to do anything, and where is he going to get it?"

Care Needed

He had to be careful, continued Mr. King, as to what he said in matters such as a proposed bridge, or Mr. Bennett might say he was offering an election bridge. He was in favor of those things which would help Nova Scotia and the Maritimes. The record of his Government, the Prime Minister declared, showed that to be a fact.

Peter R. Jack and E. J. Cragg, the Liberal candidates, spoke first dealing with local issues. Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, referred to what the present Liberal administration had done for Halifax and for Nova Scotia. Halifax had a new hotel and station, a new cold storage warehouse, a harbor commission and immigration sheds. Nova Scotia, he asserted, had been given reduced freight rates, new fisheries regulations, a Minister of Fisheries, and assistance in the creation of co-operative fishermen's associations. For every year since 1927 the Government had paid $875,000 additional to the regular provincial subsidy to Nova Scotia.

The Prime Minister referred to an election advertisement which, he said, had been inserted by the Conservative ex-members for Halifax, declaring that "There is progress in Halifax in 1930."

New Hope

"There is a new hope and a new courage everywhere," the Premier read from the advertisement. Then he paused.

"Do you wonder that I am a happy man?" he queried.

"When in the history of any country did a government receive such praise out of the mouths of its opponents."

"The first obligations which we want to meet is to do full justice to those who fought in the war," said Mr. King, in referring to federal responsibilities. In this matter no aid was being asked of the provinces. But if the government was to continue to pay off the debt and meet its obligation, it could not shoulder the financial responsibilities which properly came within the provincial jurisdiction.

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Halifax Chronicle June 25/30

D 17094

HARBOR BRIDGE TO BE GIVEN MOST SYMPATHIC TREATMENT SAYS KING

Bridge To Be Decided On Its Merits, Says Prime Minister; Halifax Members Give Pledge

Prime Minister Pledges Sympathetic Support For Bridge

RALSTON AND TWO CANDIDATES SPEAK

Prime Minister Is Given Warm Reception At Halifax; Demonstration Is Hearty

By D. LEO DOLAN

"Representations which may be made to the government with respect to any matter, not only the construction of a harbor bridge, will be given most careful consideration and accorded the sympathetic treatment it deserves on its merits."

That was the definite pledge which Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, made to the people of Halifax last night, addressing what was one of the largest political gatherings in the history of this capital city. The declaration was made from the platform at the New Arena Rink before some 3,000 people, who throughout an address of almost two hours' duration, gave the Premier a most rousing reception and throughout the meeting continuously cheered him as he discussed in detail the record of the King administration and outlined the policies which he claimed had made Canada prosperous and contented during the last four years.

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D 17095

TWO CANDIDATES ARE SPEAKERS

Speaking with the Prime Minister last night were Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, E. J. Cragg and Peter R. Jack, the Liberal candidate in Halifax. There was a warmth of greeting and an enthusiasm toward the Liberal leaders that has not been equalled in Halifax in some years. To Hon Mr. Ralston the meeting gave a tremendous ovation while both Mr. Jack and Mr. Cragg were received with loud cheers, the demonstration on their behalf being spontaneous and hearty. It was in many respects an epoch making event, politically, in this city and county, the meeting for size and enthusiasm being unusual and unique.

The messages which the Prime Minister, Col. Ralston and the Liberal candidates gave to Halifax last night were messages outlining work already completed for this port and indicating the trend of the future with respect to the development of Halifax and this constituency.

There was the first of all the vigorous, concise and convincing speech of Mr. Jack, who, making his first political address in this city, told of the development of the port of Halifax within the last two years, or since the advent of the Harbor Commission. Incidentally Mr. Jack demonstrated to that large audience his fine grasp of transportation affairs, his wide knowledge of the needs of Halifax, and to cap the climax of a campaign speech that bristled with information and facts, he made this declaration regarding the much discussed Halifax-Dartmouth Bridge:

"Personally I am of the opinion that the Halifax-Dartmouth bridge scheme as outlined to us can be improved upon, and special engineering reports from other angles are necessary. I think it would be a pity not to have such a bridge as would allow the eastern shore of Nova Scotia ready access by rail to Halifax."

And again Mr. Jack said: "The Halifax Harbor Commissioners are prepared to take the same steps to secure this public utility as did the Montreal Harbor Commissioners and to urge the project upon the government."

This clear cut, definite statement by Mr. Jack caused the audience to break forth into one of the most enthusiastic demonstrations of the night.

Hon. Mr. Ralston, in one of the finest addresses he has made in this campaign to date, pledged himself to a continuation of that splendid service he has rendered Nova Scotia and Halifax during the past three and a half years. "We have the same Prime Minister who has ever been the friend of Nova Scotia," said Col. Ralston. "And we are going to have the same government. I'm not looking for a job, but I hope to see the same representative of Nova Scotia in that government. I am going to say that we will continue to deal generously and fairly with Halifax and with Nova Scotia. I recognize that this constituency isn't in the market; it won't sell out to the highest bidder. I believe Halifax will approve of what has been done and show its faith in the work we have attempted to do. There are still many things to be done. I ask you to send to Ottawa Mr. Cragg and Mr. Jack that they may assist in this future effort."

KING GOVERNMENT BUILDS UP PORT

Mr. Cragg appealed to the electors to support those things which had been given to Halifax by the King Government and which he declared had "built up this port and had made possible a return to prosperity by the development of the West Indies trade, the improvement of our harbor facilities and the construction of a new grain elevator". These things, said Mr. Cragg, had come to Halifax in spite of the strenuous opposition of the two Conservative candidates now seeking the suffrage of the people of Halifax. "Whatever excuse there might have been for defeating the Liberal candidates in Halifax in 1925 and 1926, that excuse does not exist today", said Mr. Cragg.

The Prime Minister, Mr. Ralston, Mr. Jack and Mr. Cragg were escorted to the Arena by a band and as the parade drove through the streets thousands of people along the line cheered the Liberal leaders again and again. Their entrance into the Arena was the signal for another outburst of cheering which continued until R. M. Fielding, chairman of the gathering, opened the speech making.

Mr. Jack, after predicting the return to power of Premier King, pointed to the many achievements to the credit of the Government, particularly in this constituency. He went on to speak of the work of the Harbor Commission showing that the cargo tonnage to pass through the Port of Halifax had increased from 800,000 in 1926 to 1,850,000 in 1930. Characterizing the Harbor Commission as a "new industry" Mr. Jack said the commission had found employment from time to time for 931 men; had paid out in wages $525,000; had let contracts totalling $4,700,000, and the contractors had employed some 1283 men; had secured money votes from the government totalling $6,000,000 and had bought from Nova Scotian firms materials to the extent of $450,000. He declared that on their official record it was fair criticism to say that neither Mr. Black nor Mr. Quinn had accomplished one thing for the Port of Halifax, and he asked if it were reasonable to send to Ottawa opponents of a government which had done so much for Halifax.

"I say to you tonight in all reverence thank God we had a Ralston at Ottawa", declared Mr. Jack as the audience cheered in hearty approval.

Visualizing the future development of Halifax Mr. Cragg showed to the audience a program for the development of the port during the next five years, a development that entailed an expenditure of $4,000,000. He characterized the attitude of Mr. Black and Mr. Quinn regarding the harbor bridge as a "bit of political hypocrisy".

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Mr. Cragg in his brief address charged that the Conservative candidates in Halifax had opposed the very things which had been of benefit to Halifax. He declared that the life of Nova Scotia depended upon the recommendations of the Duncan Commission and these recommendations had been fulfilled 100 per cent. by the King Government in so far as the Port of Halifax was concerned. He spoke of the new hotel and station which Conservatives had described as "a spite hotel" and asked why his opponents did not support these measures when in parliament. Mr. Cragg predicted a Liberal sweep in Nova Scotia and he asked the people of Halifax to send to Ottawa men in whom the Government had confidence and who had faith in Halifax.

Hon. Mr. Ralston after paying a graceful and eloquent tribute to the Prime Minister went on to speak of the aggressiveness, the business ability and the sincerity of purpose of Messrs. Cragg and Jack. He recalled the election of 1926 when he had been a candidate in Halifax and then asked the people to look back over the last three years and see what had been done for Halifax and Nova Scotia. As he recounted the achievements of the government, the freight rates reduction; the establishment of the West Indies services; the new cold storage plant; the appointment of a harbor commission; the payment of the increased subsidies; the construction of the new hotel and station. Hon. Mr. Ralston declared:

"What would you have said of me, if when I spoke in this very building back in 1926 I had promised all these things", asked Colonel Ralston. "You would undoubtedly have said this was the same old political promise. But today they have been accomplished. They are realities. The Guysboro Railway is now being built and all these things have been done by the King Government".

He went on to speak of the legislation affecting the fisheries recounting again the great strides that had been made by the Government to assis this great Nova Scotia industry and then he turned to the Dunning Budget. He pointed out that it was a Liberal budget with 181 items on the free list and with the tariff on 414 items having been lowered.

The Prime Minister had met the demands of the province in a spirit of good will, said Mr. Ralston and all these things had been accomplished despite the fact that Mr. King had only three supporters from Nova Scotia.

"I am preaching a little sermon to the people of Halifax, and my text is 'by their fruits ye shall know them'," Col. Ralston continued. He said that the government was doing much for the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal industry, and instanced the payment by the whole of Canada of a bonus of $9 1-2 cents a ton on Nova Scotia coal used in the manufacture of steel.

He proceeded with a reference to the British preference, and went on to give some of the arguments voiced by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, in this connection.

A baby in the audience began to cry violently.

"I don't blame the child a bit for crying when it hears Mr. Bennett's argument," quickly interjected Col. Ralston. There was a roar of laughter.

"For the future there are going to be no more promises," Col. Ralston asserted. The treatment which Nova Scotia had received should make Nova Scotia realize that its interests were safe in the hands of the King government. He had been pleased to do what he could for Halifax, as well as for the rest of Nova Scotia, and, at the same time, he had tried not to forget the federal vision. One of the great assets of the Liberal government was that its members believed in and practiced unity, consideration and tolerance for all parts of Canada.

Mr. King's speech was broadcast over the province of Nova Scotia. He spoke of the record of the government, of its efforts on behalf of Halifax and Nova Scotia. He asserted that the government proposed to implement the recommendations of the Duncan Commission to the limit, and that it had already carried out all the major recommendations. He spoke of the British preference.

"When we have a policy to develop trade and help ourselves, and at the same time to build up the British Empire, isn't that a policy worth working for and voting for?" he asked his listeners amidst applause.

The Prime Minister received an ovation when he rose to speak. "I stand before you as a member of a government which has kept its word to the people of Nova Scotia." Mr. King said. He referred to his associations with Rt. Hon. W. S. Fielding, and said that he considered himself particularly fortunate to have associated in his early political career with two such great Canadians as Laurier and Fielding.

GOVERNMENT HAS SERVED WELL

"How have we served the people since we came into office?" asked Mr. King. This was one of the great issues of the campaign. If a government has served well in the past, it would probably do likewise in the future. He promised that his government would serve the people, in the future as in the past, to the utmost of its ability, if given an opportunity at the coming election.

"We want the people of Canada to spread out at this election," Mr. King continued, "so that whoever goes to the conference may do so with the voice of Canada behind him." He was referring to the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference, and he asserted that he had tried to get Mr. Bennett to say who he would take to the conference if the Conservatives were returned to power. Mr. Bennett, however, had failed to answer.

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Coming to a discussion of the Halifax-Dartmouth bridge Mr. King read from a recent statement by Mr. Bennett on this project. "I am not holding out any offers tonight, but I do say that that statement of Mr. Bennett's comes very near constituting a bribe to this constituency," said Mr. King.

Mr. King brought the matter up after a preceding speaker had declared that this bridge had been used as a "political football." An interjection which came from the audience that "Mr. Bennett will build the bridge" caught the attention of the Prime Minister, and when it became his turn to speak, he referred to it.

"I hope that you won't have to wait that long," he said after referring to the interruption. "Mr. Bennett must have a majority to do anything, and where is he going to get it?"

There was laughter and cheers.

"I ask you, where is he going to get his majority?" repeated the Prime Minister. "He is not going to get it in the Maritime Provinces," he continued. "He is not going to get it in Quebec. He is not going to have as large a following in Ontario. He is not going to get his majority in the west. Well then, where are you going to get your bridge?"

The Prime Minister referred to an election advertisement which, he said, had been inserted by the Conservative ex-members for Halifax declaring that "there is progress in Halifax in 1930."

"There is a new hope and a new courage everywhere," the Premier read from the advertisement. Then he paused.

"Do you wonder that I am a happy man?" he queried. "When in the history of any country did a government receive such praise out of the mouths of its opponents?"

There was a roar of applause.

Conditions were not prosperous in Canada in 1921, continued Mr. King. His government had been left with a legacy of debt and a discouraged country. But now, even the opposition was asserting that Canada was prosperous.

The Prime Minister attributed the growth of trade in Canadian ports, in a measure, to the government regulation which provides for a ten per cent. reduction in goods entering through these ports under the British Preference. He also referred to efforts which, he said, had been made by the Government to promote trade with the West Indies. He then turned to a discussion of the appointment of the Commission on Maritime claims.

TO CONTINUE FOR MARITIMES.

"We will continue until every single bit of that report is implemented in letter and spirit," asserted the Prime Minister, with respect to the findings of the Duncan Commission. He reasserted that the major recommendations of the Commission had already all been carried out.

"The first obligations which we want to meet is to do full justice to those who fought in the war," said Mr. King in referring to Federal responsibilities. In this matter no aid was being asked of the Provinces. But if the government was to continue to pay off the debt and meet its obligations, it could not shoulder the financial responsibilities which properly came within provincial jurisdiction.

Since 1922, said Mr. King, the government had contributed, under various heads, to the Province of Nova Scotia the sum of $9,525,466. This was exclusive of amounts payable for war pensions and other obligations of a Federal nature.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was declaring that he would institute Federal Old Age Pensions, went on Mr. King. But Mr. Bennett knew, asserted the Prime Minister, that the law officers of the Crown had declared that Old Age Pensions were a provincial matter—that they did not come within the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. If Premier Rhodes would bring in a Provincial Old Age enactment, he would guarantee, said Mr. King, that the Federal Government paid dollar for dollar of the cost.

"We are sympathetic with all these great social questions, and I do not think any government has done more for labor than the present," Mr. King said. He reviewed his own record as Deputy Minister and Minister of Labor stating that he had organized the Federal Department and been the first editor of the Labor Gazette.

Provisions of the budget, Mr. King said, were designed to develop trade between Canada and the West Indies. It would encourage the importation by Canada of West Indies fruit at seasons when fruit and vegetables were scarce in Canada. Provisions increasing the British Preference meant increased trade in the family of the British Commonwealth. Canada was holding out the hand of fellowship to Great Britain.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17098

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Prince Albert Herald June 25/30

SAYS BENNETT NEEDS MAJORITY

King Wonders Where Conservative Leader Will Get Majority

(By Canadian Press)

Halifax, N. S., June 24.—The proposed Halifax-Dartmouth bridge figured in Premier Mackenzie King's speech in the capital of Nova Scotia last night. Mr. King brought the matter up after a preceding speaker had declared that this bridge had been used as a "political football." An interjection which came from the audience that "Mr. Bennett will build the bridge," caught the attention of the prime minister, and when it became his turn to speak he referred to it.

"I hope that you won't have to wait that long," he said after referring to the interruption. "Mr. Bennett must have a majority to do anything, and where is he going to get it?"

There was laughter and cheers.

Majority

"I ask you where is he going to get his majority?" repeated the prime minister. "He is not going to get it in the Maritime provinces," he continued. "He is not going to get it in Quebec. He is not going to have as large a following in Ontario. He is not going to get his majority in the west. Well, then, where are you going to get your bridge?"

He had to be careful, continued Mr. King, as to what he said in matters such as a proposed bridge, or Mr. Bennett might say he was offering an election bribe. Therefore he would not make any definite statement about the bridge. He was, however, in favor of those things which would help Nova Scotia and the Maritimes. The record of his government, the prime minister declared, showed that to be a fact.

The meeting which Mr. King addressed here was very large and enthusiastic.

Mr. King's speech was broadcast over the province of Nova Scotia. He spoke of the record of the government, of its efforts on behalf of Halifax and Nova Scotia. He asserted that the government proposed to implement the recommendations of the Duncan commission to the limit, and that it had already carried out all the major recommendations. He spoke of the British preference.

"When we have a policy to develop trade, and help ourselves, and at the same time to build up the British Empire, isn't that a policy worth working for and voting for?" he asked his listeners amidst applause. He said the government wanted the people of Canada to speak out on the question of who would go to the Imperial Conference. "so that whoever goes to the conference may do so with the voice of Canada behind him."

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SUBJECT

P.M.

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal June 26, 1930.

Promoting Empire Trade Important Premier King Says

Budget With Increased British Preference Issue of the Campaign He Tells Audience.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

KENTVILLE, N.S., June 25.—Through the beautiful Annapolis valley—the land of Evangeline—Premier Mackenzie King came to Kentville tonight for his farewell meeting in Nova Scotia.

The meeting took place in the heart of the apple-growing country of Nova Scotia, the constituency of Hants Kings. Great quantities of apples are shipped from the district to Great Britain.

Mr. King seized the opportunity to stress the importance of promoting Empire trade. The budget with its provisions for increased British preference, he spoke of as a great issue of the campaign.

He had been somewhat concerned, the Prime Minister said, because of some temporary unemployment arising out of the stock market crash and the failure of the wheat to move out of Canada. He was pleased, however, to note signs of prosperity as he went through Canada. Conditions were improving, and Canada was in a better position than other countries.

He spoke of the income tax reductions, decreases in the sales tax, the disappearance of which he predicted if the Government was returned to power, the abolition of the nuisance taxes, and decreases in postage.

"If you will add together what has been remitted to the people of Canada in taxes during the past five years, you will find it comes to something like $118,000,000," Mr. King said.

"If there has been one desire of the Government above another it has been to remove all grievances that have grown up between the provinces and the Dominion—to bring about unity and prosperity," Mr. King asserted.

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen June 26, 1930.

Monster Crowd Greets Premier In Kentville, N.S

Prime Minister Seizes Opportunity to Stress Importance of Promoting Empire Trade.

British Preference One Of Issues of Campaign

Tells Audience Defeat of Govt. Means Defeat of Budget Provisions.

(Canadian Press).

KENTVILLE, N.S., June 25.—Through the beautiful Annapolis Valley—the land of Evangeline—Premier Mackenzie King came to Kentville tonight for his farewell meeting in Nova Scotia. It proved to be a monster gathering, easily one of the largest which the Prime Minister has addressed, and his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme.

The meeting took place in the heart of the apple-growing country of Nova Scotia, the constituency of Hants-Kings. Great quantities of apples are shipped from the district to Great Britain.

Mr. King seized the opportunity to stress the importance of promoting Empire trade. The budget, with its provisions for increased British preference, he spoke of as a great issue of the campaign.

Canada's Trade Position.

Canada was a great trading country, the Prime Minister told his audience. In support of the statement he presented figures which he had just received from Ottawa. These showed that Canada stood fifth among the nations of the world in amount of exports, fifth in imports, and fifth in total trade in the year 1929, the latest year for which complete figures were available. The countries leading Canada in total trade were the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Then came the Dominion.

The British market was all-important, the Prime Minister told his listeners, and he criticized remarks which he said had been made by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, with respect to the use which should be made of tariffs to secure trade.

The record of the government, in finance as well as in other respects, occupied the attention of Mr. King. He spoke of the income tax reductions, decreases in the sales tax, the disappearance of which he predicted if the government were returned to power, the abolition of the nuisance taxes, and decreases in postage.

Remission of Taxes.

"If you will add together what has been remitted to the people of Canada in taxes during the past five years, you will find it comes to something like $118,000,000," Mr. King asserted.

"If there has been one desire of the government above another it has been to remove all grievances that have grown up between the provinces and the Dominion—to bring about unity and prosperity," Mr. King asserted. "Without unity you can never have prosperity." He went on to deal with return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces, which he regarded as an achievement of the present government.

Maritime Rights.

Then Mr. King dealt with the problems of Maritime rights and the appointment of the Duncan commission. He went into the question of old age pensions, asserting that, under the constitution the Dominion government could not administer a federal old age pensions scheme. But the Dominion government could give grants for any purpose, and this was what had been done.

"If the province of Nova Scotia will pass an old age pension law, we will give dollar for dollar to the amount of its cost," declared Mr. King. But, he continued, Hon. R. B. Bennett was asserting that, if he was returned to power, he would bring in an old age pension law.

"Let Mr. Bennett be above board," said the Prime Minister. "If there is one class of people whom we should not deceive or raise vain hopes in the hearts of, it is those people who have reached the age of 70 years or thereabouts." Mr. Bennett knew that there could not be a federal old age law without an amendment to the B.N.A. Act, and such an amendment was a difficult thing to obtain, said the Premier.

Provincial Law Needed.

"No," he added, amid applause, "if you want old age pensions, tell Mr. Rhodes to pass a provincial law and in three months you can have them."

The final financial adjustments between the Dominion and provincial governments were yet to be made, Mr. King told his audience, and he drew its attention to the fact that Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, who was one of the members of the Duncan Commission, now had a seat in cabinet. Mr. MacMillan knew more about Maritime claims than any man in Canada, and his appointment should be a great help to the Maritimes in the equitable adjustment of these matters. If Mr. Bennett was returned it meant that such men as Col. Ralston and Dr. MacMillan would go out of office. Where would the Maritime Provinces stand then? Who would Mr. Bennett bring in from the Maritime Provinces to replace them? "I think you should know that," Mr. King asserted, and there was a round of applause.

The Budget.

The budget came in for some attention from Mr. King.

He said that the people of Great Britain were elated with the budget and they were waiting to see what would happen in Canada. But he warned his listeners that defeat of the government meant defeat of the budget with its provisions for increased trade with Great Britain. The big issue in the campaign was the British preference, and it was of the greatest importance, Mr. King said, that Canada should retain the market of the Mother Country.

Mr. Bennett had said: "I want preference for preference," continued Mr. King. But Great Britain did not believe in tariffs. How could Mr. Bennett get a preference in the British market? Speaking at Winnipeg, continued Mr. King, the Conservative leader had said he would use tariffs to "blast a way to trade," to fight for the markets. "That is the language of war," Mr. King asserted. The Liberal party did not believe trade was war. It believed trade was exchange.

The Prime Minister was preceded by Hon. J. L. Ralston, minister of national defence. Col. Ralston aroused amusement when, after reading some of the campaign pledges of Mr Bennett, he queried his audence: "Did you ever read a patent medicine advertisement, there's everything in it?"

Mr. Bennett, he said, was going to build the Hudson Bay Railway which was already built, and was promising aid to the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific, which had already been given by the Liberal government.

J. L. Ilsley, former member for Hants-Kings, and Liberal candidate in the constituency, made a brief speech in which he referred to the distinguished record of the Prime Minister and Col. Ralston.

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D 17101

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Halifax Chronicle June 26, 1930

Valley Meeting Sets New Standard For Crowds And Great Enthusiasm

Prime Minister King Deals With Record Of Government And What It Has Done For Nova Scotia; Hon. J. L. Ralston Tells Of How Duncan Suggestions Have Been Carried Out

By D. LEO DOLAN.

KENTVILLE, June 25—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, closed his Nova Scotian tour, tonight, addressing the third and the largest gathering he has faced in this Province. Tonight, the Arena Rink was jammed to capacity with a crowd estimated at nearly four thousand people, and throughout an address of almost two hours duration, the Prime Minister laid down the policy of his administration, past, present and future in a manner that at times caused the audience to cheer loud and long in its apparent approval of his Government. It was a meeting that set a new standard for attendance and enthusiasm in the Valley and particularly was the gathering vocal in its applause of the Prime Minister as he touched on the importance of trade within the Empire, a subject dear to the apple growers of this part of Canada, whose natural trend is to the markets of the United Kingdom, where the great products of Kings and Hants have been sent for many years.

Three speakers addressed this great meeting—Mr. Ilsley, the Liberal candidate in Hants-Kings; Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, and the Prime Minister. I have attended all three meetings addressed by the Prime Minister and Col. Ralston in Nova Scotia and during the course of many years activity in political campaigns have seen many great meetings in this province, but none to excel and few to equal the great gathering in Kentville tonight.

Mr. Ilsley was given a royal welcome by his constituents tonight, the audience cheering for several minutes when he arose to speak. Then when the Prime Minister and Col. Ralston paid to Mr. Ilsley tributes graceful and eloquent, the audience roared its approval. Col. Ralston, too, has been accorded tremendous ovations on this tour, but tonight the Valley people cheered him lustily and received him with an acclaim that was outstanding in its enthusiasm and warmth.

DUNCAN REPORT IS IMPLEMENTED.

While the Prime Minister delivered what I think was his most inspiring message since his arrival in Nova Scotia, Col. Ralston, tonight, made a speech that ranks among the finest he has ever delivered. Particularly effective was Col. Ralston's incisive and aggressive criticism of the Conservative party's attempt to belittle the efforts of the Government to implement the Duncan Report. He characterized the publicity agents of the Tory party in this province as "modern Rip Van Winkles who have been asleep for three years," and as he recounted item after item that had been implemented in that report, Col. Ralston drew from the audience round after round of applause.

It was a striking indictment of the Conservative propoganda in this province—a speech that bristled with facts and figures to prove the contention that the King Government has implemented every major recommendation made by the Duncan Commission and had indeed gone further and placed on the statute books of this country legislation of far greater importance to Nova Scotia than was ever suggested in the Duncan Report.

After thanking the Liberals of Hants-Kings for sending to Ottawa Mr. Ilsley and briefly referring to his record in the House, Col. Ralston turned at once to a discussion of the Duncan Report and the legislation that followed. Reading from the Halifax Herald advertisement complaining that the Duncan recommendations had not been fulfilled in entirety, Col. Ralston declared that "Rip Van Winkle couldn't have done anything worse in the way of publicity."

DOES MORE THAN REPORT ASKS

"The Conservative party in this province is rubbing its eyes and I won't be surprised if they promise next to give you free schools or build a railway from Halifax to Montreal," said Col. Ralston, amid shouts of laughter. "Why, all these things they enumerate have been done for three years or more," and he went on to speak of the freight rates reductions, the increased subsidies, the assistance to the fisheries and the assistance to the coal and steel industries, and the inclusion of the D. A. R. in the freight rates legislation.

"You can't make a scorecard of these things," he continued. "They have been done already, and now three years too late, the Conservatives tell you of a resolution passed at Winnipeg that they will implement a report already implemented in the things that really matter for the Maritimes. The big questions that have made for our prosperous conditions have been settled and dealt with."

He went on to tell of the things that had been done which had never been mentioned in the Duncan Report, such as the West Indies Trade Treaty, the building of the Guysboro Railway, and the establishment of the West Indies line of steamers, while in connection with coal, the Government had gone far beyond the recommendations of the Duncan Report in the matter of subventions and assistance to coking plants.

PROMISES MUCH ALREADY DONE

Discussing Mr. Bennett's promises, Mr. Ralston said the leader of the opposition had given to the country a conglomeration of words and little else. He had promised to build the Hudson Bay Railroad, a work already completed, and had promised to develop ports already improved with modern facilities on the Atlantic and Pacific.

KENTVILLE, June 25 — (By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)—Premier MacKenzie King came to Kentville tonight for his farewell meeting in Nova Scotia. It proved to be a monster gathering, easily one of the largest which the Prime Minister has addressed, and his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. The meeting took place in the heart of the apple growing country of Nova Scotia, the constituency of Hants-Kings. Great quantities of apples are shipped from the district to Great Britain. Mr. King seized the opportunity to stress the importance of promoting Empire trade. The Budget, with its provisions for increased British Preference he spoke of as a great issue of the campaign, and he emphasized the point that defeat of the budget meant negation of the proposals contained therein.

Canada was a great trading country, the Prime Minister told his audience. In support of the statement, he presented figures which he had just received from Ottawa. These showed that Canada stood fifth among the nations of the world in amount of exports, fifth in imports, and fifth in total trade in the year 1929, the latest year for which complete figures were available. The countries leading Canada in total trade were the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Then came the Dominion.

BRITISH MARKET ALL IMPORTANT

The British market was all important, the Prime Minister told his listeners, and he criticized remarks which he said had been made by Hon. R. B. Bennett, with respect to the use which should be made of tariffs to secure trades. Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister declared, demanded "preference for preference". What did he propose to do with a country which was opposed to tariffs. It was not the part of Canada to demand that Great Britain introduce a tariff in order that he might give Canada a preference. Canada had no right to suggest such a thing, Mr. King asserted.

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"Let Mr. Bennett be above board, asserted the Prime Minister in discussing the question of old age pensions. The Conservative leader, he continued, was asserting that, if returned to power, he (Mr. Bennett) would bring in a federal old age pension scheme. Mr. Bennett knew very well, Mr. King asserted, that the law offices of the crown had ruled that such an act was unconstitutional. There would have to be an amendment to the constitution of Canada before a federal old age pension law could be effective, and Mr. Bennett knew it.

"If there is one class of people which we should not deceive or raise vain hopes in the heart of, it is those people who have reached the age of seventy years or thereabouts," continued the Premier.

He told his listeners that if they wanted old age pensions they should tell Premier Rhodes to bring in a provincial law. Then the Dominion would, within three months, pay dollar for dollar of the cost.

This declaration aroused great ap-

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

St. John Telegraph-Journal June 26, 1930

PREMIER KING ENDS N. S. TOUR WITH KENTVILLE SPEECH

Addresses Gathering in Heart of the Annapolis Apple Growing Country

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

KENTVILLE, N. S., June 25—Through the beautiful Annapolis Valley—the land of Evangeline—Premier Mackenzie King came to Kentville tonight for his farewell meeting in Nova Scotia. It proved to be a monster grouping, easily one of the largest which the Prime Minister has addressed, and his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme.

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FIFTH POSITION

Canada was a great trading country, the Prime Minister told his audience. In support of the statement, he presented figures which he had just received from Ottawa. These showed that Canada stood fifth among the nations of the world in amount of exports, fifth in imports, and fifth in total trade in the year 1929, the latest year for which complete figures were available. The countries leading Canada in total trade were the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Then came the Dominion.

BRITISH MARKET

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The Prime Minister was preceded by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence.

J. L. Ilsley, former member for Hants-Kings and Liberal candidate in the constituency, gave a brief speech in which he referred to the distinguished record of the Prime Minister and Col. Ralston.

TREATMENT OF VETS.

"Treatment of ex-service men must be kept above the realm of party politics," Col. Ralston told his hearers. This was the view the Government held now and had always held. Thus legislation affecting the returned soldier was considered by an impartial committee of parliament, and the result had been the very most advanced provisions for the care of returned men.

He proposed, said Col. Ralston, to deal with an advertisement which appeared in this morning's edition of The Halifax Herald. He did not usually advertise the Herald, he continued, but he proposed to give it some free advertising this evening. He had read the advertisement, which stated among other things, that the Conservative party undertook to implement the recommendations of the Duncan Commission report. This statement made him rub his eyes and look again.

"I thought I must have got hold of an old copy of the paper," he said, "but no, it was this morning's edition. Rip Van Winkle couldn't have done any worse if he had been in the publicity bureau of the Halifax Herald or the Conservative party," asserted Col. Ralston, while the audience roared with laughter.

The recommendations of the Duncan Report had been implemented. Some of them were implemented three years ago. Every single recommendation which affected the people had been carried out. Some of them had been more than carried out. And yet the Conservative party was now undertaking to implement this report. "What are the recommendations which affect the people," he asked. "They are the regulations applicable to coal and steel, to freight rates, to provincial subsidies." There might be some recommendations which had not been carried out, but were not these recommendations which affected the people.

HOW IMPLEMENTED

The Minister of National Defence went on to tell the meeting what had been done by the Government to implement the report. He said that in the past four years the Government had paid to the province of Nova Scotia, approximately $3,500,000 in increased subsidies. The last installment of $75,000 would be paid to Nova Scotia by the end of the present financial year.

"I'm not sure that you've got the benfit of that three millions, but if you have not, blame the people to whom it was paid," exclaimed Col. Ralston. Then he concluded:

"I just want to tell that Rip-Van Winkle up in The Herald office that he had better wake up," and again there was laughter.

OVATION FOR PREMIER

Mr. King received a tremendous ovation when he rose to speak. There was a roar of applause, the audience rose and three cheers were given for the Liberal leader. A pot of flowers which obstructed the view of some of the audience was hurriedly removed after protests were called out. When he started to speak the applause gave way to an attentive hearing, now and then punctuated with applause. A tribute by the Prime Minister to Col. Ralston met with a hearty response.

He had been somewhat concerned, went on the Prime Minister, because of some temporary unemployment arising out of the stock market crash and the failure of the wheat to move out of Canada. He was pleased, however, to note signs of prosperity as he went through Canada. Conditions were improving, and Canada was in a better position than other countries.

The record of the Government, in finance as well as in other respects, occupied attention of Mr. King. He spoke of the income tax reductions, decreases in the sales tax, the disappearance of which he predicted if the Government was returned, the abolition of the nuisance taxes and decrease in postage.

"If you will add together what has been remitted to the people of Canada in taxes during the past five years, you will find it comes to something like $118,000,000," Mr. King asserted.

FOR UNITY.

"If there has been one desire of the Government above another it has been to remove all grievances that have grown up between the provinces and the Dominion—to bring about unity and prosperity," Mr. King said. "Without unity you can never have prosperity."

He went on to deal with return of the natural resources to the western provinces, which he regarded as an achievement of the present Government. He expressed the opinion that relations between the provinces and the Dominion were happier than at any time since Confederation.

Then Mr. King dealt with the problems of Maritime rights and the appointment of the Duncan Commission. He went into the question of old age pensions, asserting, under the constitution, the Dominion Government could not administer a Federal old age pensions scheme. But the Dominion Government could give grants for any purpose and this was what had been done.

"If the province of Nova Scotia will pass an old age pension law, we will give dollar for dollar to the amount of its cost," declared Mr. King. But, he continued, Hon. R. B. Bennett was asserting that, if he was returned to power, he would bring in an old age pension law.

"Let Mr. Bennett be aboveboard," said the Prime Minister. "If there is

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one class of people which we should not deceive or raise vain hopes in the hearts of, it is these people who have reached the age of 70 years or thereabouts." Mr. Bennett knew that there could not be a Federal old age law without an amendment to the B. N. A. Act, and such an amendment was difficult to obtain, said the Premier.

"No," he added, amid applause, "if you want old age pensions tell Mr. Rhodes to pass a provincial law and in three months you can have them."

The final financial adjustments between the Dominion and Provincial Governments were yet to be made, Mr. King told his audience, and he drew its attention to the fact that Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, who was one of the members of the Duncan Commission, now had a seat in the cabinet. Mr. MacMillan knew more about Maritime claims than any man in Canada, and his appointment should be a great help to the Maritimes in the equitable adjustment of these matters. If Mr. Bennett was returned it meant that such men as Col. Ralston and Dr. MacMillan would go out of office. Where would the Maritime Provinces stand then. Who would Mr. Bennett bring in from the Maritime Provinces to replace them. "I think you should know that," Mr. King asserted.

The budget came in for some attention. He said that the people of Great Britain were elated with the budget, and they were waiting to see what would happen in Canada. But he warned his listeners that defeat of the Government meant defeat of the budget with its provisions for increased trade with Great Britain. The big issue in the campaign was the British preference, and it was of the greatest importance, Mr. King said, that Canada should retain the market of the Mother Country.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17105

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph June 26, 1930

KING RIDICULES CAMPAIGN PLEDGE OF TORY LEADER

Asserts Bennett Cannot Pass Pensions Law Without Changing Constitution

AT KENTVILLE, N.S.

Warns That Benefits From British Preference Will Be Lost If Tories Win

Kentville, N.S., June 26—(By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)—Through the beautiful Annapolis Valley—the Land of Evangeline — Premier Mackenzie King came to Kentville last night for his farewell meeting in Nova Scotia. It proved to be a monster gathering, easily one of the largest which the Prime Minister has addressed, and his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. The meeting took place in the heart of the apple-growing country of Nova Scotia, the constituency of Hants-Kings. Great quantities of apples are shipped from the district to Great Britain. Mr. King seized the opportunity to stress the importance of promoting Empire trade. The budget with its provisions for increased British preference, he spoke of as a great issue of the campaign and he emphaiszed the point that defeat of the budget meant negation of the proposals contained therein.

Canada was a great trading country, the Prime Minister told his audience. In support of the statement he presented figures which he had just received from Ottawa. These showed that Canada stood fifth among the nations of the world in amount of export, fifth in imports, and fifth in total trade in the year 1929. The latest year for which complete figures were available. The countries leading Canada in total trade were the United States the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Then came the Dominion.

Old Age Pensions

The British market was all-important, the Prime Minister told his listeners, and he criticized remarks which he said had been made by Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, with respect to the use which should be resmade of tariffs to secure trade. Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister declared, demanded "preference for preference.' What did he propose to do with a country which was opposed to tariffs. It was not the part of Canada to demand that Great Britain introduce a tariff in order that he might give Canada a preference. Canada had no right to suggest such a thing, Mr. King asserted.

"Let Mr. Bennett be above board, asserted the Prime Minister, in discussing the question of old age pensions. The Conservative leader, he continued, was asserting that if returned to power, he (Mr. Bennett) would bring in a federal old age pension scheme. Mr. Bennett knew very well, Mr. King asserted, that the law officers of the Crown had ruled that such an act wes unconstitutional. There has to be an amendment to the constitution of Canada before a federal old age pension law could be effective, and Mr. Bennett knew it. "If there is one class e-people which we should not d ceive or raise vain hopes in the heart of, it is those people who have reached the age of seventy years or thereabouts," continued the Premier. He told his listeners that if they wanted old age pensions they should tell Premier Rhodes to bring in a provincial law. Then the Dominion would, within three months, pay dollar for dollar of the cost.

This declaration aroused great applause.

Tory Patent Medicine

The Prime Minister was preceded by Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence. Col. Ralston aroused amusement when, after reading some of the campaign pledges of Mr. Bennett, he queried his audience "Did you ever read a patent medicine advertisement. There's everything in it." Mr. Bennett, he said, was going to build the Hudson Bay Railway which was already built, and was promising aid to the ports on Atlantic and Pacific, which had already been given by the Liberal government.

J. L. Ilsey, former member for Hants-Kings, and Liberal candidate in the constituency, made a brief speech in which he referred to the distinguished record of the Prime Minister and Col. Ralston.

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Calgary Albertan June 26, 1930.

DOMINION FIFTH IN EXPORTS FOR 1929, SAYS KING

Premier States Canada Also Fifth in World With Total Trade

TALKS IN EAST

Need of Empire Co-operation Strongly Urged; Budget Benefits Outlined

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

KENTVILLE, N.S., June 26.—Through the beautiful Annapolis Valley—Premier Mackenzie King came to Kentville Wednesday night for his farewell meeting in Nova Scotia. It proved to be a monster gathering, easily one of the largest which the Prime Minister has addressed, and his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. The meeting took place in the heart of the apple growing country of Nova Scotia, the constituency of Hants-King. Great quantities of apples are shipped from the district to Great Britain. Mr. King seized the opportunity to stress the importance of promoting Empire trade.

He spoke of the budget as a great issue of the campaign, and he emphasized the point that defeat of the budget meant negation of the proposals contained therein.

Canada was a great trading country, the Prime Minister told his audience. In support of the statement he presented figures which he just had received from Ottawa. These showed that Canada stood fifth among the nations of the world in amount of exports, fifth in imports, and fifth in total trade in the year 1929, the latest year for which complete figures were available. The countries leading Canada in total were the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Then came the Dominion.

Important Market

The British market was all-important, the Prime Minister told his listeners, and he criticized remarks which he said had been made by Right Hon. R. B. Bennett, with respect to the use which should be made of tariffs to secure trade. Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister declared, demanded "preference for preference." What did he propose to do with a country which was opposed to tariffs? It was not the part of Canada to demand that Great Britain introduce a tariff in order that it might give Canada a preference. Canada had no right to suggest such a thing, Mr. King asserted.

"Let Mr. Bennett be above board," declared the Prime Minister in discussing the question of old age pensions. The Conservative leader, he continued, was claiming that, if returned to power, he (Mr. Bennett) would bring in a Federal old age pension scheme. Mr. Bennett knew very well, Mr. King asserted, that the law officers of the crown had ruled that such an act was unconstitutional. There had to be an amendment to the constitution of Canada before a Federal old age pension law could be effective, and Mr. Bennett knew it. "If there is one class of people which we should not deceive or raise vain hopes in the heart of, it is those people who have reached the age of 70 years or thereabouts, continued the Premier. He told his listeners that if they wanted old age pensions they should tell Premier Rhodes to bring in a provincial law. Then the Dominion would, within three months, pay dollar for dollar of the cost.

Conditions Better

He had been somewhat concerned, went on the Prime Minister, because of some temporary unemployment arising out of the stock market crash and the failure of the wheat to move out of Canada. He was pleased, however, to note signs of prosperity as he went through Canada. Conditions were improving, and Canada was in a better position than other countries.

The record of the government, in finance as well as in other respects, occupied the attention of Mr. King. He spoke of the income tax reductions, decreases in the sales tax, the disappearance of which he predicted if the Government was returned to power, the abolition of the nuisance taxes, and decreases in postage.

"If you will add together what has been remitted to the people of Canada in taxes during the past five years, you will find it comes to something like $118,000,000." Mr. King asserted.

"If there has been one desire of the Government above another it has been to remove all grievances that have grown up between the provinces and the Dominion—to bring about unity and prosperity. Without unity you can never have prosperity." He went on to deal with the return of the natural resources to the Western provinces, which he regarded as an achievement of the present Government. He expressed the opinion that relations between the provinces and the Dominion were happier than at any time since Confederation.

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Halifax Chronicle June 26/30

D 17107

4,000 Hear King At Kentville

Valley Meeting Sets New Standard For Crowds And Great Enthusiasm

Prime Minister King Deals With Record Of Government And What It Has Done For Nova Scotia; Hon. J. L. Ralston Tells Of How Duncan Suggestions Have Been Carried Out

By D. LEO DOLAN.

KENTVILLE, June 25—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister, closed his Nova Scotian tour, tonight, addressing the third and the largest gathering he has faced in this Province. Tonight, the Arena Rink was jammed to capacity with a crowd estimated at nearly four thousand people, and throughout an address of almost two hours duration, the Prime Minister laid down the policy of his administration, past, present and future in a manner that at times caused the audience to cheer loud and long in its apparent approval of his Government. It was a meeting that set a new standard for attendance and enthusiasm in the Valley and particularly was the gathering vocal in its applause of the Prime Minister as he touched on the importance of trade within the Empire, a subject dear to the apple growers of this part of Canada, whose natural trend is to the markets of the United Kingdom, where the great products of Kings and Hants have been sent for many years.

Three speakers addressed this great meeting—Mr. Ilsley, the Liberal candidate in Hants-Kings; Hon. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, and the Prime Minister. I have attended all three meetings addressed by the Prime Minister and Col. Ralston in Nova Scotia and during the course of many years activity in political campaigns have seen many great meetings in this province, but none to excel and few to equal the great gathering in Kentville tonight.

Mr. Ilsley was given a royal welcome by his constituents tonight, the audience cheering for several minutes when he arose to speak. Then when the Prime Minister and Col. Ralston paid to Mr. Ilsley tributes graceful and eloquent, the audience roared its approval. Col. Ralston, too, has been accorded tremendous ovations on this tour, but tonight the Valley people cheered him lustily and received him with an acclaim that was outstanding in its enthusiasm and warmth.

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DUNCAN REPORT IS IMPLEMENTED.

While the Prime Minister delivered what I think was his most inspiring message since his arrival in Nova Scotia, Col. Ralston, tonight, made a speech that ranks among the finest he has ever delivered. Particularly effective was Col. Ralston's incisive and aggressive criticism of the Conservative party's attempt to belittle the efforts of the Government to implement the Duncan Report. He characterized the publicity agents of the Tory party in this province as "modern Rip Van Winkles who have been asleep for three years," and as he recounted item after item that had been implemented in that report, Col. Ralston drew from the audience round after round of applause.

It was a striking indictment of the Conservative propoganda in this province—a speech that bristled with facts and figures to prove the contention that the King Government has implemented every major recommendation made by the Duncan Commission and had indeed gone further and placed on the statute books of this country legislation of far greater importance to Nova Scotia than was ever suggested in the Duncan Report.

After thanking the Liberals of Hants-Kings for sending to Ottawa Mr. Ilsley and briefly referring to his record in the House, Col. Ralston turned at once to a discussion of the Duncan Report and the legislation that followed. Reading from the Halifax Herald advertisement complaining that the Duncan recommendations had not been fulfilled in entirety, Col. Ralston declared that "Rip Van Winkle couldn't have done anything worse in the way of publicity."

DOES MORE THAN REPORT ASKS

"The Conservative party in this province is rubbing its eyes and I won't be surprised if they promise next to give you free schools or build a railway from Halifax to Montreal," said Col. Ralston, amid shouts of laughter. "Why, all these things they enumerate have been done for three years or more," and he went on to speak of the freight rates reductions, the increased subsidies, the assistance to the fisheries and the assistance to the coal and steel industries, and the inclusion of the D. A. R. in the freight rates legislation.

"You can't make a scorecard of these things," he continued. "They have been done already, and now three years too late, the Conservatives tell you of a resolution passed at Winnipeg that they will implement a report already implemented in the things that really matter for the Maritimes. The big questions that have made for our prosperous conditions have been settled and dealt with."

He went on to tell of the things that had been done which had never been mentioned in the Duncan Report, such as the West Indies Trade Treaty, the building of the Guysboro Railway, and the establishment of the West Indies line of steamers, while in connection with coal, the Government had gone far beyond the recommendations of the Duncan Report in the matter of subventions and assistance to coking plants.

PROMISES MUCH ALREADY DONE

Discussing Mr. Bennett's promises, Mr. Ralston said the leader of the opposition had given to the country a conglomeration of words and little else. He had promised to build the Hudson Bay Railroad, a work already completed, and had promised to develop ports already improved with modern facilities on the Atlantic and Pacific.

KENTVILLE, June 25 — (By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)—Premier MacKenzie King came to Kentville tonight for his farewell meeting in Nova Scotia. It proved to be a monster gathering, easily one of the largest which the Prime Minister has addressed, and his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme. The meeting took place in the heart of the apple growing country of Nova Scotia, the constituency of Hants-Kings. Great quantities of apples are shipped from the district to Great Britain. Mr. King seized the opportunity to stress the importance of promoting Empire trade. The Budget, with its provisions for increased British Preference he spoke of as a great issue of the campaign, and he emphasized the point that defeat of the budget meant negation of the proposals contained therein.

Canada was a great trading country, the Prime Minister told his audience. In support of the statement, he presented figures which he had just received from Ottawa. These showed that Canada stood fifth among the nations of the world in amount of exports, fifth in imports, and fifth in total trade in the year 1929, the latest year for which complete figures were available. The countries leading Canada in total trade were the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Then came the Dominion.

BRITISH MARKET ALL IMPORTANT

The British market was all important, the Prime Minister told his listeners, and he criticized remarks which he said had been made by Hon. R. B. Bennett, with respect to the use which should be made of tariffs to secure trades. Mr. Bennett, the Prime Minister declared, demanded "preference for preference". What did he propose to do with a country which was opposed to tariffs. It was not the part of Canada to demand that Great Britain introduce a tariff in order that he might give Canada a preference. Canada had no right to suggest such a thing, Mr. King asserted.

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"Let Mr. Bennett be above board, asserted the Prime Minister in discussing the question of old age pensions. The Conservative leader, he continued, was asserting that, if returned to power, he (Mr. Bennett) would bring in a federal old age pension scheme. Mr. Bennett knew very well. Mr. King asserted, that the law offices of the crown had ruled that such an act was unconstitutional. There would have to be an amendment to the constitution of Canada before a federal old age pension law could be effective, and Mr. Bennett knew it.

"If there is one class of people which we should not deceive or raise vain hopes in the heart of, it is those people who have reached the age of seventy years or thereabouts," continued the Premier.

He told his listeners that if they wanted old age pensions they should tell Premier Rhodes to bring in a provincial law. Then the Dominion would, within three months, pay dollar for dollar of the cost.

This declaration aroused great ap-

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The Ottawa Citizen June 26, 1930.

D 17110

Monster Crowd Greets Premier In Kentville, N.S

Prime Minister Seizes Opportunity to Stress Importance of Promoting Empire Trade.

British Preference One Of Issues of Campaign

Tells Audience Defeat of Govt. Means Defeat of Budget Provisions.

(Canadian Press).

KENTVILLE, N.S., June 25.—Through the beautiful Annapolis Valley—the land of Evangeline—Premier Mackenzie King came to Kentville tonight for his farewell meeting in Nova Scotia. It proved to be a monster gathering, easily one of the largest which the Prime Minister has addressed, and his reception was enthusiastic in the extreme.

The meeting took place in the heart of the apple-growing country of Nova Scotia, the constituency of Hants-Kings. Great quantities of apples are shipped from the district to Great Britain.

Mr. King seized the opportunity to stress the importance of promoting Empire trade. The budget, with its provisions for increased British preference, he spoke of as a great issue of the campaign.

Canada's Trade Position.

Canada was a great trading country, the Prime Minister told his audience. In support of the statement he presented figures which he had just received from Ottawa. These showed that Canada stood fifth among the nations of the world in amount of exports, fifth in imports, and fifth in total trade in the year 1929, the latest year for which complete figures were available. The countries leading Canada in total trade were the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany and France. Then came the Dominion.

The British market was all-important, the Prime Minister told his listeners, and he criticized remarks which he said had been made by Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, with respect to the use which should be made of tariffs to secure trade.

The record of the government, in finance as well as in other respects, occupied the attention of Mr. King. He spoke of the income tax reductions, decreases in the sales tax, the disappearance of which he predicted if the government were returned to power, the abolition of the nuisance taxes, and decreases in postage.

Remission of Taxes.

"If you will add together what has been remitted to the people of Canada in taxes during the past five years, you will find it comes to something like $118,000,000," Mr. King asserted.

"If there has been one desire of the government above another it has been to remove all grievances that have grown up between the provinces and the Dominion—to bring about unity and prosperity," Mr. King asserted. "Without unity you can never have prosperity." He went on to deal with return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces, which he regarded as an achievement of the present government.

Maritime Rights.

Then Mr. King dealt with the problems of Maritime rights and the appointment of the Duncan commission. He went into the question of old age pensions, asserting that, under the constitution the Dominion government could not administer a federal old age pensions scheme. But the Dominion government could give grants for any purpose, and this was what had been done.

"If the province of Nova Scotia will pass an old age pension law, we will give dollar for dollar to the amount of its cost," declared Mr. King. But, he continued, Hon. R. B. Bennett was asserting that, if he was returned to power, he would bring in an old age pension law.

"Let Mr. Bennett be above board," said the Prime Minister. "If there is one class of people whom we should not deceive or raise vain hopes in the hearts of, it is those people who have reached the age of 70 years or thereabouts." Mr. Bennett knew that there could not be a federal old age law without an amendment to the B.N.A. Act, and such an amendment was a difficult thing to obtain, said the Premier.

Provincial Law Needed.

"No," he added, amid applause, "if you want old age pensions, tell Mr. Rhodes to pass a provincial law and in three months you can have them."

The final financial adjustments between the Dominion and provincial governments were yet to be made, Mr. King told his audience, and he drew its attention to the fact that Dr. Cyrus MacMillan, who was one of the members of the Duncan Commission, now had a seat in cabinet. Mr. MacMillan knew more about Maritime claims than any man in Canada, and his appointment should be a great help to the Maritimes in the equitable adjustment of these matters. If Mr. Bennett was returned it meant that such men as Col. Ralston and Dr. MacMillan would go out of office. Where would the Maritime Provinces stand then? Who would Mr. Bennett bring in from the Maritime Provinces to replace them? "I think you should know that," Mr. King asserted, and there was a round of applause.

The Budget.

The budget came in for some attention from Mr. King.

He said that the people of Great Britain were elated with the budget and they were waiting to see what would happen in Canada. But he warned his listeners that defeat of the government meant defeat of the budget with its provisions for increased trade with Great Britain. The big issue in the campaign was the British preference, and it was of the greatest importance, Mr. King said, that Canada should retain the market of the Mother Country.

Mr. Bennett had said: "I want preference for preference," continued Mr. King. But Great Britain did not believe in tariffs. How could Mr. Bennett get a preference in the British market? Speaking at Winnipeg, continued Mr. King, the Conservative leader had said he would use tariffs to "blast a way to trade," to fight for the markets. "That is the language of war." Mr. King asserted The Liberal party did not believe trade was war. It believed trade was exchange.

The Prime Minister was preceded by Hon. J. L. Ralston, minister of national defence. Col. Ralston aroused amusement when, after reading some of the campaign pledges of Mr Bennett, he queried his audence: "Did you ever read a patent medicine advertisement, there's everything in it?"

Mr. Bennett, he said, was going to build the Hudson Bay Railway which was already built, and was promising aid to the ports of the Atlantic and Pacific, which had already been given by the Liberal government.

J. L. Ilsley, former member for Hants-Kings, and Liberal candidate in the constituency, made a brief speech in which he referred to the distinguished record of the Prime Minister and Col. Ralston.

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D 17111

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal June 27, 1930.

Old Age Pensions History Reviewed By Prime Minister

Tells St. John, N.B., Audience Liberals Are Responsible For Passing of Legislation.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

SAINT JOHN, N.B., June 26.—Old age pensions, development of trade with the West Indies, and the Australian and New Zealand treaties found prominent place in Premier Mackenzie King's final Maritime province speech here tonight. It was a fighting speech.

Declaring that already there had been misrepresentation of his position on old age pensions, the Prime Minister summarized the Government's accomplishment in this regard.

Passed By Liberals.

"It was a Liberal Government that brought in old age pensions," said Mr. King. "It was a Liberal Government that passed the old age pension legislation. It was a Conservative majority in the Senate that threw it out. It was a Liberal Government which passed it through Parliament and under which it becomes effective."

Canada's only woman Senator, Mrs. Cairine Wilson, made a short impromptu speech. She declared that the feminine representation in the Senate stood solidly behind the policies of the Prime Minister. Hon. P. J. Venoit, Postmaster General, discussed issues primarily of provincial and local concern.

In regard to old age pensions, Mr. King asserted that Conservative speakers should not "deceive the old people."

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Opposition Leader, knew perfectly well that he could not bring in federal old age pensions without an amendment to the Canadian constitution, continued the Premier. The Government of Ottawa stood ready to contribute dollar for dollar to every province which passed an old age pension law.

"I was much amused and a little surprised," continued Mr. King, "to read in the newspapers that Premier Rhodes said that if the Federal Government could contribute 50 percent. of the cost of old age pensions, it should give 99 percent."

The Nova Scotia Premier was a lawyer, and for that reason he had not said that the Federal Government should contribute 100 percent., added Mr. King. He (Mr. Rhodes) knew that if the Federal Government gave 100 percent. that meant federal administration, which was unconstitutional.

Results in Prosperity.

Increased prosperity in Canada was the direct cause of New Zealand butter importations, Mr. King said. Canada had derived great benefit from the Australian treaty, and exports of goods under that agreement had resulted in more work for Canadian workmen. This meant more prosperity in the Dominion, and a greater degree of butter consumption.

Enhanced prices had prompted New Zealand to get into the Canadian market and a condition which was merely temporary, he declared, had resulted. Canada had given notice that the treaty must be cancelled. When a new treaty was negotiated, the dairy industries would be asked to advise with regard to its provisions.

In closing, the Prime Minister developed the importance of the Government's broadening of the British preference. Canada was meeting the Old Country with open hands and he felt sure that there would be a friendly response from Great Britain.

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The Ottawa Citizen June 27, 1930.

D 17112

Fighting Speech Closes Maritime Tour of Premier

Old Age Pensions, Trade With West Indies and Treaties Within Empire Given Prominent Place.

Declares Pensions Stand Has Been Misrepresented

Few Words From Senator Cairine Wilson Evoke Laughter From Audience.

(Canadian Press.)

SAINT JOHN, N.B., June 26. — Old age pensions, development of trade with the West Indies, and the Australian and New Zealand treaties found prominent place in Premier Mackenzie King's final Maritime Province speech here tonight. It was a fighting speech.

Declaring that already there had been misrepresentation of his position on old age pensions, the Prime Minister summarized the government's accomplishment in this regard.

"It was a Liberal government that brought in old age pensions," asserted Mr. King with emphasis, while his audience cheered. "It was a Liberal government that passed the old age pension legislation. It was a Conservative majority in the Senate that threw it out. It was a Liberal government which passed it through Parliament and under which it becomes effective."

Enthusiastic Crowd.

The Prime Minister spoke directly to an enthusiastic gathering in a theater here, but amplifiers carried his words to a much larger audience which assembled under the summer sky in King Square. A radio hook-up, which covered the province, had been arranged for. Before Mr. King opened his address, Canada's only woman senator, Mrs. Cairine Wilson, made a little impromptu speech. She declared, amid laughter, that the feminine representation in the Senate stood solidly behind the policies of the Prime Minister. Hon. P. J. Venoit, postmaster-general and cabinet representative for the province of New Brunswick, discussed issues primarily of provincial and local concern.

In regard to old age pensions, Mr. King asserted that Conservative speakers should not "deceive the old people." This declaration drew a round of applause. Hon. R. B. Bennett, opposition leader, knew perfectly well that he could not bring in federal old age pensions without an amendment to the Canadian constitution, continued the Premier. The government of Canada stood ready to contribute dollar for dollar to every province which passed an old age pension law.

"Amused and Surprised."

"I was much amused and a little surprised," continued Mr. King, "to read in the newspapers that Premier Rhodes said that if the federal government could contribute fifty per cent of the cost of old age pensions, it should give ninety-nine per cent."

The Nova Scotia premier was a lawyer and for that reason he had not said that the federal government should contribute 100 per cent, added Mr. King. He (Mr. Rhodes) knew that if the federal government gave one hundred per cent, that meant federal administration which was unconstitutional.

Out of the port of Saint John sailed the fine, new steamers which the government had placed on the seas to develop and foster new trade with the West Indies, Mr. King told his great audience. The establishment of this line of steamships was just one of the things which had been done to promote West Indian-Canadian trade. And the policy of the government had resulted in a great increase of trade with these islands. Trade valued at $27,868,000 in the fiscal year 1921-22 had grown to $41,000,000 last year. Provisions of the budget making fruit from the West Indies free under the British preference had established a friendly feeling for Canada in the islands. Already Bermuda had responded in a practical manner and the other islands would probably follow suit.

Benefit From Treaty.

Increased prosperity in Canada was the direct cause of New Zealand butter importations, Mr. King asserted. He said that Canada had derived great benefit from the Australia treaty, and that exports of goods under that agreement had resulted in more work for Canadian workmen. This meant more prosperity in the Dominion and a greater degree of butter consumption. Enhanced prices had prompted New Zealand to get into the Canadian market and a condition which was merely temporary, he declared, had resulted. Canada had given notice that the treaty must be cancelled. When a new treaty was negotiated, said the Prime Minister, the dairy industries would be asked to advise with regard to its provisions.

In closing, the Prime Minister developed the importance of the government's broadening of the British preference. Canada was meeting the Mother Country with open hands and he felt sure that there would be a friendly response from Great Britain.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

Montreal Gazette June 27/32

D 17113

PREMIER MAKES FINAL SPEECH IN MARITIMES

Claims Position on Old Age Pensions Misrepresented

IN FIGHTING MOOD

Defends New Zealand Treaty; Stresses Trade With West Indies

(By Canadian Press.)

St. John, N.B., June 26.—Old age pensions, development of trade with the West Indies, and the Australian and New Zealand treaties, found prominent place in Premier Mackenzie King's final Maritime province speech here tonight. It was a fighting speech.

Declaring that already there had been misrepresentation of his position on old age pensions, the Prime Minister summarized the Government's accomplishment in this regard.

"It was a Liberal Government that brought in old age pensions," asserted Mr. King with emphasis, while his audience cheered. "It was a Liberal Government that passed the old age pension legislation. It was a Conservative majority in the Senate that threw it out. It was a Liberal Government which passed it through Parliament and under which it becomes effective."

The Prime Minister spoke directly to an enthusiastic gathering in a theatre here, but amplifiers carried his words to a much larger audience which assembled under the summer sky in King Square. A radio hook-up which covered the province had been arranged for. Before Mr. King opened his address, Canada's only woman senator, Mrs. Cairine Wilson, made a little impromptu speech. She declared, amid laughter, that the feminine representation in the Senate stood solidly behind the policies of the Prime Minister. Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General and Cabinet representative for the province of New Brunswick, discussed issues primarily of provincial and local concern.

In regard to old age pensions, Mr. King asserted that Conservative speakers should not "deceive the old people." This declaration drew a round of applause. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Opposition leader, knew perfectly well that he could not bring in federal old age pensions without an amendment to the Canadian constitution, continued the Premier. The Government of Canada stood ready to contribute dollar for dollar to every province which passed an old age pension law.

RHODES CRITICIZED.

"I was much amused and a little surprised," continued Mr. King, "to read in the newspaper that Premier Rhodes said that if the federal Government could contribute 50 per cent. of the cost of old age pensions, it should give 99 per cent." The Nova Scotia Premier was a lawyer, and for that reason he had not said that the federal Government should contribute 100 per cent., added Mr. King. He (Mr. Rhodes) knew that if the federal Government gave 100 per cent. that meant federal administration, which was unconstitutional.

Out of the port of Saint John sailed the fine, new steamers which the Government had placed on the seas to develop and foster new trade with the West Indies, Mr. King told his great audience. The establishment of this line of steamships was just one of the things which had been done to promote West Indian-Canadian trade. And the policy of the Government had resulted in a great increase of trade with these islands. Trade valued at $27,868,000 in the fiscal year 1921-22 had grown to $41,000,000 last year. Provisions of the budget making fruit from the West Indies free under the British preference, had established a friendly feeling for Canada in the islands. Already Bermuda had responded in a practical manner, and the other islands would probably follow suit.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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D 17114

When a new treaty was negotiated, said the Prime Minister, the dairy industries would be asked to advise with regard to its provisions.

In closing the Prime Minister developed the importance of the Government's broadening of the British preference. Canada was meeting the Mother Country with open hands, and he felt sure that there would be a friendly response from Great Britain.

Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, was the first speaker. He did not propose to deal with anything pertaining to local politics, said Dr. Veniot. The provincial election was over, and the electorate was now called on "to deal with broader issues."

Dr. Veniot charged that in 1921, "on the eve of an election," a Tory Government at Ottawa, in which Saint John was represented by the Minister of Customs, had passed an order-in-council providing $2,400,000 "for development of the port of Portland, and not a cent for Saint John."

Then Dr. Veniot proceeded to contrast with that what has been done by the Liberal administration. He had entered the King Government in 1926, and subsequently the Liberal Government brought in a measure to place the harbor of St. John under a commission. This had been opposed by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Dr. Veniot said, and he declared that the leader of the Opposition had claimed that the Government's action was not in accord with the recommendation of the Duncan commission. As a matter of fact, asserted Dr. Veniot, the Duncan report had recommended nationalization of both the ports of St. John and Halifax. He went on to review the amounts which had been granted for development of the port by the Dominion Government. He also referred to the action of the Government in giving ten per cent. to goods coming into Canadian ports under the British preference. This was an advantage to St. John, said Dr. Veniot.

He spoke of the proposed bridge across the harbor to West Saint John. "The Government which looked after your interests for the past eight years will be in a position after July 28 to see that the bridge is constructed," asserted Dr. Veniot. His statement was received with applause.

The import banana business had been drawn to Saint John as a result of action taken by the Liberal Government, continued Dr. Veniot, and this year the longshoremen of Saint John would receive $100,000 in wages as a result of this business.

The Duncan Commission had not recommended the taking over of the Valley Railway, Dr. Veniot told his listeners. What it had done was to recommend the appointment of an "ad hoc commission," and he had opposed this commission. The reason he had opposed the commission, Dr. Veniot said, was that he knew the Government was planning to take over a large number of branch lines, and subsequently the Valley Railway was taken over; but, he insisted, it was taken over as a result of Government policy and not because of any recommendations made by the Duncan Commission. He had never hesitated in his efforts to further the interests of the port of Saint John, Dr. Veniot asserted.

Announcement by the chairman of Senator Cairine Wilson, "the first lady to be appointed to the Senate," was received with applause. Called on for a few words, she said that the "women in the Senate were one hundred per cent. behind the policies of Mr. King." She explained that she had no idea of speaking before she came to the building. Therefore she could only thank those present for the hearty welcome given her.

APPLAUSE GREETED PREMIER.

A roar of applause greeted the Prime Minister when he rose to speak. His first words were those of regret that he had not more time to spend in the Maritime Provinces. Then he commented on the prosperous conditions of the Maritimes now as compared with a few years ago. He felt glad to know, he said, that the present Government had had no small part in promoting the prosperity which was now apparent.

Mr. King referred to a pamphlet which, he said, had been issued by the Conservatives, and which asserted that the Conservatives had given women the vote. What the Conservatives had done was to give the vote to a restricted number of women who had relations overseas. The mass of women who had no brother, husband or sons at the war, were not, he said, given the vote by the Conservatives. Senator Wilson, for instance, who was the mother of eight children, had not been given the vote at that time.

"I think the budget is the central issue of the campaign," the Prime Minister told his audience. Another issue was Canada's representaiton at the Imperial Conference. This issue, said Mr. King, had been stressed by Hon. R. B. Bennett as the reason for an election. But, continued the Prime Minister, "he is not even mentioning it now."

"Mr. Bennett had asserted early in the last session, said Mr. King, that there must be an election. In so doing, the Opposition leader was prompted by the facts that there had been a stock market crash, that the wheat crop had failed to move quickly, and that there was a temporary depression as a result of these things.

It was the budget which had prompted the Government to bring on the election, Mr. King said. The Government wished to have the verdict of the people on its fiscal proposals, before attending the Imperial Conference.

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"The first thing in managing a business is to do it in a business-like way," Mr. King said. "When this Government came into power, the country was headed toward bankruptcy." The previous Government had not paid a dollar of war cost out of taxation, he maintained. Instead it had floated loans, and, in many cases, issued tax-free bonds.

The present Government took hold of the problems, and in two years it balanced the budget and produced a surplus, Mr. King continued. This surplus had amounted to $34,000,000.

The audience applauded.

In the 63 years since Confederation, went on Mr. King, there had been only 15 years in which there had been surpluses. Four had been during Conservative administration, four during the period of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and seven in the eight and a half years which this Government had been in power. The Prime Minister continued to review the financial record of the Government. He referred to the tax reductions made.

TOUCHES ON TARIFF.

"If you will look over the record, you will find that years of Liberal administration have been years of economy, and that years of Conservative administration have resulted in piled up expenditures," the Prime Minister said. He dealt briefly with the record of the Government in respect to the tariff. It had been the policy of the Government to use the tariff in such a way as to develop the great basic industry of agriculture, mining, lumbering and the fisheries.

"We have been keeping in mind the interests of the House and of the family," Mr. King declared. The Government felt that prosperity began in the home. But he insisted that Canada must have world markets. She could not subsist on the home market only.

These were two very different ways of viewing trade, continued Mr. King. One view was that trade was war. Another was that trade was exchange which would prove beneficial to both parties.

"We have been trying, as a Government, to develop trade with other countries," Mr. King said. He spoke of the numerous trade commissioners sent out by the Government, of the subsidizing of steamship lines, and finally of the establishment of a Government line of steamships to the West Indies.

"The total export trade of Canada was almost doubled since this Government came into power," Mr. King said. In the fiscal year 1921-22 the total foreign trade of the Dominion amounted to $1,501,00,000, he continued, while in 1928-29 this had increased to $2,654,000,000.

Then he turned to the West Indies. When the present Government put through a treaty with the West Indies, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, former leader of the Conservative party, had expressed doubts of its value, Mr. King went on. But efforts of the Government to develop the West Indian trade had been crowned with success. In 1921-22, the value of Canada's trade with the West Indies had been $27,868,000, while last year it had grown to $41,-000,000.

Bermuda already had responded to Canada's friendly gesture in putting fruit on the free list under the British preference, by granting tariff concessions to Canada. And, said the Prime Minister, the other West Indian islands would probably follow suit.

Mr. King referred to the Australian treaty. It had proven of considerable value to Canada. Lumber, newsprint, and other commodities had been shipped from Canada to Australia. And this meant increased work in Canada, and more employment for Canadians.

"As our men got employment they were able to give their children butter on their bread," said Mr. King, and he went on to refer to the New Zealand treaty.

Canada became prosperous, he said. She began to use more butter. The price of butter began to rise. It attracted the attention of New Zealand and butter from that country began to come in. It was a purely temporary condition. Notice had been given that the treaty must be terminated, and when a new treaty was negotiated, he assured his audience, that the last advice of the dairy industry would be secured.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The Telegraph Journal June 27/30

D 17116

High Lights Of Premier's Speech

"We have paid off out of surplus revenue some $270,000,000 of the public debt."

* * *

"Of 15 surpluses which have been returned since Confederation four have occurred in the regime of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, four during Conservative regimes, and in the last eight and one-half years the present Government has completed its records with a surplus."

* * *

"We have reduced taxes and have kept on reducing them. The sales tax, which in 1923 was six per cent., has been continually reduced until last session it was brought down to one per cent. and is about to disappear altogether."

* * *

"Taxes on railway tickets, telegrams, cablegrams, receipts and checks have been wiped out except for a two-cent tax on checks of more than $10 value."

* * *

"On the recommendation of the Postmaster-General penny postage was re-established throughout the British Empire."

* * *

"You are now paying in taxes 118,000,000 less than you would have been paying had the same tax which was in force five years ago remained in force."

* * *

"We have thought that the idea of a high tariff was not a good one for the people, although hesitating to reduce those tariffs which have served as a protective wall to industry."

* * *

"We reduced the duties on implements of production for the basic industries, such as lumbering, fishing, mining and agriculture."

* * *

"We reduced the duties on the necessities of life; this has contributed to the happiness and prosperity of the whole country."

* * *

"We produce more than we consume; what we need beside home markets are export markets. We have made trade agreements,—sent out trade commissioners,—subsidized ships,—built ships of our own . . ."

* * *

"As regards trade agreements, we have increased the trade of the country until Canada stands fifth among the nations of the world, being surpassed only by Great Britain, the United States, Germany and France."

* * *

"The total trade of Canada today is almost double what it was when this Government came into power."

* * *

"As a result of the Canada-West Indies trade agreement, the trade has increased from $27,868,000 in 1921-22 to $41,000,000 last year; this year it is greater."

* * *

"The purpose of the present budget is to increase trade within the British Empire; one thing which has been done is to fix seasonal rates of duties on fruits and vegetables from the United States and removed the duties on fruits and vegetables from the West Indies."

* * *

"The increasing trade with the West Indies means that the present ships will not be able to handle the business; the service will have to be enlarged."

* * *

"The administration of old age pensions, under the Canadian constitution belongs to the provinces, but the Federal Government agreed to pay dollar for dollar of the amount which the provinces agreed to put into it."

* * *

"There is not one major recommendation of the Duncan Commission which has not been implemented. Final readjustment of subsidies paid to the Maritime Provinces is yet to be made, but in the last three years $4,800,000 in additional subsidies have been paid to the three provinces."

* * *

"The appointment of Dr. Cyrus McMillan, of P. E. Island, one of the members of the Duncan Commission to the Cabinet is a guarantee of the full implementation of the Duncan Report."

* * *

"All goods coming to Canada, to obtain the British preference, must pass through Canadian ports."

* * *

"The press of Great Britain has been one in praising Canada for its attitude towards the British Empire."

* * *

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

D 17117

"If you are filled with the tradition of your Loyalist ancestors, or if you consider your personal, financial welfare, we can safely leave to you to decide the issue as it affects the whole of Canada, the whole British Empire; as to whether those who represent Canada at the coming British Empire trade conference will speak with a voice sympathetic to the interests of Empire trade.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17118

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Edmonton Bulletin June 27/30

Shows How Trade Of Canada Grows Under Grit Rule

Saint John, N.B., Gives Prime Minister Great Reception—Answers Rhodes on Old Age Pensions

By RAY BROWN
Canadian Press Staff
Correspondent

ST. JOHN, N.B., June 27.—Old age pensions, development of trade with the West Indies, and the Australian and New Zealand treaties found prominent place in Premier Mackenzie King's final Maritime province speech here Thursday night. It was a fighting speech.

Declaring that already there had been misrepresentation of his position on old age pensions, the Prime Minister summarized the government's accomplishment in this regard.

"It was a Liberal government that brought in old age pensions," asserted Mr. King with emphasis, while his audience cheered.

"It was a Liberal government that passed the old age pensi... legislation. It was a Conservative majority in the Senate that threw it out. It was a Liberal government which passed it through parliament and under which it becomes effective."

Has Many Listeners

The Prime Minister spoke directly to an enthusiastic gathering in a theatre here, but amplifiers carried his words to a much larger audience which assembled under the summer sky in King Square. A radio hook-up which covered the province had been arranged for. Before Mr. King opened his address, Canada's only woman Senator, Mrs. Cairine Wilson, made a little impromptu speech. She declared, amid laughter, that the feminine representation in the Senate stood solidly behind the policies of the Prime Minister, Hon. P. J. Venoit, postmaster-general, and cabinet representative for the province of New Brunswick, discussed issues primarily of provincial and local concern.

In regard to old age pensions, Mr. King asserted that Conservative speakers should not "deceive the old people." This declaration drew a round of applause. Hon. R. B. Bennett, opposition leader, knew perfectly well that he could not bring in Federal old age pensions without an amendment to the Canadian constitution, continued the Premier. The government of Canada stood ready to contribute dollar for dollar to every province which passed an old age pension law.

"I was much amused and a little surprised," continued Mr. King, "to read in the newspaper that Premier Rhodes said that if the Federal government could contribute 50 per cent of the cost of old age pensions, it should give 99 per cent." The Nova Scotia premier was a lawyer, and for that reason he had not said that the Federal government should contribute 100 per cent, added Mr. King. He (Mr. Rhodes) knew that if the Federal government government gave 100 per cent, that meant Federal administration, which was unconstitutional.

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Bermuda Responds

Provisions of the budget making fruit from the West Indies free under the British preference had established a friendly feeling for Canada in the islands. Already Bermuda had responded in a practical manner and the other islands would probably follow suit.

Increased prosperity in Canada was the direct cause of New Zealand butter importations, Mr. King asserted. He said that Canada had derived great benefit from the Australian treaty, and that exports of goods under that agreement had resulted in more work for Canadian workmen. This meant more prosperity in the Dominion, and a greater degree of butter consumption. Enhanced prices had prompted New Zealand to get into the Canadian market, and a condition which was merely temporary, he declared, had resulted. Canada has given notice that the treaty must be cancelled. When a new treaty was negotiated, said the Prime Minister, the dairy industries would be asked to advise with regard to its provisions.

In closing, the Prime Minister developed the importance of the government's broadening of the British preference. Canada was meeting the mother country with open hands, and he felt sure that there would be a friendly response from Great Britain.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17119

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Star June 27, 1930

PREMIER KING ENDS TOUR OF SEABOARD

Will Speak at Sherbrooke Tonight and Return to Ottawa

5,000 HEAR SPEECH

Prime Minister in Saint John Sounds Old-Age Pension Warning

SAINT JOHN, N.B., June 27 — (C. P.) — His Maritime Provinces tour completed, Prime Minister Mackenzie King early this morning turned his face again in the direction of Ottawa. Mr. King left for Sherbrooke, Que., where he will speak tonight. After his meeting at Sherbrooke, the Prime Minister will return to Ottawa for a few hours before leaving for Western Canada.

The final Maritime meeting of the Prime Minister here last night was one of the most successful at which he had spoken. The theatre was filled, but the large numbers who could not possibly have found a place in the building heard in comfort his speech through the amplifiers which carried his voice to King's square in front of the theatre. It was estimated that 5,000 persons heard Mr. King here, while a network of radio stations carried his words throughout the province.

OLD AGE PENSIONS

Mr. King drew applause when he warned Conservative speakers not to deceive the aged people of Canada on the matter of old age pensions. Old age pensions, he asserted could not be administered federally except through an amendment to the British North America Act. He thought that Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, who was advocating a Federal system of old age pensions should tell this to the people and also inform them that an amendment to the constitution was not a very easy thing to obtain.

"I was much amused and a little surprised," continued Mr. King, "to read in the newspaper that Premier Rhodes said that if the Federal Government could contribute 50 per cent of the cost of old age pensions, it should give 99 per cent." The Nova Scotia Premier was a lawyer, and for that reason he had not said that the Federal Government should contribute 100 per cent, added Mr. King. He (Mr. Rhodes) knew that if the Federal Government gave 100 per cent that meant Federal Administration, which was unconstitutional.

WEST INDIES TRADE.

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PREFERENCE EXTENSION.

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Hon. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, was the first speaker. He did not propose to deal with anything pertaining to local politics, said Dr. Veniot. The provincial election was over, and the electorate was now called on "to deal with broader issues."

Mr. Veniot charged that in 1921, "on the eve of an election," a Tory Government at Ottawa, in which Saint John was represented by the Minister of Customs, had passed an order-in-council providing $2,400,000 "for development of the port of Portland, and not a cent for Saint John."

Then Dr. Veniot proceeded to contrast with that what has been done by the Liberal administration. He had entered the King Government in 1926, and subsequently the Liberal Government brought in a measure to place the harbor of Saint John under a commission. This had been opposed by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Dr. Veniot said, and he declared that the leader of the Opposition had claimed that the Government's action was not in accord with the recommendation of the Duncan commission. As a matter of fact, asserted Dr. Veniot, the Duncan report had recommended nationalization of both the ports of Saint John and Halifax. He went on to review the amounts which had been granted for development of the port by the Dominion Government. He also referred to the action of the Government in giving 10 per cent. to goods coming into Canadian ports under the British preference. This was an advantage to Saint John, said Dr. Veniot.

SAINT JOHN HARBOR BRIDGE

He spoke of the proposed bridge across the harbor to West Saint John. "The Government which looked after your interests for the past eight years will be in a position after July 28 to see that the bridge is constructed," assured Dr. Veniot. This statement was received with applause.

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The Duncan Commission had not recommended the taking over of the Valley Railway, Dr. Veniot told his listeners. What it had done was to recommend the appointment of an "ad hoc commission," and he had opposed this commission. The reason he had opposed the commission, Dr. Veniot said, was that he knew the Government was planning to take over a large number of branch lines, and subsequently the Valley Railway was taken over; but, he insisted it was taken over as a result of Government policy and not because of any recommendations made by the Duncan Commission. He had never hesitated in his efforts to further the interests of the port of Saint John, Dr. Veniot asserted.

Announcement by the chairman of Senator Cairine Wilson, "the first lady to be appointed to the Senate," was received with applause. Called on for a few words, she said that the "women in the Senate were 100 per cent. behind the policies of Mr. King." She explained that she had no idea of speaking before she came to the building. Therefore she could only thank those present for the hearty welcome given her.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17120

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Woodstock Daily Sentinel-Review June 27, 1930.

CANNOT OPERATE OLD AGE PENSIONS

Premier Reminds Mr. Bennett That Amendment to B.N.A. Act Would be Necessary.

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West Indies trade, the New Zealand treaty, the widening of the British preference, and the record of the government were all touched on by Mr. King in his address. He expressed regret that he could not hold other Maritime province meetings, and voiced his satisfaction at the prosperous condition of this section of Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17121

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The St.John Telegraph-Journal June 27, 1930.

Series of Addresses In Three Eastern Provinces Terminated With Fighting Election Speech

Old Age Pensions, Development of West Indies Trade, Australian and New Zealand Treaties Are Features of Liberal Chief's Address

CANADA'S WOMAN SENATOR HEARD

Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, Discusses Saint John Harbor Matters and Implementation of the Duncan Report Recommendations—Reception is Enthusiastic

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Declaring that already there had been misrepresentation of his position on old age pensions, the Prime Minister summarized the Government's accomplishment in this regard.

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The Nova Scotia Premier was a lawyer, and for that reason he had not said that the Federal Government should contribute 100 per cent, added Mr. King. He knew that if the Federal Government gave 100 per cent that meant a Federal administration which was unconstitutional.

WEST INDIES SERVICE.

Out of the port of Saint John sailed the fine, new steamers which the Government had placed on the seas to develop and foster trade with the West Indies, Mr. King told his great audience. The establishment of this line of steamships was just one of the things which had been done to promote West Indian-Canadian trade. And the policy of the Government had resulted in a great increase of trade with these islands. Trade valued at $27,868,000 in the fiscal year 1921-22 had grown to $41,000,000 last year, he asserted. Provisions of the last budget making fruit from the West Indies free under the British preference had established a friendly feeling for Canada in the islands. Already Bermuda had responded in a practical manner, and the other islands would probably follow suit.

Increased prosperity in Canada was the direct cause of New Zealand butter importations, Mr. King asserted. He said that Canada had derived great benefit from the Australian treaty, and that exports of goods under that agreement had resulted in more work for Canadian workmen. This meant more prosperity in the Dominion, and a greater degree of butter consumption. Enhanced prices had prompted New Zealand to get into the Canadian market, and a condition which was merely temporary, he declared, had resulted. Canada had given notice that the treaty must be cancelled. When a new treaty was negotiated, said the Prime Minister, the dairy industries would be asked to advise with regard to its provisions.

In closing, the Prime Minister developed the importance of the Government's broadening of the British preference. Canada was meeting the Mother Country with open hands, and he felt sure that there would be a friendly response from Great Britain.

Allan G. McAvity, president of the Liberal Association in Saint John, presided as chairman of the meeting. Among those present on the platform, in addition to Canada's only woman Senator, Hon. Cairine McKay Wilson, of Ottawa, were W. P. Jones, K.C., of Woodstock, Opposition leader in the recent New Brunswick provincial elections, and A. A. Dysart, M.L.A., former House leader of the Opposition party.

BELONGS TO N. B.

Senator Wilson, who spends much of the summer season at her summer home at St. Andrews-by-the-Sea, during the course of her remarks said:

"I love New Brunswick and spend many months each year here. I feel as though I belong as much to New Brunswick as I do to Ontario or the

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17122

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Province of Quebec, where I was born."

Following last evening's meeting, Premier King left by train at 2 a.m. today for Sherbrooke, Que., where he speaks tonight.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL

Hon. Dr. P. J. Veniot, Postmaster-General, was the first speaker. He did not propose to deal with anything pertaining to local politics, said Dr. Veniot. The provincial election was over, and the electorate was now called on "to deal with broader issues."

Dr. Veniot charged that in 1921 "on the eve of an election" a Tory government at Ottawa, in which Saint John was represented by the Minister of Customs, had passed an order-in-council providing $2,400,000 "for development of the port of Portland, and not a cent for Saint John."

Then Dr. Veniot proceeded to contrast that with what had been done by the Liberal administration. He had interested the King Government in 1926, and subsequently the Liberal Government brought in a measure to place the harbor of Saint John under a Commission. This had been opposed by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Dr. Veniot said, and he declared that the Leader of the Opposition had claimed that the government's action was not in accord with the recommendations of the Duncan Commission.

As a matter of fact, asserted Dr. Veniot, the Duncan report had recommended nationalization of both the ports of Saint John and Halifax. He went on to review the amounts which had been granted for development of the port by the Dominion Government.

He also referred to the action of the Government in giving 10 per cent. to goods coming into Canadian ports under the British preference. This was an advantage to Saint John, said Dr. Veniot.

HARBOR BRIDGE

He spoke of the proposed bridge across the harbor to West Saint John.

"The government which looked after your interests for the past eight years will be in a position after July 28 to see that the bridge is constructed," asserted Dr. Veniot. His statement was received with applause.

BANANA TRADE

The import banana business had been drawn to Saint John as a result of action taken by the Liberal Government, continued Dr. Veniot, and this year the 'longshoremen of Saint John would receive $100,000 in wages as a result of this business.

The Duncan Commission had not recommended the taking over of the Valley Railway, Dr. Veniot told his listeners. What it had done was to recommend the appointment of an "ad hoc Commission," and he had opposed this Commission. The reason he had opposed the Commission, Dr. Veniot said, was that he knew the Government was planning to take over a large number of branch lines, and subsequently the Valley Railway was taken over. But, he insisted, it was taken over as a result of the government policy and not because of any recommendations made by the Duncan Commission.

He had never hesitated in his efforts to further the interests of the port of Saint John, Dr. Veniot asserted.

SENATOR WILSON

Announcement by the chairman that Senator Cairine Wilson, "the first lady to be appointed to the Senate, "was present, was received with applause.

Called on for a few words she said that the "women in the Senate were 100 per cent. behind the policies of Mr. King. She explained that she had no idea of speaking before she came to the building. Therefore she could only thank those present for the hearty welcome given her.

THE PREMIER

A roar of applause greeted the Prime Minister when he rose to speak. His first words were those of regret that he had not more time to spend in the Maritime Provinces. Then he commented on the prosperous condition of the Maritimes now as compared with a few years ago. He felt glad to know, he said, that the present Government had had no small part in promoting the prosperity which was now apparent.

WOMEN'S FRANCHISE

Mr. King referred to a pamphlet which, he said, had been issued by the Conservatives, and which asserted that the Conservatives had given women the vote. What the Conservatives had done was to give the vote to a restricted number of women who had relations overseas. The mass of women who had no brother, husband or sons at the war, were not, he said, given the vote by the Conservatives. Senator Wilson, for instance, who was the mother of eight children, had not been given the vote at that time.

BUDGET ISSUE

"I think the budget is the central issue of the campaign," the Prime Minister told his audience. Another issue was Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. This issue, said Mr. King, had been stressed by Hon. R. B. Bennett as the reason for an election. But, continued the Prime Minister, "he is not even mentioning it now."

Mr. Bennett had asserted early in the last session, said Mr. King, that there must be an election. In so doing the Opposition leader was prompted by the facts that there had been a stock market crash, that the wheat crop had failed to move quickly and that there was a temporary depression as a result of these things.

It was the budget which had prompted the Government to bring on the election, Mr. King said. The Government wished to have the verdict of the people on its fiscal proposals before attending the Imperial Conference.

"The first thing in managing a business is to do it in a business-like way," Mr. King said. "When this Government came into power the country was headed toward bankruptcy." The previous Government had not paid a dollar of war cost out of taxation, he maintained. Instead it had floated loans, and, in many cases, issued tax-free bonds.

BALANCED BUDGET

The present Government took hold of the problem, and in two years it balanced the budget and produced a surplus, Mr. King continued. This surplus had amounted to $34,000,000.

The audience applauded.

In the 63 years since Confederation, went on Mr. King, there had been only 15 years in which there had been surpluses. Four had been during Conservative administration, four during the period of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and seven in the eight and a half years which this Government had been in power.

THE RECORD

The Prime Minister continued to review the financial record of the Government. He referred to the tax reductions made.

"If you will look over the records, you will find that years of Liberal administrations have been years of economy, and that years of Conservative time administration have resulted in piled up expenditures," the Prime Minister said. He dealt briefly with the record of the Government in respect to the tariff. It had been the policy of the Government to use the tariff in such a way as to develop the great basic industries of agriculture, mining, lumbering and the fisheries.

"We have been keeping in mind the interests of the home and of the family," Mr. King declared. The Government felt that prosperity began in the home. But he insisted that Canada must have world markets. She could not subsist on the home market only.

There were two very different ways of viewing trade, continued Mr. King. One view was that trade was war. Another was that trade was exchange which would prove beneficial to both parties.

"We have been trying, as a Government to develop trade with other countries," Mr. King said. He spoke of the numerous trade commissioners sent out by the Government, of the subsidizing of steamship lines, and finally of the establishment of a Government line of steamships to the West Indies.

EXPORT TRADE

"The total export trade of Canada has almost doubled since this Government came into power," Mr. King said. In the fiscal year 1921-22 the total foreign trade of the Dominion amounted to $1,501,000,000, he continued, while in 1928-29 this had increased to $2,654,000,000.

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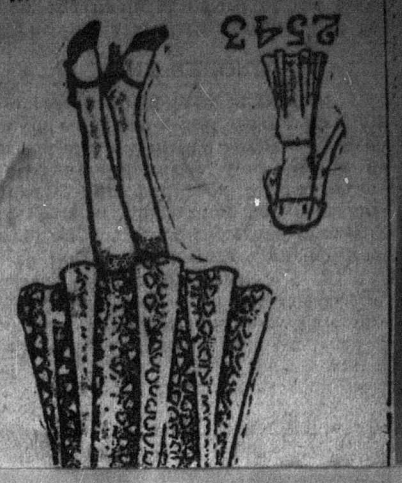

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An intriguing little frock with youthful basque bodice and snugly fitted hips. It is tub silk in flattering watery-green coloring. The capelet collar is of plain crepe silk in matching tone.

You'll find it very simple to make. Style No. 2543 is designed in sizes 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. The 16-year size takes but 2¼ yards of 35-inch material with ¾ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

"Budda" yellow shantung is smart.

Aquamarine blue linen with collar of sheer linen with edge matched with picot is very feminine and chic. Printed pique, printed dimity, printed handkerchief lawn and moire striped cotton shirting are practical and smart.

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Then he turned to the West Indies. When the present Government put through a treaty with the West Indies, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, former leader of the Conservative party, had expressed doubts of its value, Mr. King went on. But efforts of the Government to develop the West Indian trade had been crowned with success. In 1921-22 the value of Canada's trade with the West Indies had been $27,868,000, while last year it had grown to $41,000,000.

Bermuda had already responded to Canada's friendly gesture in putting fruit on the free list under the British preference, by granting tariff concessions to Canada. And, said the Prime Minister, the other West Indian islands would probably follow suit.

Mr. King referred to the Australian Treaty. It had proven of considerable value to Canada. Lumber, newsprint and other commodities had been shipped from Canada to Australia. And this meant increased work in Canada and more employment for Canadians.

"As our men got employment they were able to give their children butter on their bread," said Mr. King, and he went on to refer to the New Zealand Treaty.

Canada became prosperous, he said. She began to use more butter. The price of butter began to rise. It attracted the attention of New Zealand, and butter from that country began to come in. It was a purely temporary condition. Notice had been given that the treaty must be terminated, and when a new treaty was negotiated, he assured his audience that the best advice of the dairy industry would be secu

Commission.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17123

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph June 27, 1930.

KING STANDS BY DECLARED VIEW ON OLD AGE PENSIONS

Asserts Govt. Is Ready to Share Cost With Provinces —Constitutional Limits

SEN. WILSON PRESENT

Prime Minister Reviews Record of Govt. Before Large Audience in St. John

Saint John, N. B., —(By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)—Old age pensions, development of trade with the West Indies, and the Australian and New Zealand treaties found prominent place in Premier Mackenzie King's final Maritime province speech here last night. It was a fighting speech.

Declaring that already there had been misrepresentation of his position on old age pensions, the Prime Minister summarized the government's accomplishment in this regard.

"It was a Liberal government that brought in old age pensions," asserted Mr. King with emphasis, while his audience cheered. "It was a Liberal government that passed the old age pension legislation. It was a Conservative majority in the Senate that threw it out. It was a Liberal government which passed it through parliament and under which it becomes effective."

The Prime Minister spoke directly to an enthusiastic gathering in a theatre here, but amplifers carried his words to a much larger audience which assembled under the summer sky in King Square. A radio hook-up which covered the province had been arranged for. Before Mr. King opened his address, Canada's only woman senator Mrs. Cairine Wilson, made a little impromptu speech. She declared, amid laughter, that the feminine representation in the Senate stood solidly behind the policies of the Prime Minister. Hon. P. J. Veniot, postmaster-general and cabinet representative for the province of New Brunswick, dscussed issues primarily of provincial and local concrn.

In regard to old age pensions, Mr King asserted that Conserzative speakers should not "deceive the old people." This declaration drew a round of applause. Hon. R. B. Bennett, opposition leader, knew perfectly well that he could not bring in federal old age pensions without an amendment to the Canadian constitution, continued the Premier. The government of Canada stood ready to contribute dollar for dollar to every province which passed an old age pension law.

Federal Pensions Law Ultra Vires.

"I was much amused and a little surprised," continued Mr. King, "to read in the newspaper that Premier Rhodes said that if the federal government could contribute fifty per cent of the cost of old age pensions, it should give ninety-nine percent." The Nova Scotia premier was a lawyer, and for the reason he had not said that the federal government should contribute 100 percent added Mr. King, he (Mr. Rhodes) knew that if the federal government gave one hundred per cent, that meant federal administration, which was unconstitutional.

Out of the port of Saint John sailed the fine, new steamers which the government had placed on the seas to develop and foster new trade with the West Indies, Mr. King told his great audience. The establishment of this line of steamships was just one of the things which had been done to promote West Indian-Canadian trade. And the policy of the government had resulted in a great increase of trade with these islands. Trade valued at $27,868,000 in the fiscal year 1921-22 had grown to $41,000,000 last year. Provisions of the budget making fruit from the West Indies free under the British Preference had established a friendly feeling for Canada in the islands. Already Bermuda had responded in a practical manner ,and the other islands would probably follow suit.

Improved Employment in Canada

Increased prosperity in Canada was the direct cause of New Zealand butter importations, Mr. King asserted. He said that Canada had derived great benefit from the Australian treaty ,and that exports of goods under the agreement had resulted in more work for Canadian workmen. This meant more prosperity in the Dominion, and a greater degree of butter consumption. Enhanced prices had prompted New Zealand to get into the Canadian market, and a condition which was merely temporary, he declared, had resulted. Canada had given notice that the treaty must be cancelled. When a new treaty was negotiated, said the Prime Minister the dairy industries would be asked to advise with regard to its provisions.

"In closing, the Prime Minister developed the importance of the government's broadening of the British preference .Canada was meeting the mother country with open hands, and he felt sure that there would be a friendly response from Great Britain.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17124

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Halifax Herald June 27, 1930.

King Makes Pensions Stand Clear

Premier Delivers Last of Maritime Provinces Addresses

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

SAINT JOHN, June 26—Old age pensions, development of trade with the West Indies, and the Australian and New Zealand Treaties found prominent place in Premier MacKenzie King's final Maritime provinces speech here tonight. It was a fighting speech.

SUMMARIZES STAND

DECLARING that already there had been misrepresentation of his position on old age pensions, the Prime Minister summarized the Government's accomplishment in this regard.

"It was a Liberal Government that brought in old age pensions," asserted Mr. King with emphasis, while his audience cheered. "It was a Liberal Government that passed the old age pensions legislation. It was a Conservative majority in the Senate that threw it out. It was a Liberal Government which passed it through Parliament and under which it becomes effective."

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In regard to old age pensions, Mr. King asserted that Conservative speakers should not "deceive the old people." This declaration drew a round of applause. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Opposition leader, knew perfectly well that he could not bring in Federal old age pensions without an amendment to the Canadian constitution, continued the Premier. The Government of Canada stood ready to contribute dollar for dollar to every Province which passed an old age pension law.

IS AMUSED

"I WAS much amused and a little surprised," continued Mr. King, "to read in the newspapers that Premier Rhodes said that if the Federal Government could contribute fifty percent of the cost of old age pensions, it should give ninety-nine percent. The Nova Scotia Premier was a lawyer, and for that reason he had not said that the Federal Government should contribute 100 percent, added Mr. King. He (Mr. Rhodes) knew that if the Federal Government gave one hundred percent, that meant Federal administration, which was unconstitutional.

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WILL BE HEARD

ENHANCED prices had prompted New Zealand to get into the Canadian market and a condition which was merely temporary, he declared, had resulted. Canada had given notice that the treaty must be cancelled. When a new treaty was negotiated, said the Prime Minister, the dairy industries would be asked to advise with regard to its provisions.

In closing the Prime Minister developed the importance of the government's broadening of the British preference. Canada was meeting the Mother Country with open hands, and he felt sure that there would be a friendly response from Great Britain.

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CANADA

D 17125

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Halifax Chronicle, June 27, 1930.

Premier King Deals With Old Age Pensions

Prime Minister Makes Fighting Speech In Final Maritime Provinces Meeting

By RAY BROWN

SAINT JOHN, N.B., June 26. — Old Age Pensions, development of trade with the West Indies, and the Australian and New Zealand Treaties found prominent place in Premier Mackenzie King's final Maritime Province speech here tonight. It was a fighting speech.

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SHOULD NOT DECEIVE OLD PEOPLE

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"I was much amused and a little surprised," continued Mr. King, "to read in the newspapers that Premier Rhodes said that if the Federal Government could contribute fifty per cent of the cost of old age pensions, it should give ninety-nine per cent. The Nova Scotia Premier was a lawyer, and for that reason he had not said that the Federal Government should contribute 100 per cent, added Mr. King. He (Mr. Rhodes) knew that if the Federal Government gave one hundred per cent, that meant Federal administration, which was unconstitutional.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D17126

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Border Cities Star June 27/30.

King Credits Pensions To Government

Liberals Fought Scheme Through Over Tory Senators

In Fighting Mood

Premier Rhodes Draws Fire Of Grit Leader At Saint John

By RAY BROWN
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

SAINT JOHN, N.B., June 27.—Old age pensions, development of trade with the West Indies, and the Australian and New Zealand treaties found prominent place in Premier Mackenzie King's final Maritime Province speech here last night. It was a fighting speech.

CLAIMS TORIES OPPOSED

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AMUSED BY RHODES

"I was much amused and a little surprised," continued Mr. King, "to read in the newspaper that Premier Rhodes said that if the federal government could contribute 50 percent of the cost of old age pensions, it should give 99 percent." The Nova Scotia premier was a lawyer, and for that reason he had not said that the federal government should contribute 100 percent, added Mr. King. He (Mr. Rhodes) knew that if the federal government gave 100 percent, that meant federal administration, which was unconstitutional.

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WILL ASK ADVICE

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WAGES CREATED

The important banana business had been drawn to Saint John as a result of action taken by the Liberal government, he continued, and this year the longshoremen of Saint John would receive $100,000 in wages as a result of this business.

Mr. King referred to a pamphlet which, he said, had been issued by the Conservatives, and which asserted that the Conservatives had given women the vote. What the Conservatives had done was to give the vote to a restricted number of women who had relations overseas.

The mass of women who had no brother, husband or sons at the war, were not, he said, given the vote by the Conservatives. Senator Wilson for instance, who was the mother of eight children, had not been given the vote at that time.

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The Ottawa Morning Journal June 28, 1930.

D 17127

PREMIER DENIES CANADIAN YOUTH GOING TO U. S.

Takes Issue With Conservatives On Migration Question.

IS FINAL SPEECH OF EASTERN TOUR

King Vows Fight Election Over Imperial Meet Delegation.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

SHERBROOKE, Que., June 27.—Direct issue with Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, was taken by Premier Mackenzie King here tonight.

The Prime Minister denied that the boys and girls of Canada were going to the United States. Instead, he stated, "the tide has changed and our people are coming back more and more to this side and going less and less to the other."

Exports Question.

He met the complaint of the Conservative leader that Canada is exporting her raw materials, by the positive declaration that Canada exports less of her raw materials to the United States than the republic exports to Canada. If a country was to export goods it must import them also, he said.

"Does Mr. Bennett want us to stop importing cotton and close our cotton factories?" Mr. King asked. "Does he want us to cease importing rubber and close our factories which use rubber?"

The Prime Minister said that he proposed to hold Mr. Bennett to the issue which the Conservative leader had raised at the opening of the last session of Parliament, the issue of which party should represent Canada at the Imperial conference and the Imperial economic conference. The Government was content that this be the issue, said Mr. King, but he declared that Mr. Bennett should tell the people who would go to London if the Conservatives were returned to power. There was nothing unconstitutional about doing that, he said.

Tonight's meeting was the final one which Premier King will address in eastern Canada at present.

For Trade Promotion.

He told of what Canada had done in broadening the scope of the British preference, and then he referred to the fact that this Dominion would shortly attend an Imperial economic conference.

"When we come back," he said, "we will come back with something which will promote trade between this part and other parts of the British Empire in an even greater degree than in the past.

"I have told Mr. Bennett who is to represent Canada at the Imperial conference from Quebec," continued the Premier. "It will be Hon. Ernest Lapointe."

From Nova Scotia would go Col. J. L. Ralston, from Ontario, Hon. James Malcolm, from the West, Hon. C. A. Dunning.

"I have asked Mr. Bennett to tell the people who he will take to England from Quebec, instead of Hon. Ernest Lapointe, if he is returned to power," continued Mr. King, who he will take from Ontario, from Nova Scotia, from the West. Mr. Bennett, however, did not answer.

"I notice he said last night that the names must first be given to the Governor General. He was quite aware that His Excellency must approve the appointment of Ministers, but there was nothing unconstitutional in a leader telling the people who he had in mind to attend such an important meeting as the Imperial Conference.

"I think Mr. Bennett should tell us who he is going to take to the conference," Mr. King repeated.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17128

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Daily Star June 28, 1930

TREATIES DEFENDED BY PREMIER KING

New Zealand Pact Is Praised by Liberal Chief

LAPOINTE SPEAKS

Heavy Rain at Sherbrooke Puts Damper on Welcome

SHERBROOKE, Que., June 28—(Star Special by Staff Correspondent)—The fates are not kind to Premier Mackenzie King in his visits to Quebec province. Jupiter Pluvius seems destined to preside at his gatherings. At Quebec, the heavy rains interferred seriously with the success of his meeting and threatened for a time to drive speakers and audience under cover. Last night in Sherbrooke torrential downpours of rain again put something of a damper on the proceedings and undoubtedly kept many away from the exhibition ground, where the gathering was held in the spacious arena building.

The rain slackened considerably just at the time the procession accompanying Mr. King left C. B. Howard's home, and permitted a crowd bordering on 4,000 to get to the hall, but most of the time they needed the protection of umbrellas and raincoats, and during some periods of the meeting, the noise of the rain on the roof was sufficiently intense to interfere with concentrated attention to the eloquence of the speakers.

Premier King, as was expected in a township where butter is a bread and butter problem for the majority of the citizens, dealt at some length with the heavy imports of New Zealand butter into Canada. Too much importance was attached to this question, he said. It should be considered relatively in proportion to the improvement in Canadian export trade operated by Canada's many trade treaties with various countries. The heavy importation of New Zealand butter was really, he said, a result and a proof of Canada's great prosperity and the reduced production of butter was the result of a prosperity which caused Canadians to consume so much ice cream and cream for desserts and so on that farmers prefered to sell the cream raw.

EXPORTS INCREASED.

He cited figures to show that under the Liberal regime Canada's export trade had increased greatly and he believed this extending of Canadian foreign markets was the best way to provide employment for Canadian workers.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe attacked C. H. Cahan's statement on Monday that five ministers representing the western provinces dominated the cabinet. He compared this with statements by western Conservatives that the Quebec solid bloc was dominating Parliament and charged the Conservatives with duplicity and hypocrisy in consequence.

Beginning shortly after 6 o'clock, rain fell heavily making the prospect for the meeting somewhat discouraging, as most Sherbrooke residents had quite a distance to go to reach the arena. Toward 8 o'clock however, it cleared up somewhat and by 8.30 the hall was half filled. The strains of popular music from the loud speakers kept them entertained until the leaders arived, accompanied by a long procession of automobiles. Their approach was heralded by the arrival of a truck bearing a brass band, gorgeously arrayed in red tunics and red caps, playing a martial air. Shortly after another truck drove up, carrying another band more soberly garbed in blue uniforms, and playing "O Canada." Behind the second band wagon rode the Prime Minister and Mr. Lapointe, in a light green touring car.

As the leaders stepped from their car and moved toward the hall, the national anthem ceased, and the red-coated band took up the task, by playing "Washington Post," a selection which lasted until the Premier was well within the hall. Then the music outside ceased and the loud speakers sounded the National Anthem once more, bringing the audience to their feet to greet the Premier and his supporters.

PREMIER SPEAKS.

Following a few introductory remarks by F. E. Fortin, who presided, and C. B. Howard, the present member for Sherbrooke, Mr. King stepped forward to the microphone and was greeted by four charming little girls bearing huge bouquets of roses, which he repaid with kisses.

Mr. Lapointe was also the recipient of flowers from a couple of little girls as he rose to speak, but did not display such fervid gallantry in his acknowledgement.

Accompanying Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe on the platform were Fred Kay, M.P., from Brome-Missisquoi; J. E. Letellier, M.P. for Compton; Dr. H. S. Beland, Senator E. W. Tobin, Hon. Jacob Nicol, Walter Mitchell, K. C., and others.

Mr. King, who was lustily applaud-

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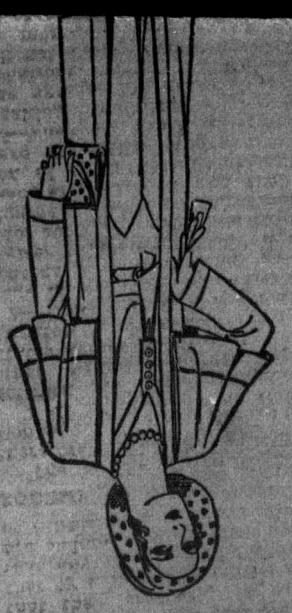

Simpson's—Second Floor.

Reduced for Monday only.

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ed as he rose to speak, referred to the notable coincidence that here, half way between east and west of Canada, he should be addressing a meeting of citizens so equally divided between French and British descent, yet all united today as Canadians. That was the realization of the ideal which Laurier had struggled throughout his life to bring about. He asked the electors to try to keep their mind on the big issues in this contest rather than any purely local questions. The first of these outstanding issues was the record of the King Government in office. The next was the budget. This year's budget laid down certain important and far reaching principles of fiscal policy. The third great issue was that of the representation of the Canadian Government at the two great Imperial Conferences to be held in England. It was largely on the challenge of Hon. R. B. Bennett, Leader of the Opposition, that the Government at this time asked the people to give them a definite mandate to send representatives to these conferences. Along with the request for such a mandate, Mr. King asked for ratification of his new budget policy.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

The principles laid down in the budget would also, if ratified by the people, have a decided influence on the attitude of the Government's representatives at the Imperial Conference.

If the King Government went back to power with such mandate, Quebec would be represented by Ernest Lapointe, the Maritimes by Col. Ralston, Ontario by Hon. James Malcolm, and the Western Provinces by Hon. Charles Dunning. He had challenged Mr. Bennett to say who he would appoint to represent the various provinces at this conference if he became Prime Minister. Mr. Bennett's only reply is to say that it is unconstitutional for me to announce who will represent us at these conferences. He says I have to give those names to the Governor-General and have these people appointed.

I know it, but there is nothing unconstitutional in a leader telling the people what names he will put before the Governor-General, if he gets the mandate he seeks. I challenge Mr. Bennett again to say who he would substitute for these names. We will fight the election on that issue alone if he wishes. But we will certainly not let him get away from that issue.

When the Liberal Government came into power they found the country headed for bankruptcy. Their first task was to make revenues meet expenditures. They accomplished it, and since then they had reduced the national debt and at the same time reduced taxation. Income tax and sales tax had been reduced, the former in such way as to give relief to those who most needed relief. The sales tax was down to one per cent and would probably be removed altogether if the Liberal Government remained in power. And they had wiped out nuisance taxes. He estimated that a sum of $118,000,000 had been saved to the people of Canada every year by these reductions of taxes.

Canada.

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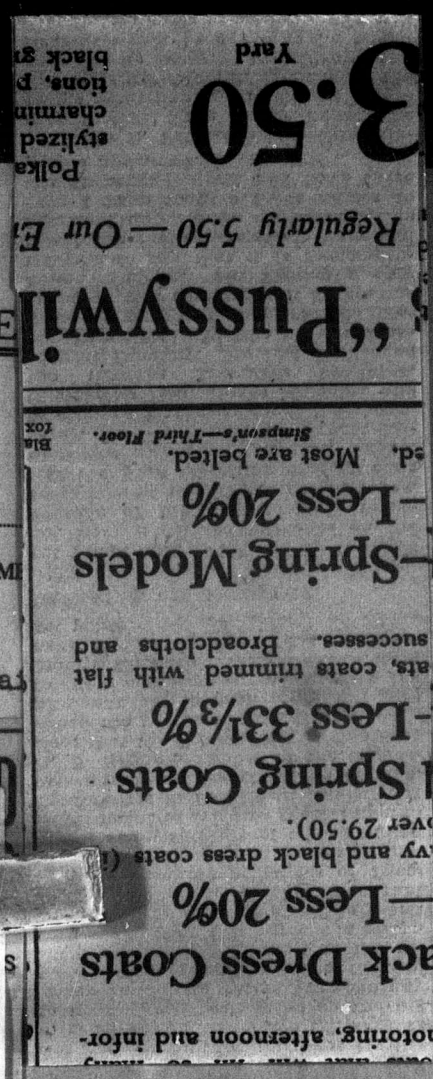

Postage had been rendered cheaper. All revisions of tariff had been made with the basic idea of reducing the cost of implements of production and reducing the cost of living. Such steps had been taken with regard to agricultural implements, automobiles, tea, dishes, and so on.

C. N. R. REORGANIZATION.

They had improved conditions in another direction, by the reorganization of the National Railways, and by reducing freight rates. They had influenced the immigration situation to a point where people were no longer leaving Canada for the United States in large numbers, but the greater number and the increasing number was that of Canadians coming back to Canada.

The Government had done much to extend Canadian markets. Mr. Bennett spoke of the home market, but in much of Canada's most important industry Canada could not begin to consume her own production. Canada's markets abroad had to be extended, and efforts had been so successfully made along those lines that foreign trade had doubled. The number of trade commissioners had largely been increased. Publicity had been extensively used, steamship lines had been established or subsidized to improve the means of carrying goods between Canada and other countries, and experts had been employed to provide useful information to those who were interested in extending Canadian trade. Then treaties had been made with a number of countries to encourage trade with those countries. This trade policy had brought great results in increased trade.

Much importance was given lately to the great and sudden increase in the importation of New Zealand butter as a result of one of these treaties. But this was far too much attention to one item. That consideration should be placed side by side with other items where Canada's export trade had been benefited considerably.

All these trade treaties except that with the British West Indies had resulted in much greater sales from Canada to these countries than her purchases from them. Exports to Australia in 1922 were $10,000,000. This year they were $19,000,000, while imports had increased from one to three millions.

In 1922 there were $4,000,000 of exports to New Zealand, and last year they were $17,000,000. To South Africa, they rose from $3,000,000 to $12,000,000. In the West Indies, exports increased from $13,000,000 to

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$30,000,000, and the imports were mostly of things that Canada cannot produce, Bananas for instance.

EXPORT STATUS.

Figures for the Orient told the same tale. (Applause). Despite Canada's small population she was tenth on the World list in respect of export trades and she had experienced a greater increase in trade since the present Government came into power, than she had ever known before. Her export trade had doubled in the last seven years.

Mr. Bennett had said that much of this trade was made up of exported raw materials, but Canada imported more raw materials from the United States than she exported there.

He wondered if Mr. Bennett wanted to close down the production of raw materials for export. Will Mr. Bennett tell us what raw materials he wants us to stop exporting and also what we are going to do with it if we don't sell it to someone?

Canada's mineral wealth was so vast it was unknown to anyone, yet there was no country in the world which exported so much of its manufactured goods per head of population as Canada, except Great Britain.

As to the great question of employment for Canadian people, he knew of no better way, than extending Canada's foreign trade and opening up markets for Canadian products abroad. The reason for the present budget proposals was that Canada had, by the action of the United States Government in respect of its tariff, lost a big market in some lines, and the Government had to take steps to look for means of opening other markets. Trade and industry had suffered by the wheat situation and the stock market crash. No Government could control stock speculation, but by extending foreign markets they could strengthen the financial position of the country so that it would be better able to stand such a strain.

Last year, Canada sold $5,000,000 more than she bought from there. That meant more purchasing power in Canada. People in consequence lived in more expensive manner. This caused people to eat more butter, and that caused the price of butter to rise until at last it became worth while for the New Zealand farmer to send butter to Canada.

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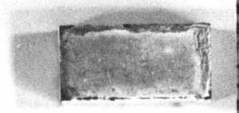

NEW ZEALAND BUTTER.

"The very fact of New Zealand butter coming into Canada is an evidence of our increasing prosperity." Further, he said, farmers were not making butter because there was such a demand for ice cream and the demand was so great that farmers preferred to sell cream than to make butter and the farmers had sold a lot of their good cows to the United States some time ago for good prices, which again reduced the production of butter in Canada. The Liberal Government had taken one valuable step to protect the butter industry by forbidding the importation of oleomargarine. And, as a matter of fact, the dairy industry in Canada was better than it had ever been before. Nevertheless, this year's budget put four cents a pound duty on imported butter under the British preference, five under the intermediate and six under the general tariff. "And let me assure you, that if any new treaty is made those who appeared before the tariff board will be called into consultation so that we may be sure that whatever duty we establish under such treaty will be satisfactory to the dairying industry of this country."

Ernest Lapointe followed, and was also greeted with cheers from the crowd and roses from the little flower girls. He cited the address by C. H. Cahan in Montreal last Monday remarking that the radio which carried the speech of Mr. Cahan did not broadcast to Western Canada. He quoted Mr. Cahan's words, "The five ministers who represent the Western Provinces in the Government dominated the Cabinet." He thought such an expression unworthy of a man of Mr. Cahan's standing. He compared these words with charges made by Conservatives at meetings in the West, that the "solid block" in Quebec dominated the Liberal Government in favor of Quebec Province. This seemed to Mr. Lapointe to be everything but favorable to Canadian unity. And a couple of days ago the Regina Leader in an editorial said, "If the King Government goes back to power, the domination of Quebec is assured." Was ever such a campaign of duplicity seen before? (Applause) "We are a people who love frankness and honesty and I am here tonight to unmask this hyporrisy." (Applause)

"Who is telling the truth, Mr. Cahan in Montreal, or his friends in the West? Let us have an end of this duplicity, hypocrisy and deception." (Applause.) He appealed for a national, Canadian Government, controlled by no one but the people of Canada, an appeal which the crowd answered with shouts of approval. He knew that the great majority of the people wanted a united Canada and would nt allow a group of politicians at bay in a disinherited party to sow the seeds of sectional discord. (Applause).

The tariff arguments of the Conservative party were equally double-faced, he said. In Quebec they called it a free trade tariff and in the West they said it was a protectionist tariff and yet it could not be both. Mr. Ferguson in Ontario recently had said that the principal issue in this election was Mackenzie King. The Liberals of the Province of Quebec were proud to have the election fought on that issue. The Liberal party was not leading Canada toward any economic war. They were leading the country to economic development and progress. War was destruction. Trade was construc-

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tion, and the Liberal party was seeking to act constructively to build up a greater Canada. The Dunning budget was the outcome of the work of a tariff board, before which the representatives of every Canadian trade and industry had an opportunity to appear.

The Government had striven year by year to render justice to trade and industry in the country. The proof was that every year the budget was met by an amendment saying it gave too much protection and another saying that it did not give enough.

GOING TO RUIN.

Financiers were quoted in business newspapers as saying that conditions were better in Canada than in the United States, yet Mr. Bennett travelled the country telling the people that the country was going to ruin. The president of the American Federation of Labor tells us there are 3,000,000 unemployed in the unions of the United States. Why do the Conservatives preach the prosperity of that country? We have a better country than the United States. Our country has a greater future than theirs.

We love our country more than they love theirs and our country will grow and become great, beautiful, prosperous in spite of the calumnies of Mr. Bennett and his Conservative friends. (Applause.) Mr. Bennett made many promises. He was ready to promise the moon probably, but the King Government had not been a Government of promises but of action. (Applause.) Mr. Bennett had shown much scruple regarding the paming in advance of representatives to the Imperial Conference, but he was not so scrupulous when he went to Vancouver and despite H. H. Stevens' announcement that he wanted to withdraw from public life, declared that if he were chosen Premier of Canada Mr. Stevens would be the first member of his Cabinet. Mr. Bennett has taken care not to reply on Thursday to William Tremblay's question as to whether, if returned to power, he would have all Government vessels built in Canada. The electors might well ask themselves why that question was not answered. (Applause.)

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Montreal Gazette June 28, 1930

BIG WELCOME GIVEN PREMIER AT SHERBROOKE

Hon. Mackenzie King Discusses Problems Before Electors

MANY NOTABLES PRESENT

Chairman Stresses Bonne Entente as Evidenced in Relations in Eastern Townships

(Special to The Gazette.)

Sherbrooke, June 27.—Surrounded by former members of the House of Commons representatives of the Eastern Townships, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Premier of Canada, spoke here tonight at the Arena of some of the problems which confront the county at the present time.

The gathering was presided over by Florian Fortin, of this city, who called the attention of the visitors to the place which the Eastern Townships hold in Canada, while around him on the platform, in addition to the Premier, were such notables as Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. Fred Kay, newly-chosen Minister without portfolio; Hon. Jacob Nicol, Hon. Senator E. W. Tobin, and C. B. Howard, former M.P. for Sherbrooke, and again in the field in the present contest.

Mr. Fortin stressed the fact that the Eastern Townships give an example to the rest of Canada in the matter of the bonne entente, hence, he said, he would not dwell upon that matter at any length.

Premier Mackenzie King, after thanking the ladies who had presented flowers to him, said that it had been his privilege in the last several weeks to visit five provinces of the Dominion, and in the course of the next couple of weeks it was his intention to visit, in company with his friend and colleague, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, the provinces of the West.

The audience by this time was breaking into applause, and since it was a large audience, representative of all parts of the Eastern Townships, the applause at times was such as to force Mr. King to halt his speech for a moment.

Mr. King complimented the Eastern Townships on the fact that there was such harmony among the two races, and specially complimented C. B. Howard on the fact that he has gained the esteem and affection, not only of those of his own faith and race but also of that large number of people of another faith and another religion. It was in such mixtures that Canadianism had its true heart, he said.

"Those of us who have had the privilege of sitting at the council table with Laurier (applause) know how, in all his policies, he strove to make Canada a great and united country, to bring together the different creeds and different races, and economic interests from coast to coast so that the one idea would be that we would all feel that we were Canadians of one Dominion, sharing one common heritage. And, perhaps you have unconsciously, in the representation you have sent from the Eastern Townships, stressed that viewpoint."

Mr. King said that if anyone had special reason to be honored with the confidence of the people it should be Mr. Howard, who had gained the esteem of all people.

Mr. King said he would abbreviate what he had to say, but, first of all, he wished to congratulate the representatives of the provinces who were on the platform, and others who represented the province of Quebec.

OUTSTANDING QUESTIONS.

"Let me say also how proud I am to be in a province which has given overwhelming support to the Government, and I must thank you with all my heart for that support, and I think it will be given in the next Parliament," said the Premier. There was hearty applause.

"It is not my intention this evening to cover a large range of subjects, for in general elections many subjects come up for discussion, and it is all important for the people to see very clearly what are the outstanding questions. There is always the danger that questions of a special nature will be discussed instead of problems of a general interest to Canada, and I therefore want to call your attention to some of the outstanding issues."

There were three outstanding issues, said the Premier. The first issue was the record of the Government, the next issue was that of the budget introduced by Mr. Dunning. In speaking of the budget, he wished to make it clear that the budget was only an indication of the way in which the general business of the Government was being carried on from the point of view of fiscal policies.

Mr. King said that Mr. Bennett had called attention in Parliament to the fact that there are to be two great Imperial conferences, one on international matters, and the other on purely fiscal matters, and Mr. Bennett had questioned the right of the Government to send representatives to London as being truly representative of the people of Canada. Mr. Bennett had forgotten, said Mr. King, that the same Government had sent representatives to London at Imperial Conferences in 1923 and 1926, and their actions had been approved of by the people, and as the term of Parliament was not due until November of 1931, it would have been possible for the Government to have sent representatives to London, asked for approval of their actions at the following session of Parliament, and then for approval of the people,—all this eighteen months from now.

"Why are we having these elections now?" Mr. King asked. "I will tell you in a word." Some time ago the Minister of Finance brought down his budget, in which he laid down certain basic principles which will have vital effect upon the future of Canada's trade, and which will affect our relations with the United States and with Great Britain and the other Dominions in the British Empire. In the budget methods of dealing with concrete problems of Canada now and in the future were faced. The Government now wishes to know if these policies are acceptable to the Canadian people.

"More than that, we believe that at the coming economic conference it will be possible to make further agreements with various parts of the British Empire in regard to the trade relations of this country, and we are anxious to have the voice of the Canadian people solidly behind us when we go to represent this country at the conference. So that we will be able to say that our attitude in trade and commerce is backed by the people of Canada as well as the goodwill which we will extend to all parts of the Empire.

nI this election it must be decided what party can best represent the Dominion at this conference. I have said who will represent Canada if the present Government is to send representatives. I have said that Hon. Ernest Lapointe will represent Quebec (cheers); I have said that the Maritimes will be represented by Hon. Col. Ralston, who so successfully acted at the recent naval conference; I have said that Ontario will be represented by Hon. James Malcolm, who has guided the trade of this country to a point that it has never before reached; I have said that Hon. Charles Dunning will represent the west, the minister who brought down this very budget.

And I have asked Mr. Bennett who he will substitute for these men. Who will he find in Quebec to send in place of Hon. Ernest Lapointe? Who will he choose in place of Col. Ralston, in Ontario instead of Mr. Malcolm, and in the west to act rather than Mr. Dunning?"

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Toronto Globe June 28/30

INTRA-EMPIRE TRADE WILL BE PROMOTED

Premier Gives Hint of "Even Greater" Action at London Parley

(Canadian Press Despatch)

Sherbrooke, Que., June 27.—Premier Mackenzie King announced tonight who would be the Government's representatives at the Imperial Conference. Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Hon. James Malcolm, Hon. J. L. Ralston and Hon. Charles Dunning would act with him for Canada in London, he said. He added a challenge to Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, to tell who would be that party's choice were it successful in the election.

It was most important, asserted Mr. King, that the great outstanding issues of the campaign should not be lost sight of. There was some danger in a political campaign that local issues might swamp the great, main issue in the minds of the people. The first issue was the record of the Government, the second was the Budget, and the third Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference.

"Mr. Bennett, at the opening of the last session, challenged the Government to go to the country on this last issue," said Mr. King. "Now he is saying very little about it. Unless the policies laid down in the Budget are accepted by the people of Canada, we believe that the progress of the Dominion will not be what it otherwise would be. I have told Mr. Bennett who from Quebec is to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference," continued the Premier. "It will be Hon. Ernest Lapointe." There was a burst of applause.

From Nova Scotia would go Colonel J. L. Ralston; from Ontario, Hon. James Malcolm; from the West, Hon. C. A. Dunning.

Bennett's Silence.

"I have asked Mr. Bennett to tell the people who he will take to England from Quebec instead of Hon. Ernest Lapointe, if he is returned to power," continued Mr. King; "who he will take from Ontario, from Nova Scotia, from the West. Mr. Bennett, however, does not answer.

"I notice he said last night that the names must first be given to the Governor-General," continued Mr. King. He was quite aware that his Excellency must approve the appointment of Ministers; but there was nothing unconstitutional in a Leader telling the people whom he had in mind to attend such an important meeting as the Imperial Conference.

"When we come back from the Imperial Conference," he said, "we will come back with something which will promote trade between this part and other parts of the British Empire in an even greater degree than in the past."

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Ottawa Morning Citizen June 28, 1930

Premier Denies Canada's Youth Turning to U.S.

Proposes to Hold Opposition Chief to Issue of Which Party Should Attend Imperial Conference

(Canadian Press.)

SHERBROOKE, Que., June 27. — Direct issue with Hon. R. B. Bennett, leader of the opposition, was taken by Premier Mackenzie King here tonight.

The Prime Minister denied that the boys and girls of Canada were going to the United States. Instead, he stated, "The tide has changed and our people are coming back more and more to this side and going less and less to the other."

He met the complaint of the Conservative leader that Canada is exporting her raw materials, by the positive declaration that Canada exports less of her raw materials to the United States than the republic exports to Canada. If a country is to export goods, it must import them also, he asserted.

"Does Mr. Bennett want us to stop importing cotton and close our cotton factories?" Mr. King asked. "Does he want us to cease importing rubber and close our factories which use rubber?"

Holds Rival to Issue.

Finally the Prime Minister asserted that he proposed to hold Mr. Bennett to the issue which the Conservative leader had raised at the opening of the last session of Parliament, the issue of which party should represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference. The government was content that this be the issue, said Mr. King, but he declared that Mr. Bennett should tell the people who would go to London if the Conservatives were returned to power. There was nothing unconstitutional about doing that, he said.

Tonight's meeting was the final one which Premier King will address in Eastern Canada at present.

Somewhat uncertain weather, with now and then a heavy shower of rain, did not deter a large crowd from gathering in the arena to listen to the Prime Minister, to Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, and to the local candidate, C. B. Howard, who represented Sherbrooke in the last Parliament.

Procession First.

The interior of the arena was hung with flags, there were two bands, and the speech-making was preceded by a procession of automobiles through the town. Mr. King rode with Mr. Lapointe and Mr. Howard in an open car.

Great enthusiasm was manifest at times during the meeting. The Prime Minister, speaking in a city where there is a great deal of manufacturing, devoted a large part of his time to a discussion of trade matters. Canada, he asserted, stood second only to Great Britain in the per capita export of manufactured goods. He told of what Canada had done in broadening the scope of the British preference, and then he referred to the fact that this Dominion would shortly attend an Imperial Economic Conference.

"When we come back," he said, "we will come back with something which will promote trade between this part and other parts of the British Empire in an even greater degree than in the past."

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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 2, 1930.

King Inaugurates Western Campaign By Brandon Speech

Premier Says He Is Ready To Aid Provinces If Unemployment Becomes Too Big a Problem.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

BRANDON, Man., July 1.—Premier Mackenzie King opened his campaign in Western Canada tonight. In an auditorium decorated with flags and streamers, the Prime Minister discussed before a large audience the issues of the campaign.

Once more, Mr. King found the elements against him. A heavy rain storm started before he opened his speech and the drops beat an uninterrupted and loud tattoo on the tin roof of the arena until it was somewhat difficult to hear. However, the Prime Minister continued without a pause, and finally won out. The storm gradually ended and he was able to finish his speech without any competition from outside.

Crerar Also Speaks.

The only other speaker of the evening was Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways and candidate for Brandon constituency.

As was expected, the Prime Minister devoted a considerable part of his speech to unemployment, a vital consideration in this part of Canada. He asserted that conditions were better in Canada than in the United States, and cited figures in support of the declaration.

He declared that Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was "eager to exploit the present situation for political advantage." He attributed such unemployment as existed to partial failure of the wheat crop last year, curtailment of wheat exports with inevitable contraction of purchasing power and the stock market failures and, insisted Mr. King, there was no desire or effort on the part of the Government to evade its proper responsibility in respect to unemployment. If any province would notify the Dominion Government that the problem had become too great for it to meet, Federal assistance would be given.

"Far from denying any Federal responsibility or obligation with respect to a serious condition of unemployment, let me repeat here what I have said over and over again at Ottawa and in Parliament, that if the provinces of our Dominion or any one or more of them, through their Governments, advise the Federal Government that unemployment within their boundary has reached proportions which make the problem one too great for them to deal with, we are prepared, as the trustees of all the people, to sit down and confer with the province or provinces so concerned and work out some scheme of relief whereby Federal assistance in the form of contributions or otherwise will be made to supplement those of the provinces in meeting an emergent condition.

National Highway.

"Mr. Bennett has spoken of the desirability of a national highway. That highway has been built in large part already by the combined efforts of the Federal and provincial governments. Federal Governments have aided by cash contributions and by the actual work of construction in areas such as our national parks which come under Dominion control. I see no reason why the forces of the Federal and provincial governments might not be combined in relieving the condition of unemployment, through further prosecuting this work of national highway construction under Federal as well as under provincial control. If millions are to be voted for highways, let them also serve to give employment to those who, through lack of employment, are in great need.

"Mr. Bennett suggests, as a means of meeting the emergent condition, the calling of a special session of Parliament after the general election. He knows that Parliament could not be brought into session until September, and he also knows that a special session will cost the country $2,000,000. The only remedy he has thus far suggested, which Parliament might put into effect, is an all-round increase in the tariff. How the all-round increase in the tariff is going to better conditions in western Canada or any other part of Canada I am unable to say. If $2,000,000 is to be spent because of some attempt to deal with an emergent situation, I think they might much better be spent in giving direct relief to those who seek employment than in bringing together members of a new Parliament to enact legislation of a wholly questionable character, and concerning the exact nature of which we are yet wholly in the dark.

"But Mr. Bennett also knows that the present Government at the last session of Parliament made provision for calling, immediately after the general elections are over, an important conference to deal, in a constructive way, with this problem of unemployment. He knows that to this conference are being invited, not only representatives of all the provinces, but representatives of the leading municipalities, of employers' associations, of labor organizations, and of the great transportation companies. He knows that, at the present time throughout Canada, all those who are seriously interested in finding a solution to this problem are preparing constructive suggestions, which, from one or another of these agencies, will be brought before the conference for consideration."

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Hamilton Spectator July 2/30

SAYS FERGUSON IS PLAYING POLITICS

Premier King Replies to Waterway Charges

Interpretation of the Preamble Called Absurd

Brandon, Man., July 1.—Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario is seeking "to manufacture political capital by misconstruing and misrepresenting the position of the federal government with respect to the waterways situation, even at the risk of considerably endangering the further development of the St. Lawrence waterways project," Premier Mackenzie King asserts in a statement issued here to-day. The prime minister's statement constitutes a reply to one issued some days ago by the Ontario premier. In that statement Mr. Ferguson accused Mr. King of omitting an essential part of the government's proposal to the provinces respecting water power rights when the prime minister dealt with the St. Lawrence project in his speech at Peterboro on June 18.

Premier King asserts that Premier Ferguson's effort is "to divert attention from the real issue by an absurd interpretation of a phrase" in the preamble of the memorandum which Mr. King read at Peterboro. "He declares," proceeds the Dominion prime minister, referring to Premier Ferguson, "that in my speech at Peterboro I omitted to recite this preamble, and that one phrase it contains, 'subject to the observance of any necessary international requirements,' has a sinister significance. As already stated, I was not at Peterboro reading from the correspondence, though I naturally made use of the precise language used to state the government's position. There was, of course, no purpose in omitting the preamble. It was not in what I had before me, nor was it omitted with intention. I merely read the substantive proposal of our government, as it had been typed out at my request. One might have thought the phrase in question would go without saying. It in no way related to agreements in contemplation, but solely to treaties in existence."

Criticizes Bennett

Reference to Hon. Richard B. Bennett, Conservative leader, also features the statement of the prime minister. He asserts that the Conservative leader, in his opening campaign speech at Winnipeg, attempted to introduce the St. Lawrence waterways project into the realm of political controversy at the present general elections.

But, asserts Mr. King, until Mr. Bennett's Winnipeg speech, the Conservative leader "had scarcely so much as referred to it in the course of the past four years." The question of the St. Lawrence waterways, Mr. King states, had occasioned very little in the way of discussion throughout the last parliament.

The importance and magnitude of the considerations involved in the St. Lawrence project, and the stage negotiations have reached, had caused him to feel all along, states Premier King, that it would not be advisable to make the project a subject of political controversy in the elections. Therefore, in his keynote address at Brantford, he refrained from dealing with it. "It was as a consequence of Mr. Bennett's remarks at Winnipeg, and particularly because of the misleading nature of them, I was obliged to make some reply." He had done so at Peterboro, but, declared Mr. King, he "was careful to confine himself to a statement of the contentions of the provinces and the Dominion respectively, and of the policy the government at Ottawa has been prepared to adopt as a practical working basis with the province, without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties."

The prime minister expressed the opinion that it "is rather significant that Premier Ferguson found it necessary to wait from June 17 to June 30 to take issue with what was said by me at Peterboro." Mr. King asserts that "the public is not concerned with party politics in this great undertaking." He has given the public a clear statement of the position of the federal government, and he is prepared to have the Liberal party and its attitude judged by that statement, he says.

Text of Statement

The text of the prime minister's statement follows:

In opening the present campaign on behalf of the Conservative party at Winnipeg on June 9, Mr. Bennett sought to introduce as one of the issues the subject of the St. Lawrence waterway. This he did by asking why nothing had been done, and by replying to his own question in the words: "Why? Because it was the business of the government to do it, and the government did not choose, they did not dare to do anything." Mr. Bennett later in his address added: "It stays, in the language of the prime minister, 'still under negotiation.'"

In opening the campaign in behalf of the Liberal party in Brantford on June 16 I did not touch on the subject of the St. Lawrence waterways, but promised to make a statement of the government's position at a subsequent meeting. This I did at Peterboro on the evening following. It was a statement which purposely avoided any controversial features. Neither directly nor indirectly did it seek to reflect on any political party or government. The whole trend of my remarks was along the line of indicating the magnitude of the problem—the vastness of the considerations—financial, constitutional, economic, national and international—involved, and to show wherein the effort of the present administration at Ottawa had been to clear up all national difficulties and differences before carrying further the necessary international negotiations.

Seeking Agreement

I pointed out that, as between the Dominion and the provinces, we were seeking to proceed with Ontario and Quebec as we had so successfully done in the case of the Maritime provinces, the Prairie provinces and British Columbia, and to reach, through conference, an understanding and agreement which would be acceptable to all governments concerned. I went so far as to say that matters had progressed so favorably that we were perhaps now at "the meeting of the ways" with regard to this great St. Lawrence question; that the government of the Dominion and the governments of the provinces were "at last coming together," and that, as a consequence, it should be possible for the national governments to get together and make what might be necessary in the way of agreements and covenants to enable this great project to be pushed forward from this time on.

Because of the importance and magnitude of the considerations involved and the stage negotiations have reached, I have felt all along that it would be inadvisable to make the St. Lawrence waterway project a subject of political controversy in the present general elections, and therefore in my opening keynote address at Brantford refrained from dealing with it on that occasion. The question of the St. Lawrence waterway was not the subject of any real discussion in the session of parliament just concluded, and has occasioned very little in the way of discussion throughout the entire parliament. Until Mr. Bennett, by his remarks at Winnipeg, sought to introduce it into the realm of political controversy at the present general elections, he had scarcely so much as referred to it in the course of the past four years.

Reply to Mr. Benunett

As a consequence of Mr. Bennett's references at Winnipeg, and particularly because of the misleading nature of them, I was obliged to make some reply. This I did at Peterboro, but in making reply I was careful to confine myself to a statement of the contentions of the provinces and Dominion, respectively, and of the policy the government at Ottawa has been prepared to adopt as a practical working basis with the provinces.

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without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties. The legal rights of the parties are a matter which the courts alone are able to determine. In order to state the position accurately I read the exact language used on different occasions in stating the policy, I might add, which I outlined in parliament in the course of a debate on the St. Lawrence waterway as long ago as February 28, 1929. The position as then set forth has been generally known ever since as the one we were prepared to take in our negotiations with the provinces.

The statement made at Peterboro and the course of procedure adopted were for the sole purpose of making a reply to Mr. Bennett in a manner which would let the position of the federal government be publicly known, but at the same time avoid any disclosure of the negotiations or conferences between the federal government and the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Ferguson, the premier of Ontario, in his outburst of yesterday, has sought to have it appear that this action constitutes a violation on my part of an agreement not to make public the exchange of correspondence which took place in connection with the conference between the Dominion and provincial governments.

Why Did He Wait?

It is rather significant that Premier Ferguson found it necessary to wait from June 17 to June 30 to take issue with what was said by me at Peterboro; also that he had thought it desirable, in order to appear to be stating the position of the Ontario government, to make public all the correspondence which has taken place between the governments as a result of the several conferences, and which he claims was confidential, rather than give then to the country, as I did, in brief from a statement of the position of the Ontario government. The fact that Mr. Ferguson has gone to such pains to have the public believe that there is an issue between the provinces and the Dominion with respect to a constiutional phase of the St. Lawrence waterways problem, only goes to confirm the impression which has been growing since my colleagues and I began our conferences with Mr. Ferguson, namely, that he has never really wished to reach an agreement with the Dominion, but has been seeking from the begining to play party politics with this all-important matter, and, in co-operation with Mr. Bennett, thereby to create, if possible, another issue in the present campaign.

The "five-cent" issue having failed to do all Mr. Ferguson expected of it, he now seeks to manufacture political capital by misconstrung and misrepresenting the position of the federal government with repect to the waterways situation, even at the risk of considerably endangering the further development of the St. Lawrence waterways project itself.

The public is not concerned with party politics in this great undertaking. What the public wishes to know is the respective attitudes of the provincial government and the federal government, and the differences, if any, there may be between them. I have given a clear statement of the position of the federal government and am prepared to have the Liberal party and its attitude judged by the statement.

If Mr. Ferguson will be equally concise and direct with regard to the position of the Ontario government he will assist materially in enabling the public to draw its own conclusions as to any causes there may be for delay. If he is unwilling to do this and seeks to befog the whole issue in a cloud of words and to create imaginary controversies, the public itself will be quick to draw its own conclusions.

Problem of Great Magnitude

The utilization of the greatest waterways in the world to the fullest advantage of the people of Canada presents at once an opportunity and a problem of great magnitude. The Canadian government has considered it essential to investigate the question with the utmost care. It joined with the United States in a comprehensive inquiry into the engineering aspects including plans and costs, through the joint board of engineers. It provided for the review of the financial and general issues through a national advisory committee. It next discussed with the United States the international aspects in a series of despatches which were universally recognized in Canada as fully safeguarding every Canadian interest. It sought to secure, as a preliminary to any further action, agreement with the provinces of Quebec and Ontario upon the phrases in which they were concerned. It has shown neither undue haste nor undue delay, and has unquestionably succeeded in bringing clear light for the decision of the people of Canada the essential factors involved.

Not the least difficulty has been that occasioned by difference of opinion as to the rights of the Dominion and of the provinces in navigable waters. The Dominion government, as trustee for the people of Canada, has set forth what it is advised are the undoubted constitutional rights of the Dominion as to water powers created under works constructed for the improvement of navigation. The governments of Ontario and of Quebec have questioned those rights. In so doing they were doubtless exercising their own right and duty to safeguard any powers accorded to the provinces under the constitution. The Canadian government accordingly sought to find a solution. It first provided for a reference to the courts. While such questions as were definitely answered were answered favorably to the Dominion contention, the court found it difficult to decide on other questions because of their necessarily general character. The government next sought to find a solution by conference in the hope that, without prejudice to the legal rights of either party, a practical solution could be found which would be of advantage to all interests concerned. If that hope has not yet been fulfilled, it has been through no lack of good will or endeavor on the part of the federal authorities.

Legal Rights Discussed

In his comment on these negotiations, Mr. Ferguson has raised several points of no material bearing on the case, but to which I may briefly refer. He contends, in his statement and in his correspondence, that in the first conference between the Dominion and the provinces our government offered to recognize the legal right of the provinces to the water power developed in navigable streams, and that we subsequently withdrew this offer.

Those of my colleagues who were present at the conference are all agreed that no such offer was made and could not have been made. We were not dealing with legal rights. The whole purpose of the conference was to endeavor to find a working solution in lieu of a legal determination. Mr. Ferguson knew as well as any one that no Dominion government would have the power, even if it had the will, to renounce rights assigned to the Dominion under the constitution, and that any such offer on its part would be worthless in law. What we did propose was to seek to place the provinces in as good a position for all practical purposes as if their rights to develop and utilize the water power in question had been determined.

Conference of March 8

Resolved that no ground for possible misunderstanding should be permitted to exist, we arranged a further conference, and on this occasion, on March 8, submitted a written memorandum, which, after some revisions, suggested during the conference, we delivered by letter to the premier of each province, as setting forth the policy which our government was prepared to adopt as a basis of agreement with the provinces, "without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties."

Mr. Ferguson seeks further to divert attention from the real issue by an absurd interpretation of a phrase in the preamble to the memorandum in question. He declares that, in my speech at Peterboro, I omitted to recite the preamble, and that one phrase it contains, "subject to the observance of any necessary international requirements," has a sinister significance. As already stated, I was not at Peterboro reading from the correspondence, though in stating the government's position I naturally made use of the precise language used to state the government's position. There was, of course, no purpose in omitting the preamble; it was not in what I had before me, nor was it omitted with intention; I merely read the substantive proposal of our government as it had been typed out at my request. One might have thought the phrase in question would go without saying. It in no way related to agreements in contemplation, but solely to treaties in existence.

Indeed, at one of the conferences Mr. Ferguson himself agreed that it was but a statement of obvious fact, namely, that in a negotiation with the United States both countries would necessarily be bound by the provisions of existing treaties. Does Mr. Ferguson imagine that we could come to a decision regarding the international section of the St. Lawrence without taking into account "the necessary international requirements," without reaching an agreement with the United States, and without taking into account any rights or obligations involved in existing international agreements? To this phrase, Mr. Ferguson's statement gives a meaning which he knows very well was not and could not ever have been intended. He says: "This clearly means that the federal government, in its international negotiations, wants to deal with the property of the provinces in any way it sees fit without reference to the provinces whatever. For example,

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the actual power development could be placed anywhere in any section of the river, either on the American or Canadian side, and the province which owns the power would be precluded from being consulted, or having any voice in the matter."

"Misrepresentation and Bluster"

This misrepresentation and the bluster which follows are a fair measure of Mr. Ferguson's partisan approach to this question. Has not the Canadian government made it meticulously clear, in its negotiations with the United States, that, before proceeding further, it would seek to settle all provincial questions involved, settle the constitutional problems in which both provinces were interested and the engineering problems of the international rapids section in which Ontario was particularly interested?

Would any one reading Mr. Ferguson's outburst realize that, so far from not being consulted as to the placing of any power development, he had in his possession a report prepared by the Canadian members of the joint engineering board (Mr. McLaughlan, of the department of railways and canals; Mr. Lefebvre, of Quebec, and General Mitchell, of Toronto) and by two engineers nominated by the province of Ontario, Messrs. Gaby and Hogg, of the Hydro-Electric commission, on the best methods of developing that very section?

Some months ago, in view of the divergence between the Canadian and the United States sections of the joint board as to the best plan of development of the international rapids section, and recognizing the interest in this area of the Hydro-Electric commission of Ontario, which had plans of its own for development, I asked the province of Ontario to nominate engineers to join our nominees in an endeavor to work out an agreed plan. This, after considerable delay on Mr. Ferguson's part in the naming of the engineers for the province of Ontario, was done and a unanimous report has been presented. Yet Mr. Ferguson, with this report in his possession, thinks it consistent with his position as premier of Ontario, and in the light of our straightforward dealing, to talk of sinister or ulterior motives on the part of the Dominion government. I hope Mr. Ferguson will not regard as a violation of any confidence the immediate publication of this report, which, under the circumstances, I regard as imperative.

Is Settlement Fair?

I need not devote any further attention to Mr. Ferguson's diversions. The real question for the people of Canada to decide is whether the settlement we have proposed is a fair one. The proposal we have submitted to Mr. Ferguson, including its preamble, is as follows:

"With due recognition of the paramount rights of navigation, and subject to the observance of any necessary international requirements, the Dominion government is prepared to adopt, as practical policy for water-power development in navigable waters, as follows:

"1. Where a province desires to undertake power development in navigable waters, its rights to do so shall be recognized, conditional on the provision of the necessary navigation requirements.

"2. Should the Dominion government at any time undertake or authorize the construction of any canal or other work for the improvement of navigation, it would be prepared to make available to an approved provincial agency the surplus water power developed beyond that needed for the operation of the locks and purposes of navigation, on a basis equivalent to that which would govern if the provincial agency had itself undertaken the work as a power development scheme.

"3. In either case, should the use of Dominion or provincial property be required or the riparian or other property rights of the Dominion or province be interfered with or affected, the acquisition of such property, or the authority to interfere with or affect such rights, could be made the subject of a special agreement in the particular circumstances of each case."

Genuine Offer

Could anything be simpler or fairer, and more genuinely designed to meet the province? There are two contingencies to consider: First, that a province would desire to develop a power scheme in navigable waters, and that the Dominion would find it necessary to safeguard the navigation requirements, and, second, that the Dominion would take the initiative in developing a navigation scheme, and would develop power as a consequence. In both cases we have offered to meet the needs of the province. In both cases we have offered to allow the provinces to secure the power, rather than to utilize or distribute it ourselves. In the first case, we agree to recognize the right of the province to make the development, subject only to its providing the necessary navigation requirements. Even Mr. Ferguson recognizes the essential fairness of this proposal. In the second case, we offer to place the province in precisely as good a position, by making available to an approved provincial agency all surplus power on exactly the same basis as that which would have governed if the provincial agency had, as in the first case, undertaken the work as a power development scheme. If the first offer is accepted as fair, the second, which is simply the same solution adapted to the case where the Dominion takes the initiative, is equally fair. Let any reasonable man review our conduct of the negotiations; let him compare the basis we have suggested with the vague and meaningless alternative which Mr. Ferguson has put forward under the second paragraph, and I am confident he will conclude that there never was a fairer, simpler or more honest attempt to solve a serious difficulty.

It will also, I think, be apparent that, even to serve party political ends, Mr. Ferguson has had to go pretty far afield to raise, as an additional issue in the present federal campaign, a question of provincial rights.

Not Entering Power Business

Far from asking the province of Ontario to "concede the right to permit the Dominion government to confiscate the property of a province and go into the power business," which Mr. Ferguson seeks to have the people of his province believe is the objective of the Dominion government, it will be apparent that the whole purpose of our negotiations has been to make clear that the Dominion government has no desire to go into the power business, but has been seeking to reach an agreement whereby, apart altogether from what the legal rights of the Dominion may be, the power business will be left to the provinces.

In conclusion may I say that I invite all who are interested in the power or navigation developments on the St. Lawrence to review and compare the attitude and approach of Mr. Ferguson and myself on this great national project, with all that it involves. Mr. Ferguson has set forth his attitude and approach in the lengthy statement which he has taken ten days to prepare, and which he has requested the editors of Canadian papers to publish in full. Mine were set forth at Peterboro when I spoke, without notes, in the presence of a vast audience. Fortunately, a verbatim stenographic report of what I said was made, though at the time of speaking I had no knowledge that such was the case. In view of the fact that Mr. Ferguson alleges that what I said at Peterboro is the occasion of his re-entering the federal contest on the waterways issue, perhaps Canadian editors will not be averse to according to this portion of my Peterboro speech a publicity equal to that given the statement issued yesterday by Mr. Ferguson, and thereby enable the public to judge for itself how far Mr. Ferguson is justified in the allegations he has made.

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The Toronto Mail and Empire July 2, 1930.

King in Answer to Ferguson Repeats Allegation Ontario Premier Playing Politics, Menacing Waterway Scheme

Says Omission of Preamble Without Importance in Peterboro Speech.

BENNETT IS ATTACKED

Leader Put St. Lawrence Project into Campaign, Says Prime Minister.

By RAY BROWN.
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

Brandon, Man., July 1.—Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario, is seeking "to manufacture political capital by misconstruing and misrepresenting the position of the Federal Government with respect to the waterways situation, even at the risk of considerably endangering the further development of the St. Lawrence waterways project itself." Premier Mackenzie King asserts in a statement issued here to-day. The Prime Minister's statement constitutes a reply to one issued some days ago by the Ontario premier. In that statement Mr. Ferguson accused Mr. King of omitting an essential part of the government's proposal to the provinces respecting water power rights, wher the Prime Minister dealt with the St. Lawrence project in his speech at Peterboro on June 18.

Premier King asserts that Premier Ferguson's effort is "to divert attention from the real issue by an absurd interpretation of a phrase in the preamble of the memorandum which Mr. King read at Peterboro. "He declares," proceeds the Dominion Prime Minister, referring to Premier Ferguson, "that in my speech at Peterboro I omitted to recite this preamble, and that one phrase it contains, subject to the observance of any necessary international requirements has a sinister significance. As already stated, I was not at Peterboro reading from the correspondence, though, in stating the Government's position, I naturally made use of the precise language used to state the Government's position. There was, of course, no purpose in omitting the preamble. It was not in what I had before me, nor was it omitted with intention. I merely read the substantive proposal of our Government, as it had been typed out at my request. One might have thought the phrase in question would go without saying. It in no way related to agreements in contemplation, but solely to treaties in existence."

Pays Respects to Bennett.

Reference to Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, also features the statement of the Prime Minister. He asserts that the Conservative leader, in his opening campaign speech at Winnipeg, attempted to introduce the St. Lawrence waterways project into the realm of political controversy at the present general elections.

But, asserts Mr. King, until Mr. Bennett's Winnipeg speech, the Conservative leader "had scarcely so much as referred to it in the course of the past four years." The question of the St. Lawrence waterways, Mr. King states, has occasioned very little in the way of discussion throughout the last Parliament.

The importance and magnitude of the considerations involved in the St. Lawrence project, and the stage negotiations have reached, had caused him to feel all along, stated Premier King, that it would not be advisable to make the project a subject of political controversy in the elections. Therefore, in his keynote address at Brantford, he refrained from dealing with it.

It was as a consequence of Mr. Bennett's remarks at Winnipeg, "and particularly because of the misleading nature of them, I was obliged to make some reply." He had done so at Peterboro, but, declared Mr. King, he "was careful to confine himself to a statement of the contentions of the provinces and the Dominion, respectively, and of the policy the Government at Ottawa has been prepared to adopt as a practical working basis with the provinces, without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties."

The Prime Minister expresses the opinion that it "is rather significant that Premier Ferguson found it necessary to wait from June 17 to June 30 to take issue with what was said by me at Peterboro." Mr. King asserts that "the public is not concerned with party politics in this great undertaking." He had given the public a clear statement of the position of the Federal Government, and he is prepared to have the Liberal party and its attitude judged by that statement, he says.

The text of the prime minister's statement follows:

Premier's Statement.

In opening the present campaign on behalf of the Conservative party at Winnipeg on June 9, Mr. Bennett sought to introduce as one of the issues the subject of the St. Lawrence waterway. This he did by asking why nothing had been done and by replying to his own question in the words, "Why? Because it was the business of the Government to do it, and the Government did not choose, they did not dare to do anything." Mr. Bennett later in his address added, "It stays, in the language of the prime minister still under negotiation."

In opening the campaign in behalf of the Liberal party in Brantford on June 16, I did not touch on the subject of the St. Lawrence waterway but promised to make a statement of the Government's position at a subsequent meeting. This I did at Peterboro on the evening following. It was a statement which purposely avoided any controversial features. Neither directly nor indirectly did it seek to reflect on any political party or Government. The whole trend of my remarks was along the line of indicating the magnitude of the problem—the vastness of the considerations, financial, constitutional, economic, national and international involved, and to show wherein the effort of the present administration at Ottawa had been to clear up all national difficulties and differences before carrying further the necessary international negotiations.

I pointed out that, as between the Dominion and the provinces, we were seeking to proceed with Ontario and Quebec as we had so successfully done in the case of the Maritime Provinces, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, and to reach, through conference, an understanding and agreement which would be aceptable to all governments concerned. I went so far as to say that matters had progressed so favorably that we were perhaps now at "the meeting of the ways" with regard to this great St. Lawrence question; that the Government of the Dominion and the Governments of the provinces were "at last coming together" and that as a consequence, it should be possible for the national governments to get together and make what might be necessary in the way of agreements and covenants to enable this great project to be rushed forward from this time on.

Would Avoid Controversy.

Because of the importance and magnitude of the considerations involved and the stage negotiations have reached, I have felt all along that it would be inadvisable to make the St. Lawrence waterway project a subject of political controversy in the present general elections, and, therefore, in my opening key-note address at Brantford, refrained from dealing with it on that occasion. The question of the St. Lawrence waterway was not the subject of any real discussion in the session of Parliament just concluded and has occasioned very little in the way of discussion throughout the entire Parliament. Until Mr. Bennett, by his remarks at Winnipeg, sought to introduce it into the realm of political controversy at the present general elections, he had scarcely so much as referred to it in the course of the past four years.

As a consequence of Mr. Bennett's references at Winnipeg, and particularly because of the misleading nature of them, I was obliged to make some reply. Thus I did at Peterboro, but in making reply I was careful to con-

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fine myself to a statement of the contentions of the provinces and Dominion respectively and of the policy the Government at Ottawa has been prepared to adopt as a practical working basis with the provinces, without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties. The legal rights of the parties are a matter which the courts alone are able to determine. In order to state the position accurately, I read the exact language used on different occasions in stating the policy of the Federal Government, a policy, I might add, which I outlined in Parliament in the course of a debate on the St. Lawrence waterway as long ago as February 28, 1929. The position as then set forth has been generally known ever since as the one we were prepared to take in our negotiations with the provinces.

The statement made at Peterboro and the course of procedure adopted were for the sole purpose of making a reply to Mr. Bennett in a manner which would let the position of the Federal Government be publicly known, but at the same time avoid any disclosure of the negotiations or conferences between the Federal Government and the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Mr. Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario, in his outburst of yesterday, has sought to have it appear that this action constitutes a violation on my part of an agreement not to make public the exchange of correspondence which took place in connection with the conferences between the Dominion and provincial governments.

Charges Ferguson Playing Politics.

It is rather significant that Premier Ferguson found it necessary to wait from June 17 to June 30 to take issue with what was said by me at Peterborough; also that he has thought it desirable, in order to appear to be stating the position of the Ontario Government, to make public all the correspondence which has taken place between the governments as a result of the several conferences, and which he claims was confidential, rather than give then to the country, as I did, in brief form a statement of the position of the Ontario Government.

The fact that Mr. Ferguson has gone to such pains to have the public believe that there is an issue between the provinces and the Dominion with respect to a constitutional phase of the St. Lawrence waterways problem, only goes to confirm the impression which has been growing since my colleagues and I began our conferences with Mr. Ferguson, namely, that he has never really wished to reach an agreement with the Dominion, but has been seeking from the beginning to play party politics with this all-important matter; and, in co-operation with Mr. Bennett, thereby to create, if possible, another issue in the present campaign.

Says Ferguson Misrepresents.

The five-cent issue having failed to do all Mr. Ferguson expected of it, he now seeks to manufacture political capital by misconstruing and misrepresenting the position of the Federal Government with respect to the waterways situation, even at the risk of considerably endangering the further development of the St. Lawrence waterways project itself.

The public is not concerned with party politics in this great undertaking. What the public wishes to know is the respective attitudes of the Provincial Government and Federal Government, and the differences, if any, there may be between them. I have given a clear statement of the position of the Federal Government and am prepared to have the Liberal party and its attitude judged by the statement.

If Mr. Ferguson will be equally concise and direct with regard to the position of the Ontario Government he will assist materially in enabling the public to draw its own conclusions as to any causes there may be for delay. If he is unwilling to do this and seeks to befog the whole issue in a cloud of words and to create imaginary controversies, the public itself will be quick to draw its own conclusions.

The utilization of the greatest waterway in the world to the fullest advantage of the people of Canada presents at once an opportunity and a problem of great magnitude. The Canadian Government has considered it essential to investigate the question with the utmost care. It joined with the United States in a comprehensive inquiry into the engineering aspects, including plans and costs, through the joint board of engineers. It provided for the review of the financial and general issues through a national advisory committee. It next discussed with the United States the interntional aspects in a series of despatches which were universally recognized in Canada as fully safeguarding every Canadian interest. It sought to secure, as a preliminary to any further action, agreement with the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario upon the phases in which they were concerned. It has shown neither undue haste nor undue delay, and has unquestionably succeeded in bringing into clear light for the decision of the people of Canada, the essential factors involved.

Ontario-Quebec Position.

Not the least difficulty has been that occasioned by difference of opinion as to the rights of the Dominion and the provinces in navigable waters. The Dominion Government, as trustee for the people of Canada, has set forth what it is advised are the undoubted constitutional rights of the Dominion as to water powers created under works constructed for the improvement of navigation.

The governments of Ontario and Quebec have questioned those rights. In so doing they were doubtless exercising their own right and duty to safeguard any powers accorded to the provinces under the constitution. The Canadian Government accordingly sought to find a solution.

It first provided for a reference to the courts. While such questions as were definitely answered were answered favorably to the Dominion contention, the court found it difficult to decide on other questions because of their necessarily general character. The Government next sought to find a solution by conference in the hope that without prejudice to the legal rights of either party, a practical solution could be found which would be of advantage to all interests concerned. If that hope has not yet been fulfilled, it has been through no lack of goodwill or endeavor on the part of the Federal authorities.

In his comment on these negotiations, Mr. Ferguson has raised several points of no material bearing on the case, but to which I may briefly refer. He contends in his statement and in his own correspondence that in the first conference between the Dominion and the provinces, our Government offered to recognize the legal rights of the provinces to the water power developed in navigable streams, and that we subsequently withdrew this offer.

Denies Offer Made.

Those of my colleagues who were present at the conference are all agreed that no such offer was made, and could not have been made. We were not dealing with legal rights. The whole purpose of the conference was to endeavor to find a working solution in lieu of a legal determination. Mr. Ferguson knew as well as anyone that no Dominion Government would have the power, even if it had the will, to renounce rights assigned to the Dominion under the constitution, and that any such offer on its part would be worthless in law. What we did propose was to seek to place the provinces in as good a position for all practical purposes as if their right to develop and utilize the water power in question had been determined.

Resolved that no ground for possible misunderstanding should be permitted to exist, we arranged a further conference and on this occasion, on March 8, submitted a written memorandum which after some revisions suggested during the conference, we delivered by letter to the premier of each province, as setting forth the policy which our Government was prepared to adopt as a basis of agreement with the provinces, "without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties."

Denies Omission Wilful.

Mr. Ferguson seeks further to divert attention from the real issue by an absurd interpretation of a phrase in the preamble to the memorandum in question. He declares, that, in my speech at Peterboro, I omitted to recite this preamble, and that one phrase it contains "subject to the observance of any necessary international requirements" has a sinister significance. As already stated, I was not at Peterboro reading from the correspondence, though in stating the government's position I naturally made use of the precise language used to state the government's position.

There was, of course, no purpose in omitting the preamble. It was not in what I had before me nor was it omitted with intention; I merely read the substantive proposal of our government, as it had been typed out at my request.

One might have thought the phrase in question would go without saying. It in no way related to agreements in contemplation, but solely to treaties in existence. Indeed, at one of the conferences Mr. Ferguson himself, agreed that it was but a statement of obvious fact, namely, that in any negotiation with the United States, both countries would necessarily be bound by the provisions of existing treaties.

Does Mr. Ferguson imagine that we could come to a decision regarding the international section of the St. Lawrence without taking into account "the necessary international requirements," without reaching an agreement with the United States, and without taking into account any rights or obligations involved in existing international agreements?

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Holds Meaning Distorted.

To this phrase Mr. Ferguson's statement gives a meaning which he knows very well was not and could not ever have been intended. He says: "This clearly means that the Federal Government in its international negotiations wants to deal with the property of the provinces in any way it sees fit without reference to the provinces, for example, the actual power development could be placed anywhere in any section of the river either on the American or Canadian side, and the province which owns the power would be precluded from being consulted, or having any voice in the matter."

This misrepresentation and the bluster which follows are a fair measure of Mr. Ferguson's partisan approach to this question. Has not the Canadian Government made it meticulously clear, in its negotiations with the United States, that before proceeding further, it would seek to settle all provincial questions unsolved, settle the constitutional problems in which both provinces were interested and the engineering problems of the international rapids section in which Ontario was particularly interested?

Had Experts Report.

Would anyone reading Mr. Ferguson's outburst realize that so far from not being consulted as to the placing of any power development, he had his possession a report prepared by the Canadian members of the joint engineering board, Mr. McLaughlan of the department of railways and canals, Mr. Lefebvre of Quebec, and General Mitchell of Toronto, and by two engineers nominated by the province of Ontario, Messrs. Gaby and Hogg of the Hydro-Electric Commission, on the best methods of developing that very section?

Some months ago, in view of the divergence between the Canadian and the United States section of the joint board, as to the best plan of development of the international rapids section and recognizing the interest in this area of the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario, which had plans of its own for development, I asked the Province of Ontario to nominate engineers to join our nominees in an endeavor to work out an agreed plan. This, after considerable delay on Mr. Ferguson's part in the naming of the engineers for the Province of Ontario, was done and a unanimous report has been presented.

Yet Mr. Ferguson, with this report in his possession, thinks it consistent with his position as Premier of Ontario and in the light of our straightforward dealing to talk of sinister or ulterior motives on the part of the Dominion Government. I hope Mr. Ferguson will not regard as a violation of any confidence the immediate publication of this report, which under the circumstances I regard as imperative.

I need not devote any further attention to Mr. Ferguson's diversions. The real question for the people of Canada to decide is whether the settlement we have proposed is a fair one. The proposal we have submitted to Mr. Ferguson, including its preamble, is as follows:

Federal Proposal Text.

"With due recognition of the paramount rights of navigation and subject to the observance of any necessary international requirements, the Dominion Government is prepared to adopt as practical policy for water power development in navigable waters, as follows:—

"(1)—Where a province desires to undertake power development in navigable waters, its right to do so shall be recognized, conditional on the provision of the necessary navigation requirements.

"(2)—Should the Dominion Government at any time undertake or authorize the construction of any canal or other work for the improvement of navigation, it would be prepared to make available to an approved provincial agency the surplus water power developed beyond that needed for the operation of the locks and purposes of navigation, on a basis equivalent to that which would govern if the provincial agency had itself undertaken the work as a power development scheme.

"(3)—In either case, should the use of Dominion or provincial property be required or the riparian or other property rights of the Dominion or province be interfered with or affected, the acquisition of such property, or the authority to interfere with or affect such rights, could be made the subject of a special agreement in the particular circumstances of each case."

Insists Proposal Fair.

Could anything be simpler or fairer, and more genuinely designed to meet the province? There are two contingencies to consider. First, that a province would desire to develop a power scheme in navigable waters and that the Dominion would find it necessary to safeguard the navigation requirements, and second, that the Dominion would take the initiative in developing a navigation scheme and would develop power as a consequence. In both cases we have offered to meet the needs of the province. In both cases we have offered to allow the provinces to secure the power, rather than to utilize or distribute it ourselves.

In the first case we agree to recognize the right of the province to make the development, subject only to its providing the necessary navigation requirements. Even Mr. Ferguson recognizes the essential fairness of this proposal. In the second case, we offer to place the province in precisely as good a position, by making available to an approved provincial agency all surplus power on exactly the same basis as that which would have governed if the provincial agency had, as in the first case, undertaken the work as a power development scheme.

If the first offer is accepted as fair, the second, which is simply the same solution adapted to the case where the Dominion takes the initiative, is equally fair. Let any reasonable man review our conduct of the negotiations, let him compare the basis we have suggested with the vague and meaningless alternative which Mr. Ferguson has put forward under the second paragraphs, and I am confident he will conclude that there never was a fairer, simpler or more honest attempt to solve a serious difficulty. It will also, I think, be apparent that, even to serve party political ends, Mr. Ferguson has had to go pretty far afield to raise, as an additional issue in the present federal campaign, a question of provincial rights.

Leave Power to Provinces.

Far from asking the Province of Ontario to "concede to the right to permit the Dominion Government to confiscate the property of a province and go into the power business," which Mr. Ferguson seeks to have the people of his province believe is the objective of the Dominion Government, it will be apparent that the whole purpose of our negotiations has been to make clear that the Dominion Government has no desire to go into the power business, but has been seeking to reach an agreement whereby, apart altogether from what the legal rights of the Dominion may be, the power business will be left to the provinces.

In conclusion, may I say that I invite all who are interested in the power or navigation developments on the St. Lawrence to review and compare the attitude and approach of Mr. Ferguson and myself on this great national project with all that it involves.

Mr. Ferguson has set forth his attitude and approach in the lengthy statement which he has taken ten days to prepare, and which he has requested the editors of Canadian papers to publish in full. Mine were set forth at Peterboro when I spoke, without notes, in the presence of a vast audience, fortunately, a verbatim stenographic report of what I said was made, though at the time of speaking I had no knowledge that such was the case. In view of the fact that Mr. Ferguson alleges that what I said at Peterboro is the occasion of his re-entering the federal contest on the waterways issue, perhaps Canadian editors will not be averse to according to this portion of my Peterboro speech a publicity equal to that given the statement issued yesterday by Mr. Ferguson, and thereby enable the public to judge for itself in how far Mr. Ferguson is justified in the allegations he has made.

Editor's Note—The Mail and Empire report of Mr. King's Peterboro speech appeared on June 18.

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The Toronto Mail and Empire July 2, 1

CRERAR AND PREMIER SPEAKERS AT BRANDON

Canada Prosperous, Declares New Minister of Railways.

BUDGET IS UPHELD

Unemployment Not as Bad as Represented, States Mr. King.

Brandon, Man., July 1.—Hon. T. A. Crerar and Rt. Hon. W. L. M. King were the speakers at a Dominion Day Liberal rally here to-day, Mr. King declaring Canada prosperous and upholding the Dunning budget as a stimulus to that prosperity. Mr. King dealt largely with unemployment, insisting that it was not as extensive as represented by his opponents, and declaring that the problem had to be approached in a practical and sympathetic manner. Such unemployment as existed in Canada to-day, he held to be part of a world-wide condition.

Crerar Defends Government.

The issues of the campaign were very important, said Mr. Crerar. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, and Hon. R. J. Manion, had been making speeches in the West, and the former had criticized the record of the Government. "I believe he referred to the Government as a band of mercenaries hanging on to power," said Mr. Crerar.

Addressing himself more particularly to matter coming within the scope of his department, Mr. Crerar asserted that Mr. Bennett was wrong in saying that it was a Conservative Government which started the Hudson Bay Railway and that it would be a Conservative Government which would finish the work. The construction of the Hudson Bay Railway had been started by the Laurier Government and it had been finished by the King administration. "Trains have been running into Churchill for a year," asserted Mr. Crerar, and he predicted that within a year ships would be sailing into the harbor at Churchill.

Mr. Crerar gave credit to the present Government for continuation of the Crow's Nest rates on grain. He also said that he thought he could give a definite assurance that Crow's Nest rates would apply to grain moving over the Hudson Bay route.

Discussing the budget, Mr. Crerar asserted that Canada was prosperous. "There has never been a time in the whole history of the Dominion that this country has been so prosperous," he declared. And this prosperity was due in large measure to the King Government, he asserted. He declared that the policy of widening the British preference would make for prosperity in Canada and also in Great Britain.

"We are not going to Great Britain with a club in our hand," Mr. Crerar said. Canada was meeting the mother country in a spirit of friendship. She was not demanding "preference for preference" as, Mr. Crerar said, Hon. R. B. Bennett advocated.

Dominion Day Reference.

"We are to-day celebrating the 63rd anniversary of Canada," Mr. King said in opening his address. He was glad that his itinerary had permitted him to be in the centre of Canada on Dominion Day.

The prime minister referred to the fact that in two weeks the western provinces would enter into complete control of their natural resources. He reviewed briefly negotiations which had led up to the return of the resources and he outlined certain difficulties which had arisen in connection with the conference.

The problem of unemployment occupied the attention of the Prime Minister for some little time.

"We must first of all get the problem of unemployment in a proper perspective and not allow ourselves to be stampeded by political propaganda into the belief that conditions in Canada are unduly alarming or critical at this time," said Mr. King. "Without blinding our eyes to the true state of affairs, and remembering that there is real distress among those who are unfortunate enough to be unemployed in certain of our Canadian cities. let us face the facts as they are—and not as they have been grossly exaggerated and misrepresented by Mr. Bennett and his followers of the Conservative party.

"In any practical and sympathetic approach to the problem of unemployment there are certain fundamental considerations that must be kept in mind," he said.

World-wide Condition.

"In the first place, we must remember that the present unemployment in Canada is not peculiar to our own country, but is a condition which is to be found in greater or less degree throughout the entire world," declared the Prime Minister. "In the United States, for example, whose tariff policy Mr. Bennett is so anxious to adopt, it has been estimated that there are between 3,000,000 and 4,000,0000 out of work at the present time. Have you stopped to consider what this means? It means that there are more unemployed in the United States to-day than the entire population of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces."

Despite an economic depression which was well-nigh universal, business conditions in Canada were sound, Mr. King asserted.

"If Mr. Bennett was not so eager to exploit the present situation for political advantage, he would take pride as a Canadian in the splendid manner in which we have met and resisted this assault upon the industrial and commercial foundations of our prosperity," asserted the prime minister.

Unemployment Not General.

He went on to say that unemployment was not general over Canada. The most acute unemployment was in western Canada. What was the cause?

"If conditions of unemployment are more serious here than in other parts of the Dominion, it is due to a partial failure of the wheat crop last year, combined with an unexpected curtailment of the exports of grain to the British markets. This in turn has resulted in an inevitable contraction of purchasing power, which has affected retail and wholesale trade as well as the manufacturing industries which are chiefly located in our cities.

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grain traffic and the recent collapse on the stock market has brought in its wake a contraction of employment in the industries directly and indirectly affected."

Conditions were improving, Mr. King went on, and he quoted statistics which showed that for every 85 persons employed in Canada in May, 1921, there were 111 persons employed in manufacturing on May 1, 1930. "This represents a gain of about 30 per cent. in manufacturing employment during the period the present Government has been in office," he said.

Having placed the problem of unemployment in its proper perspective, "it is our next duty to consider the best ways and means of meeting the situation as it now exists," went on the Prime Minister.

Provincial Obligation.

"In approaching this phase of the question, we must remember first of all that the obligation of meeting a condition of unemployment belongs to all concerned with public affairs, not to the Dominion Government alone, but to the municipalities and to the provincial governments. In directing attention to this feature of the problem, it should be understood that the Dominion Government has no desire or intention of evading its share of the responsibility for the measures which may be found necessary in order to meet the present situation. I wish, however, to point out that in the nature of things the primary obligation rests upon the muunicipalities and the provinces, and that it is only when an emergent condition exists and the situation has gone beyond the resources of municipal and provincial authorities that the responsibility of the Dominion Government begins," said Mr. King.

He referred to steps which had been taken by the Federal Government to promote employment.

"Far from denying any Federal responsibility or obligation with respect to a serious condition of unemployment, let me repeat here what I have said over and over again at Ottawa and in Parliament, that if the provinces of our Dominion or any one or more of them, through their governments, advise the Federal Government that unemployment within their boundary has reached proportions which make the problem one too great for them to deal with we are prepared, as the trustees of all the people, to sit down and confer with the province or provinces so concerned and work out some scheme of relief whereby Federal assistance in the form of contributions or otherwise will be made to supplement those of the provinces in meeting an emergent condition."

"Mr. Bennett has spoken of the desirability of a national highway. That highway has been built in large part already by the combined efforts of the Federal and Provincial Governments," said Mr. King. "Federal Governments have aided by cash contributions and by the actual work of construction in areas such as our national farms which come under the Dominion control. I see no reason why the forces of the Federal and Provincial Governments might not be combined in relieving the condition of unemployment, through further prosecuting this work of national highway construction under Federal as well as under provincial control. If millions are to be voted for highways, let them also serve to give employment to those who, through lack of employment, are in great need."

The same causes have had their natural effects upon our great railway systems and upon the steamship companies operating on the Great Lakes. In every case, the slackening of business arising from the tie-up of the

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Manitoba Free Press, July 2, 1930.

PROPOSALS FOR COPING WITH UNEMPLOYMENT OUTLINED BY PREMIER

Says If Provincial Premiers Indicate Problem Critical, Dominion Would Render Aid

King Discusses Situation in Detail in Inaugurating Western Campaign at Brandon

Says Conference Arranged For After Election—Special Session of Parliament Not Needed

(Special Despatch to the Free Press by Staff Correspondent.)

Brandon, Man., July 1.—"So far as western Canada is concerned, if the premiers of the provinces of the governments indicate that the problem of unemployment has become such that it constitutes a crisis of a national character, the Dominion government is prepared to sit down with the representatives of these governments and consider if it could not make some general arrangement for helping to solve the problem."

This was an enthusiastically received declaration by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, when discussing in detail the unemployment situation in the Dominion, at a meeting here this evening, which which he inaugurated his election campaign in the west.

Action Would be Taken

The prime minister asserted that as soon as it was represented by the provincial governments that there was a condition of unemployment with which they were unable to cope, action along this line would be taken by the federal government. Up to the present time, he pointed out, no provincial government had told the Dominion administration that a situation existed that could not be taken care of by the provincial government itself.

Mr. King further pointed out, that the Dominion government had arranged for a great conference the moment the election was over, of representatives of provincial governments, leading municipalities, employers' organizations and labor organizations, with the object of discussing the most effective means that should be adopted for improving industrial conditions all over the Dominion.

Special Session Not Needed

"We don't need a special session of parliament, as proposed by Mr. Bennett, to carry out recommendations that might be made, because the necessary money could be obtained by governor-generals warrants," the premier said.

Mr. King pointed out that if there was an emergency unemployment situation, it would be far better to spend the large sum of money which a special session of parliament would cost, in providing relief for the unemployed, and action of this kind would obviate the unavoidable delay necessitated by a special session.

Premier Given Cordial Reception.

The meeting was held in the Winter Fair building. There was a large and enthusiastic audience, for which the band of the 45th Manitoba Rangers whiled away the time pleasantly with popular airs until the arrival of the prime minister.

Party slogans were conspicuous on the walls of the big building. One emphasized in big red letters the point: "High Tariff Increases Production Costs." Another urged the electors to "vote for the Dunning budget and the British preference." A third made this appeal: "Let King finish his good work, anda fourth stated, "Crerar for Brandon." The greetings of the country were expressed in the following words, emblazoned above the platform: "Western Canada welcomes Premier King."

Premier King was given a most cordial reception when he took the platform accompanied by J. H. Matthews, president of the Brandon Liberal association; Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of railways and canals; Senator Robert Forke; James Steedsman, former M.P. for Souris, and J. S. McDiarmid, former M.P. for South Winnipeg.

Crerar Says Record of Government Unparalleled

The prime minister was introduced in some felicitous words by J. H. Matthews, who presided.

Hon. T. A. Crerar, discussing some of the issues, dealt briefly with the record of the King administration and said it stood unparalleled in the history of the Dominion. The minister of railwtys replied to charges by Mr. Bennett that the present administration was incompetent and unfaithful, and declared the record of the government was sufficient proof that there was really nothing in such charges.

Going on to discuss some of the major accomplishments of the government, Mr. Crerar said the dream of Manitobans for an outlet to the sea, via the Hudson Bay, had been realized.

Mr. Bennett was claiming credit for his party regarding construction of the railway, but he was wrong in making that claim, and he was equally far astray when he said: "The Conservative party will finish the Hudson Bay railway."

The minister of railways detailed the fight by the Progressive and the Liberals for restoration of the Crows Nest Pass rates against the opposition of the Conservative party and asserted: "If there had not been a Liberal administration in power under the leadership of Mr. King, the Crows Nest Pass rates would have passed into oblivion, and the people of western Canada would be paying from 25 to 30 million dollars more each on the grain shipped to terminal ports."

Will Apply On Bay Line

As for the question of whether those rates would apply to the movement of grain on the new Hudson Bay route, Mr. Crerar said he thought he could give the assurance that the Crows Nest freight rates would apply to the new rate structure to be established in connection with the Churchill route.

Mr. Crerar showed how the cardinal feature of the Progressive party's platform, reduction in the cost of the implements of production, had been observed in the policy of the King administration, because it was realized that the prosperity of Canada's basic industries would best be achieved by such a reduction. The effect of this policy on Canada's trade had been that exports had reached an enormous total.

"In fact," declared Mr. Crerar, "there has never been a time in the whole history of the Dominion when this country had been so prosperous and that prosperity has been the result of the well considered and well ordered policies carried out under the administration of Mr. King."

Referring to the Dunning budget, Mr. Crerar said the fundamental principle was the increase in the British preference. Canada needed more than anything else markets for wheat, farm produce and animal produce, and Great Britain needed greater markets for her manufactured products. The Dunning budget would free the channels between the two. Both countries would benefit enormously if the aims of the Dunning budget were realized. It had been acclaimed in Great Britain, and there was not a newspaper that was not praising the efforts of the King government to promote trade between Canada and the Motherland.

Nothing For Western Canada

"There is no doubt about it," asserted Mr. Crerar, "that the proposals put forward by Mr. Dunning represented the things which make for prosperity in Canada and which would in turn help Great Britain."

As for Mr. Bennett's policy of no preference for Great Britain unless it gave a preference on Canadian foodstuffs, Mr. Crerar spoke in condemnation of it and said there was nothing for Canada, and particularly western Canada, in the Conservative leader's panacea of higher tariffs to help Canadian industry.

The minister of railways stated that two weeks from today Manitoba would take over her natural resources and would receive a cheque for $4,500,000 and it was the King administration that had to be credited with making this happy outcome of protracted negotiations possible.

Says Facts of Unemployment Exaggerated by Bennett

Dealing at length with the unemployment problem, Premier King said: "We must first of all get the problem of unemployment in a proper prospective, and not allow ourselves to be stampeded by political propaganda into the belief that conditions in Canada are unduly alarming or critical at this time. Without blinding our eyes to the true state of affairs, and remembering that there is real distress among these who are unfortunate enough to be unemployed in certain of our Canadian cities, let us face the facts as they are — and not as they have been grossly exaggerated and misrepresented by Mr. Bennett and his followers of the Conservative party.

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"In a practical and sympathetic approach to the problem of unemployment, there are certain fundamental considerations that must be kept in mind.

"In the first place we must remember that the present unemployment in Canada is not peculiar to our own country, but is a condition which is to be found in greater or less degree throughout the entire world. In the United States, for example, whose tariff policy Mr. Bennett is so anxious to adopt, it has been estimated that there are between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 out of work at the present time. Have you ever stopped to consider what this means? It means that there are more unemployed in the United States today than the entire population of Quebec and the Maritime provinces. In the city of Detroit alone, there are reported to be more unemployed than in all of Canada. And what is true of the United States in this respect, is also true in large measure of the great industrial countries of Europe.

Envy and Admiration of U.S.

When conditions in Canada are compared with those of other countries, it will be seen that there is less relative unemployment in Canada than in any country in the world. In the midst of an economic depression which is well-nigh universal in its scope and effects, the fundamental soundness of business conditions in this country has been such as to make us the envy and admiration of the United States and other countries who have suffered severely as a result of the recent financial crisis. If Mr. Bennett was not so eager to exploit the present situation for political advantage, he would take pride as a Canadian in the splendid manner in which we have met and resisted this assault upon the industrial and commercial foundations of our prosperity.

"The next consideration to be kept in mind is that the present unemployment in Canada is not general over the entire country, as it was in 1921 when the Conservatives were in power, but is mainly confined to certain sections of our Dominion, and is most acute in these western provinces, of which I shall have more to say a little later. Mr. Bennett is now in the Maritime provinces. I shall be very much surprised if he devotes much time to the question of unemployment in that section of Canada. I hold in my hand a copy of an advertisement published by the Conservative candidates in the city of Halifax in the leading Conservative newspaper of the province of Nova Scotia. It reads as follows: 'When conditions in this city, county and province today are compared with conditions as they existed five years ago, the contrast is striking. There is progress in Halifax and Nova Scotia in 1930. Progress and a new hope and a new courage everywhere.'

Discusses the Cause

"If this is true," commented Premier King, "then, that the most acute unemployment in Canada is confined to these western provinces, what are the causes which have lead to abnormal conditions in this section of Canada? Mr. Bennett tells you, of course, that the fault lies in the fiscal policies pursued by the present Liberal administration. But a moment's reflection will convince you that if this were so the condition of unemployment would be general throughout Canada and not confined in the main to one portion of the Dominion. What, then, have been the underlying causes of a slackening of business activity in these prairie provinces? They are as well known to members of this audience as they are to Mr. Bennett, but Mr. Bennett has been most careful to avoid reference to them in western Canada. If conditions of unemployment are more serious here than in other parts of the Dominion, it is due to a partial failure of the wheat crop last year, combined with an unexpected curtailment of the exports of grain to the British markets. This in turn has resulted in an inevitable contraction of purchasing power, which has affected retail and wholesale trade as well as the manufacturing industries, which are chiefly located in our cities. The same causes have had their natural effects upon our great railway systems and upon the steamship companies operating on the Great Lakes. In every case, the slackening of business arising from the tie-up of the grain traffic, and the recent collapse of the stock markets has brought in its wake a contraction of unemployment in the industries directly and indirectly affected."

The prime minister went on to show there was an improvement in employment conditions. He said: "This brings me to the third of the preliminary considerations I wished to mention, namely: the improvement in the actual unemployment situation in Canada which has taken place within the past few months. The official statistics of employment in Canada have now been collected monthly by the Dominion bureau of statistics throughout a period of nearly ten years, and are internationally recognized as about the most comprehensive statistics of employment available for any country in the world. According to these statistics for every 85 persons employed in Canada on May 1st, 1921, when the Conservative government was in power, there were 111 persons employed in manufacturing on May 1st, 1930. This represents a gain of about 30 per cent. in manufacturing employment during the period the present government has been in office. But this is not all. Let me now give you the figures which indicate a very pronounced improvement in employment during the last two months of the present year for which statistics are available. From April 1st to June 1st, there has been an addition of 77,000 employees in the service of the firms reporting to the bureau of statistics. Since these firms represent only about one half of those included in the industries covered by the survey, it is estimated by the bureau of statistics that there has been in the months of April and May a total increase in employment of something like 125,000 persons. I give these figures not with any intention or suggestion that unemployment has ceased to exist as an economic problem, especially in this part of the Dominion, but to emphasize that business conditions have shown a marked improvement and that the unemployment situation is of a temporary character."

Ways of Meeting Situation

Discussing methods of dealing with the question, the prime minister said: "Having placed the problem of unemployment in its proper perspective, it is our next duty to consider the best ways and means of meeting the situation as it now exists. In approaching this phase of the question, we must remember first of all that the obligation of meeting a condition of unemployment belongs to all concerned with public affairs, not to the Dominion government alone, but to the municipalities and to provincial governments. In directing attention to this feature of the problem, it should be understood that the Dominion government has no desire or intention of evading its share of the responsibility for the measures which may be found necessary in order to meet the present situation. I wish, however, to point out that the primary obligation rests upon the municipalities and the provinces. It is only when the situation has gone beyond the resources of municipal and provincial authorities that the responsibilities of the Dominion government begins.

"It will be readily agreed, I think, that the best means of preventing unemployment is to seize every opportunity to create employment. From the moment that it appeared that the past winter might witness a considerable slackening of business activity in certain sections of the Dominion, the federal government has done its utmost to so use its influence as to ensure the continuance of employment on public works and government contracts.

"In this connection, I might mention that it was with the complete approval of the government, after a conference with myself and the minister of railways, that Sir Henry Thornton decided to continue in employment many workmen on the Canadian National railways who would otherwise have been laid off as a result of the tie-up in the grain traffic in western Canada, though this meant a considerable loss in the revenues of the railways. I might also mention, as another example, that when it was decided to purchase a new car ferry for the service between Cape Tormentine and Prince Edward Island, the government awarded the contract to a Canadian firm, despite the fact that estimates of British firms for the car ferry were in the neighborhood of $1,000,000 less than the sum that will be paid to the Canadian firm making the lowest tender. This decision was taken by the government in order that further employment might be assured to Canadian workmen during a period of temporary depression. By assistance given to the mining and transporting of coal, subsidies to coking plants, the eight-hour day for government employees, and in other ways, we have made material valuable contributions towards continuing employment."

Federal Responsibilities Not Denied

"Far from denying any federal responsibility or obligation with respect to a serious condition of unemployment," declared Mr. King, "let me repeat here what I have said over and over again at Ottawa and in parliament, that if the provinces of our Dominion, or any one or more of them, through their governments, advise the federal government that unemployment within their boundaries has reached proportions which make the problem one too great for them to deal with, we are prepared, as the trustees of all the people, to sit down and confer with

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the province or provinces so concerned, and work out some scheme of relief whereby federal assistance in the form of contributions or otherwise will be made to supplement those of the provinces in meeting an emergent condition. Mr. Bennett has spoken of the desirability of a national highway. That highway has been built in large part already by the combined efforts of the federal and provincial governments Federal governments have aided by cash contributions and by the actual work of construction in areas such as our national parks which come under Dominion control. I see no reason why the forces of the federal and provincial governments might not be combined in relieving the condition of unemployment, through further prosecuting this work of national highway construction under federal as well as under provincial control. If millions are to be voted for highways, let them also serve to give employment to those who, through lack of employment ,are in greatest need.

Mr. Bennett's Suggestions

"Mr. Bennett suggests, as a means of meeting the emergent condition, the calling of a special session of parliament after the general election. He knows that parliament could not be brought into session until September and he also knows that a special session will cost the country $2,000,000. The only remedy he has thus far suggested, which parliament might put into effect, is an all-round increase in the tariff. How the all-round increase in the tariff is going to better conditions in Western Canada or any other part of Canada, I am unable to say. If $2,000,000 are to be spent because of some attempt to deal with an emergent situation, I think they might be much better be spent in giving direct relief to those who need employment, than in bringing together members of a new parliament to enact legislation of a wholly questionable character and concerning the exact nature of which we are yet wholly in the dark.

Conference Is Called

"But Mr. Bennett also knows that the present government, at the last session of parliament, made provision for calling, immediately after the general elections are over, an important conference to deal, in a constructive way, with this problem of unemployment. He knows, too, that to this conference are being invited not only representatives of all the provinces, but representatives of the leading municipalities, of employers' associations, of labor organizations and of the great transportation companies. He knows that, at the present time throughout Canada, all those who are seriously interested in finding a solution of this problem are preparing constructive suggestions which, from one or another of these agencies, will be brought before the conference for consideration. He knows, too, that this conference could have its precedings over before any session of parliament could be convened, and that in the event of the conference deciding upon courses of proceeding which involve the expenditure of public funds, the government is in a position, under governor-general's warrant, should the situation demand it, to provide the funds that may be necessary pending the further necessary appropriation by parliament when regularly convened."

No Contribution From Bennett

"When parliament was being asked to vote money for this conference," Premier King continued, "and, indeed, on two occasions on which the question of unemployment was discussed in parliament, I am not aware that Mr. Bennett made the slightest contribution to any of the debates on this matter. He is strong on extra sessions of parliament. He and his followers demanded that parliament should continue in session all last summer and fall and winter, to deal with the situation that might arise out of the revision of the tariff by the United States. Without any continuous session or any special session of parliament, the present government dealt effectively with that situation before the United States revision was completed. I say there is no more necessity of special sessions to deal with the question of unemployment than there was of a continuous session to deal with the United States tariff when Mr. Bennett demanded it over a year ago.

"What we want is practical, constructive, co-operative effort, and this the present administration, hopes to bring about, as a result of the conference which it has called and at which all parties, rightly interested, will be represented.

Effect of Immigration

"May I just say this further word on this all important question. It is asserted by some that the federal government has a special responsibility in the matter of affording unemployment relief, because of its connection with immigration. I need not remind a western audience that the whole line of attack against the government at the time Hon. Senator Forke was minister of immigration, was that Mr. Forke was not permitting immigrants to come into the country in the numbers which it claimed were necessary for the country's progress, nor need I remind you that the opposition policy was expressed in a resolution by General MacRae, Mr. Bennett's general organizer in this campaign, only a year ago, demanding the expenditure of some $300,000,000 on bringing into western Canada some 30,000 additional immigrants, to be settled on western land. Mr. Bennett, in none of his speeches has denied that such is the case. He cannot deny it, for he and his party are on record as having supported this policy, while the government and its supporters are on record as having opposed it.

Return of Resources

"I would like to ask my western friends just what the condition of unemployment in western Canada might be today had we permitted ourselves to be dragooned into admitting immigration into western Canada under conditions such as those proposed by Mr. Bennett or General MacRae.

"In a speech from the throne, delivered at the opening of the last session of the legislature of one of the western provinces, it was stated that the return to the provinces of their natural resources would provide a means whereby the provinces themselves would be better able to develop their resources and industries, and give more in the way of employment to their own citizens. Such I believe to be the case. These resources will be transferred to all the western provinces in the course now of another month, and to this province of Manitoba, in less than fifteen days. Here is one more evidence of the kind of constructive statesmanship under which, at Ottawa, the present administration has sought to deal with our great national problems.

Budget Goes to Root of Question

"Finally, there is the budget of the present year which has been designed for the purpose of going to the very root of the question of unemployment in western Canada, namely that of securing a sure and permanent market in the British Isles for Canadian wheat. I have already shown wherein the partial failure of a crop and the curtailment in the marketing of exports is responsible above all else for the unemployment condition as it exists in western Canada. It is to find a way out of this condition, not by some temporary expedient in emergency relief, but by a great constructive trade policy, that the government has not hesitated to come before the people a year and a half before the expiration of its full term, to secure their support of a policy which to western Canada, and consequently to all Canada, will, we believe, mean more through years to come, than any other policies which have thus far been attmepted or devised."

Manitoba's Golden Jubilee

Opening his speech, Premier King commented on the fact that Manitoba is this month celebrating the golden jubilee of its entrance into confederation and said that it was with the greatest pleasure he made the first speech of his western tour at Brandon. Apart from that he had special regard for Brandon because it had given him two excellent ministers in Robert Forke and T. A. Crerar. The anniversary occasion would also be memorable because Manitoba would come into possession of her natural resources, as would the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta.

The premier paid high tributes to Mr. Forke and Mr. Crerar. In taking Mr. Forke into the cabinet his administration had won the confidence of the Progressive members of the house in a way which would have been impossible otherwise. Mr Crerar was a gentleman who had wide experience and knowledge not only of western problems, but of the ideas and ideals the Progressive party had cherished in this part of the Dominion, and his elevation to the cabinet was a direct and positive assurance that these ideals would more and more find expression at the council tables of the country. Mr. King claimed that his government the people of the west had reposed the people ofth e west had reposed in it.

"Give us the support we need from western Canada and we will get our programme more and more fully established," said the premier.

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PREMIER KING REPLIES TO PREMIER FERGUSON ON WATERWAYS MATTER

Charges Opposition Misrepresenting Federal Government to Make Political Capital

Even Risking Endangering Further Development of St. Lawrence Project, He Asserts

Says He Has Always Felt it Inadvisable to Make Project Subject of Political Controversy

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
By RAY BROWN

Brandon, Man., July 1. — Premier G. Howard Ferguson, of Ontario, is seeking "to manufacture political capital by misconstruing and misrepresenting the position of the federal government with respect to the waterways situation, even at the risk of considerable endangering the further development of the St. Lawrence waterways project itself," Premier Mackenzie King asserts in a statement issued here today. The prime minister's statement constitutes a reply to one issued some days ago by the Ontario premier. In that statement Mr. Ferguson accused Mr. King of omitting an essential part of the government's proposal to the provinces respecting water-power rights, when the prime minister dealt with the St. Lawrence project in his speech at Peterboro on June 18.

Absurd Interpretation

Premier Mackenzie King asserts that Premier Ferguson's effort is "to divert attention from the real issue by an absurd interpretation of a phrase" in the preamble of the memorandum which Mr. King read at Peterboro. "He declared," proceeds the Dominion prime minister, referring to Premier Ferguson, "that in my speech at Peterboro I omitted to recite this preamble, and that one phrase it contains, subject to the observance of any necessary international requirements, has a sinister significance. As already stated, I was not at Peterboro reading from the correspondence though in stating the government's position I naturally made use of the precise language used to state the government's position. There was, of course, no purpose in omitting the preamble. It was not in what I had before me, nor was it omitted with intention. I merely read the substantive proposal of our government, as it had been typed out at my request. One might have thought the phrase in question would go without saying. It in no way related to agreements in contemplation but solely to treaties in existence."

Reference to Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, also features the statement of the prime minister. He asserts that the Conservative leader, in his opening campaign speech at Winnipeg, attempted to introduce the St. Lawrence waterways project into the realm of political controversy at the present general elections.

But, asserts Mr. King, until Mr. Bennett's Winnipeg speech, the Conservative leader "had scarcely so much as referred to it in the course of the past four years." The question of the St. Lawrence waterways, Mr. King states, has occasioned very little in the way of discussion throughout the last parliament.

The importance and magnitude of the consideration involved in the St. Lawrence project, and the stage negotiations has reached, had caused him to feel all along, states Premier King, that it would not be advisable to make the project a subject of political controversy in the elections. Therefore, in his keynote address at Brantford, he refrained from dealing with it. It was as a consequence of Mr. Bennett's remarks at Winnipeg, "and particularly because of the misleading nature of them, I was obliged to make some reply." He had done so at Peterboro, but, declares Mr. King, "he was careful to confine himself to a statement of the contentions of the provinces and the Dominion respectively, and of the policy the government at Ottawa has been prepared to adopt as a practical working basis with the provinces, without prejudice to the legal rights of the parties."

The prime minister expressed the opinion that it "is rather significant that Premier Ferguson found it necessary to wait from June 17 to June 30 to take issue with what was said by me at Peterboro." Mr. King asserts that "The public is not concerned with party politics in this great undertaking." He has given the public a clear statement of the position of the federal government, and he is prepared to have the Liberal party and its attitude judged by that statement, he says.

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Charges Ferguson Is Misrepresenting Waterways Project

PREMIER KING AT BRANDON ASSERTS ONTARIO PREMIER SEEKS POLITICAL CAPITAL BY MISCONSTRUING FEDERAL STAND ON ST. LAWRENCE SITUATION

By RAY BROWN
(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

BRANDON, Man., July 1.—Premier G. Howard Ferguson, of Ontario, is seeking "to manufacture political capital by misconstruing and misrepresenting the position of the federal government with respect to the waterways situation, even at the risk of considerably endangering the further development of the St. Lawrence waterways project itself," Premier Mackenzie King asserts in a statement issued here today. The prime minister's statement constitutes a reply to one issued some days ago by the Ontario premier. In that statement Mr. Ferguson accused Mr. King of omitting an essentia part of the government's proposal to the provinces respecting water power rights, when the prime minister dealt with the St. Lawrence project in his speech at Peterboro on June 18.

Interpretation Absurd

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The Manitoba Free Press July 3, 1930.

Premier King on Unemployment

Since unemployment is worse in the West than in other parts of the country and since Mr. Bennett promised in the West that he would call a special session of Parliament if he should become the head of the government, Premier King dealt at length with the problem in his first speech in the West, at Brandon, on Tuesday night. He told of practical steps that the Government had taken to provide employment, and he made it clear that the Government is ready to shoulder its full share of responsibility for the relief of unemployment just as soon as the justification for Dominion aid is definitely established.

The outstanding difference between the Government and Mr. Bennett on this problem is that the one feels the responsibility which rests upon those who are in actual authority, and the other is anxious to get into office and makes liberal promises of spending the public money. The municipalities and provinces know the necessity of trying to keep a check on expenditure for the relief of unemployment. The municipalities show discrimination in the aid they grant, and the provinces act with a good deal of reserve. The Dominion Government likewise, according to Mr. King, wants to know, first, that its aid is actually needed. If that is established by the request of any of the provincial governments for help from Ottawa, it will be given. Should the Government offer assistance freely, or should it make the assistance that it is willing to give, conditional upon definite representations from the provincial governments and upon their declaration that they require federal aid?

* * *

Mr. King said at Brandon:

"If the provinces of our Dominion, or any one or more "of them, through their governments, advise the federal "government that unemployment within their boundaries "has reached proportions which make the problem one too "great for them to deal with, we are prepared, as the trus- "tees of all the people, to sit down and confer with the "province or provinces so concerned, and work out some "scheme of relief whereby federal assistance in the form "of contributions or otherwise will be made to supplement "those of the provinces in meeting an emergent condition."

Federal assistance would doubtless be given now if the appeal were made by any province. But it is difficult for one province to act by itself since it would only attract the unemployed from other provinces. The western provinces must act together. At the conference which the Government has called, and which will meet after the election, it will be open to any of the provinces to present their case for Dominion aid for the relief of unemployment, with the assurance of receiving that aid.

In that case, Mr. King has intimated that further co-operation with the provinces in building a national highway would be one suitable way of granting Dominion assistance.

* * *

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As between Mr. King's plan of a Dominion-Provincial conference, and Mr. Bennett's promise of a special session of Parliament, the former could bring action three or four weeks sooner, and, if Dominion aid were to be granted, $2,000,000 more could be used without costing the taxpayers any more, through dispensing with an unnecessary special session. It would be three or four weeks after the election on July 28 before the official returns were all in. Then it would take a week or two to summon Parliament, which could not meet till on in September. On the other hand, the conference could be held by the middle of August and any expenditure undertaken by the Dominion could be covered by Governor-General's warrants which can always be used for meeting emergencies.

The Government, in office, states that it will assist in relief of unemployment if it receives the formal request from the provinces, which it thinks it should have as the responsible custodian of public funds.

Mr. Bennett could do the same if he happened to gain office, but, in a great political flourish and following his late discovery that there is an unemployment problem, he promises, instead, to call a special session of Parliament for the purpose of voting Dominion aid whether there are responsible applications from the provinces or not; and he proposes to waste $2,000,000 on a proceedure that would take considerably longer than holding a conference.

* * *

The Government has encouraged the Canadian National Railway to retain its men in employment as far as possible and to proceed with a large programme of improvements and branch lines. The Government has also proceeded with public works in many parts of the country for the sake of providing employment. The necessity of keeping some check upon expenditures undertaken for such purposes is well illustrated in the case referred to by Premier King of the new car-ferry to run across to Prince Edward Island. If the contract for that car-ferry had been awarded to a British rather than a Canadian firm, the Government would no doubt have been soundly condemned by its opponents. But the Government is paying $1,000,000 more for the car-ferry by having it built in Canada so as to provide employment.

The reality of the unemployment situation, particularly in the West, is not to be denied, and co-operation between the Dominion and the provinces in dealing with it will in all probability be arranged. The Dominion has never refused to co-operate or to assist in relieving the situation. It has been ready to help as soon as the provinces took the responsibility of saying that federal help was required.

* * *

For the prevention of unemployment, as opposed to relief measures, the Government and the Conservative party offer entirely different policies. The difference is of very great importance to these Prairie Provinces. Mr. Bennett's standard method of preventing unemployment is by raising the tariffs. The Government's method is by stimulating all-round development and by striving continually to open up new markets for Canadian exports. The West will have no difficulty in choosing between the two methods, since the present unemployment situation in these provinces is mainly due to the difficulty of marketing the wheat, on top of last year's crop failure. Mr. Bennett's plan means increasing the cost of production, while the Government's policy is that of taking the most effective possible action to give Canadian wheat a better hold on the best market for wheat in the whole world.

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Regina Leader-Post, July 3, 1930.

A Friend of the West

The welcoming banners that greeted Right Hon. Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada, at Brandon on Tuesday as he opened his western campaign bespeak the spirit in which the whole West receives the Liberal chieftain. People of every political faith will welcome him as the first citizen of the Dominion and as one who has given conscientious and distinguished service to his country.

Mr. King will be particularly welcomed by those who indorse his regime of office, and these constitute the majority of citizens of the prairie provinces. Traditionally Liberal-minded, the great majority of the people of the West see in Mr. King a worthy exponent of Liberalism. They see in him a man of action and in his whole Government a Government of action. Mr. King and his Government have been good friends of Western Canada. What has the King Government achieved in behalf of the West? First and foremost is the return of natural resources. Mr. King remarked at his Brandon meeting that within two weeks the Western Provinces would enter into complete control of their resources. One of the outstanding achievements of the King Administration has been the final settlement of this long-standing and difficult question.

Then there is the Hudson Bay Railway. No one can deny that Hon. Charles Dunning and the King Government have been the real builders of this great work. Western Canada was reminded of the importance of this project by Hon. T. A. Crerar at the Brandon meeting, when the new Minister of Railways predicted that within a year ships will be sailing into the harbor at Churchill and added that he thought he could give a definite assurance that Crow's Nest rates would apply to grain moving over the new route.

There is the whole matter of Crow's Nest rates. The King Government is responsible for the statutory enforcement of these rates throughout the West that now obtains. Equally impressive is what the Government has achieved in the matter of railway construction in the West. Hon. Mr. Dunning has just been reminding an Ontario audience that the new mileage added to Canadian railways during the regime of the King Government would be sufficient to build a new transcontinental railway and that every extension has proved itself worth-while. As every Westerner knows, the Western provinces have figured largely in this railway extension program.

This is by no means all that the King Government has achieved in behalf of Western Canada in its eight and a half years of office, impressive though what has been outlined is in itself. It is sufficient to indicate that in the present Administration at Ottawa there is a Government that thinks very substantially in terms of the West's needs and that supports its thinking by deeds.

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The Ottawa Citizen July 3, 1930.

Govt. Ready To Help Provinces In Emergency

Premier King Asserts Willingness to Assist in Meeting Unemployment Conditions in Practical Way.

(Canadian Press.)

MOOSEJAW, Sask., July 2.—The government of Canada stands ready to assist in meeting emergent unemployment conditions in a quick, practical way. It is prepared to sit down with any province which reports that unemployment has got to a point of emergency, and discuss with that province measures for federal aid. But, up to the present time, no province has reported such conditions.

These statements were made by Premier Mackenzie King in the course of his second Western Canadian speech here tonight.

A great crowd listened to the Prime Minister with careful attention.

That the audience was very wide-awake and much interested appeared from a number of interjections which came during the Prime Minister's speech. This was particularly manifest during his discussion of unemployment.

The interruptions were not serious, however, and generally those interrupting were drowned out by the cheers of the audience.

Mr. King expressed sympathy with the unemployed.

"It's poor comfort to tell jobless, suffering men that unemployment should be treated in a large way if met by wise public policies," he agreed, "and I want to tell you that urgent conditions will be met in a quick, practical way," he said.

"If not the largest, this is one of the largest meetings I have ever addressed in my public life," Mr. King told his listeners, and he thanked the province of Saskatchewan for the support it had given to the government. Amid applause Mr. King informed his hearers that he had once again accepted the nomination which had been tendered him by the people of Prince Albert.

Return of the natural resources to the western provinces was then referred to by Premier King. He spoke of the fact that the British House of Lords had approved the necessary amendment to the British North America Act, which placed the Prairie Provinces on an identical basis with the older provinces.

He went on to speak of Canada's national status.

Some Interruptions.

"When are we going to be a nation?" sang out a man in the front row of the audience.

The Prime Minister did not respond.

He went on to say that Hon. R. B. Bennett was not yet willing to admit that Canada was a nation with power to make treaties and perform other national duties.

"My answer to Mr. Bennett," said Mr. King, "is that we have made the treaties and they are in effect."

"And yet we are not a nation," came a further interruption.

Canada had attained national status and was performing the functions of nationhood, Mr. King stated, and he went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the West. He believed that the return of the resources would assist the provinces which received them to cope with the unemployment problem.

There was a world wide depression, Mr. King informed his audience. Unemployment in the United States was serious.

"Go to Germany"—Mr. King was proceeding, but there were cries of protest.

"Go to Canada"—was one of the shouts which could be distinguished.

"We don't want to go to France," was another.

Mr. King paused.

Invited to Platform.

"If there is anyone in the audience who would like to come upon the platform and ask me a question, I am perfectly willing to answer him," he said.

A man rose and made his way up to the front.

Mr. King went on to ask that questions be deferred until he had finished, in view of the fact that his speech was being broadcast. The man took a seat on the platform.

The Prime Minister asserted that conditions in the West were bad because of a poor wheat crop, failure to market the wheat and stock market depression. The government had worked out a plan, he said, which would, in all probability, ensure a steady market for Canada's wheat.

If the provinces of Canada found themselves unable to meet unemployment and so advised the Dominion government, the federal government was willing to sit down and work out some system of federal aid, Mr. King declared. There was a burst of applause.

Repeats Statement.

Mr. King repeated the statement. The Dominion government was willing to sit down and consider measures of relief where emergent conditions existed. But he asserted that, up to the present time, no provincial government had informed the federal authorities that such conditions did exist.

The Prime Minister declared that if any man or woman could make a suggestion which was designed to alleviate unemployment, such a suggestion would be welcome and would be carried out to the letter if it was so possible to do.

"No government has been more sympathetic to labor than the present," he declared. He asserted that emphasis of depressed conditions, which he said was being made by Mr. Bennett, tended to exaggerate unemployment conditions through preventing investment of outside capital in Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17149

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen July 3, 1930.

Ten Gallon Hat Is Presented To Prime Minister

Premier King Is Guest at Moosejaw Rodeo. Cowgirls Put on Special Numbers For His Benefit.

(Canadian Press).

MOOSEJAW, Sask., July 2. — Premier Mackenzie King is the possessor of a new "ten gallon" cowboy hat which was presented to him this afternoon when he was a guest at the Moosejaw rodeo. What is more, the Prime Minister immediately discarded his own pearl gray fedora, in favor of the new buff head gear, which he wore throughout the time he was in the grand stand.

For the time being the "ten gallon" hat is the style in Moosejaw and Gordon Ross, ex-member for the constituency and Liberal candidate, who accompanied Mr. King, as well as other members of the party, were similarly arrayed.

Mr. King was spectator of a number of thrilling stunts. Famous riders from the Western plains of Canada and the United States tore across the enclosure in front of the grand stand on bucking "bronks" with or without saddle.

Cow girls performed stunts but little less adventurous than those which the men put on. There was a dance by some Sioux Indians gay with their feathered headdresses and colorful costumes. There were relay races in which the riders tore around the track, then leaped from their horses and changed saddles only to remount again and continue the race.

Two special numbers were staged for the Prime Minister. Miss Peggy Hannan, of Miles City, Montana, rode a black Galloway steer which jumped like a kangaroo and wriggled like an eel. "Isn't that wonderful," commented Mr. King as he watched the performance.

Then Miss Fox Hastings of Fort Worth, Texas, threw a steer in a workmanlike manner so that the Premier could see that such activities are not confined to the men.

The Prime Minister waved the new hat to the performers. He also autographed a card for the little boy who came around to sell peanuts..

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17150

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 3, 1930.

King Is Interrupted During Speech At Western Meeting

Heckler Tells Prime Minister To "Go To Canada" After He Had Mentioned Germany.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

MOOSEJAW, Sask., July 2.—The Government of Canada stands ready to assist in meeting emergent unemployment conditions in a quick, practical way. It is prepared to sit down with any province which reports that unemployment has got to a point of emergency and discuss with that province measures for federal aid. But, up to the present time, no province has reported such conditions.

These statements were made by Premier Mackenzie King in the course of his second western Canadian speech here tonight.

Audience Wide-Awake.

That the audience was very wide-awake and much interested appeared from a number of interjections which came during the Prime Minister's speech. This was particularly manifest during his discussion of unemployment when Mr. King was comparing conditions in Canada and other countries.

Mr. King expressed sympathy with the unemployed.

"It's poor comfort to tell jobless, suffering men that unemployment should be treated in a large way if met by wise public policies," he agreed; "and I want to tell you that emergent conditions will be met in a quick, practical way."

Return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces was discussed by Premier King. He spoke of the fact that the British House of Lords had approved the necessary amendment to the British North America Act, which placed the Prairie Provinces on an identical basis with the older provinces. He went on to speak of Canada's national status.

"When are we going to be a nation?" sang out a man in the front row of the audience.

The Prime Minister did not respond.

He went on to say that Hon. R. B. Bennett was not yet willing to admit that Canada was a nation with power to make treaties and perform other national duties.

Treaties In Effect.

"My answer to Mr. Bennett," said Mr. King, "is that we have made the treaties and they are in effect."

"And yet we are not a nation," came a further interruption.

Canada had attained national status and was performing the functions of nationhood, Mr. King stated, and he went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the West. He believed that the return of the resources would assist the provinces which received them to cope with the unemployment problem.

There was a world wide depression, Mr. King informed his audience. Unemployment in the United States was serious.

"Go to Germany"—Mr. King was proceeding, but there were cries of protest.

"Go to Canada"—was one of the shouts which could be distinguished.

"We don't want to go to France," was another.

Mr. King paused.

"If there is anyone in the audience who would like to come upon the platform and ask me a question, I am perfectly willing to answer him," he said.

A man rose and made his way up to the front.

Mr. King went on to ask that questions be deferred until he had finished, in view of the fact that his speech was being broadcast.

The man took a seat on the platform.

The Prime Minister asserted that conditions in the West were bad because of a poor wheat crop, failure to market the wheat and stock market depression. The Government had worked out a plan, he said, which would, in all probability ensure a steady market for Canada's wheat.

The Prime Minister referred to a new matter when he discussed the New Zealand treaty.

"Since my arrival in Western Canada," he said, "I have received numerous representations to the effect that there are strong grounds for believing that the recent reduction in prices to the farmers on cream is due to the secret operations of a combine which, in order to increase its profits, is reducing the prices to farmers on cream purchased from them without giving the consumers a corresponding benefit in the prices at which butter is sold. It is the belief of those who have made their representations to me that the importation of New Zealand butter under the New Zealand treaty is being made the cloak for the operations of the combine."

Not As Expected.

"Among the reasons assigned for the belief that the operations are those of a combine is the ruthless manner in which many existing contracts with farmers have been broken, and others summarily cancelled," proceeded Mr. King. "It is further stated that there are no authentic reasons to believe that the shipments of New Zealand butter to Canada this year are at all likely to amount to the proportions which the public have been told they were likely to reach. Those who have made these representations to me have drawn particular attention to the wording of the notices which have been sent to the farmers by some of the companies alleged to be in the combine, and to the use being made of them by the Conservative party in its propaganda and published advertisements."

Mr. King quoted one of these advertisements appearing in a Western Canadian farm magazine. It was alleged, he said, that information set forth in the advertisement indicated existence of a combine which was depressing prices for cream while keeping up prices of butter to the consumers.

"I think you will agree that if there are prima facie reasons for believing that any such combine is at work and that the New Zealand treaty which, as is everywhere known, terminates in the month of October, is being made a cloak to serve the interests of any combine, not to speak of its association with the propaganda of a political party, there are strong reasons why such a condition of affairs should be made the subject of a thorough investigation," said Mr. King. "Fortunately, we have on the statutes of Canada an act known as the Combines Investigation Act which was placed there by the present administration to deal with just such cases as those of the kind here alleged.

"I had the privilege while Minister of Labor in the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier of introducing in Parliament the original Combines Investigation Act. When the Conservative party came into power, that act was repealed. It was however re-enacted after the present Government came into office, and is now a law of the land."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17151

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Leader Globe July 3/32

UNEMPLOYMENT AID IF EMERGENCY ARISES PREMIER INTIMATES

But None of Provincial Governments Has Reported Any Crisis

READY TO CO-OPERATE

Mr. King Defines Policy at Great Meeting in Moose Jaw

(By RAY BROWN.)
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

Moose Jaw, Sask., July 2.—The Government of Canada stands ready to assist in meeting emergent unemployment conditions in a quick, practical way. It is prepared to sit down with any Province which reports that unemployment has got to a point of emergency, and discuss with that Province measures for Federal aid. But, up to the present time, no Province has reported such conditions.

These statements were made by Premier Mackenzie King in the course of his second Western Canadian speech here tonight.

A great crowd listened to the Prime Minister with careful attention. In addition to the thousands who directly heard his voice as he spoke in the large arena, the radio carried his speech throughout the Province and neighboring parts of the Dominion.

That the audience was very wide-awake and much interested appeared from a number of interjections which came during the Prime Minister's speech. This was manifest particularly during his discussion of unemployment. Mr. King was comparing conditions in Canada and other countries.

"Go to Germany," he began, with a view to pointing out conditions in that country.

Drowned Out by Cheers.

"Go to Canada," protested a member of the audience, and there were shouts from some others who wanted to come down to local issues.

"We don't want to go to France," called another voice.

The interruptions were not serious however, and generally those interrupting were drowned out by the cheers of the audience.

Mr. King expressed sympathy with the unemployed.

"It's poor comfort to tell jobless, suffering men that unemployment should be treated in a large way if met by wise public policies," he agreed, "and I want to tell you that emergent conditions will be met in a quick, practical way."

The large arena in which the Prime Minister spoke was the Mecca for thousands. The annual Stampede has been in progress for some days, and this drew to Moose Jaw many people from outside points. Mr. King spoke from a platform bright with bunting.

"If not the largest, this is one of the largest meetings I have ever addressed in my public life," Mr. King told his listeners, and he thanked the Province of Saskatchewan for the support it had given to the Government. Amid applause Mr. King informed his hearers that he had once again accepted the nomination which had been tendered him by the people of Prince Albert.

Return of Resources.

Return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces was then referred to by Premier King. He spoke of the fact that the British House of Lords had approved the necessary amendment to the British North America Act, which placed the Prairie Provinces on an identical basis with the older Provinces. He went on to speak of Canada's national status.

"When are we going to be a nation?" sang out a man in the front row of the audience.

The Prime Minister did not respond. He went on to say that Hon. R. B. Bennett was not yet willing to admit that Canada was a nation, with power to make treaties and perform other national duties.

"My answer to Mr. Bennett," said Mr. King, "is that we have made the treaties and they are in effect."

"And yet we are not a nation?" came a further interruption.

Canada had attained national status and was performing the functions of nationhood, Mr. King stated, and he went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the West. He believed that the return of the resources would assist the Provinces which received them to cope with the unemployment problem.

Unemployment.

There was a world-wide depression, Mr. King informed his audience. Unemployment in the United States was serious.

"Go to Germany"—Mr. King was proceeding, but there were cries of protest.

"Go to Canada," was one of the shouts which could be distinguished.

"We don't want to go to France," was another.

Mr. King paused.

"If there is any one in the audience who would like to come up on the platform and ask me a question, I am perfectly willing to answer him," he said.

A man rose and made his way up to the front.

Mr. King went on to ask that questions be deferred until he had finished, in view of the fact that his speech was being broadcast.

The man took a seat on the platform.

The Prime Minister asserted that conditions in the West were bad because of a poor wheat crop, failure to market the wheat, and stock market depression. The Government had worked out a plan, he said, which would, in all probability, ensure a steady market for Canada's wheat.

If the Provinces of Canada found themselves unable to meet unemployment, and so advised the Dominion Government, the Federal Government was willing to sit down and work out some system of Federal aid, Mr. King declared.

There was a burst of applause.

Mr. King repeated the statement. The Dominion Government was willing to sit down and consider measures of relief where emergent conditions existed. But he asserted that, up to the present time, no Provincial Government had informed the Federal authorities that such conditions did exist.

The Prime Minister declared that if any man or woman could make a suggestion which was designed to alleviate unemployment, such a suggestion would be welcome, and would be carried out to the letter if it was possible so to do.

"No Government has been more sympathetic to labor than the present," he declared. He asserted that emphasis of depressed conditions, which, he said, was being made by Mr. Bennett, tended to exaggerate unemployment conditions through preventing investment of outside capital in Canada.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17152

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 3, 1930.

"Ten Gallon" Hat Is Given Premier At Western Rodeo

Throws Away Fedora and Wears New Headgear While Watching Bareback Riders.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

MOOSEJAW, Sask., July 2.—Premier Mackenzie King is the possesor of a new "ten gallon" cowboy hat which was presented to him this afternoon when he was a guest at the Moosejaw rodeo. What is more, the Prime Minister immediately discarded his own pearl gray fedora in favor of the new buff head gear, which he wore throughout the time he was in the grand stand.

For the time being, the "ten gallon" hat is the style in Moosejaw and Gordon Ross, ex-member for the constituency and Liberal candidate, who accompanied Mr. King, as well as other members of the party, were similarly arrayed.

Mr. King was spectator of a number of thrilling stunts. Famous riders from the western plains of Canada and the United States tore across the enclosure in front of the grand stand on bucking "bronks" with or without saddle. Cow girls performed stunts but little less adventurous than those which the men put on. There was a dance by some Sioux Indians, gay with their feathered headdresses and colorful costumes. There were relay races in which the riders tore around the track, then leaped from their horses and changed saddles only to remount again and continue the race.

Two special numbers were staged for the Prime Minister. Miss Peggy Hannan, of Miles City, Montana, rode a black Galloway steer which jumped like a kangaroo and wriggled like an eel. "Isn't that marvelous," commented Mr. King as he watched the performance.

Then Miss Fox Hastings, of Fort Worth, Texas, threw a steer in a quick and workmanlike manner so that the Premier could see that such activities are not confined to the men.

The Prime Minister waved the new hat to the performers. He also autographed a card for the little boy who came around to sell peanuts.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17153

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Mail and Empire July 3/32

KING INVITES HECKLER TO PLATFORM SEAT

Moose Jaw Interrupter of Prime Minister's Speech Accepts Invitation.

STARTS OVER STATUS

Monster Rally Hears Premier Expound Unemployment Policy.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Moose Jaw, July 2.—Premier King ran foul of a heckler at the monster Liberal rally held here to-day. After repeated interruptions the Premier invited the unknown to the platform and the invitation was accepted.

The interruptions developed when Hon. Mr. King attempted to speak of Canada's status as a nation, the heckler maintaining "and yet we are not a nation."

One of Largest Meetings.

"If not the largest, this is one of the largest meetings I have ever addressed in my public life," Mr. King told his listeners, and he thanked the province of Saskatchewan for the support it had given to the Government. Amid applause Mr. King informed his hearers that he had once again accepted the nomination which had been tendered him by the people of Prince Albert.

Return of the natural resources to the western provinces was then referred to by Premier King. He spoke of the fact that the British House of Lords had approved the necessary amendment to the British North America Act, which placed the Prairie Provinces on an identical basis with the older provinces. He went on to speak of Canada's national status.

"When are we going to be a nation?" sang out a man in the front row of the audience.

The Prime Minister did not respond.

He went on to say that Hon. R. B. Bennett was not yet willing to admit that Canada was a nation with power to make treaties and perform other national duties.

"My answer to Mr. Bennett," said Mr. King, "is that we have made the treaties and they are in effect."

Second Interruption.

"And yet we are not a nation," came a further interruption.

Canada had attained national status and was performing the functions of nationhood, Mr. King stated, and he went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the west. He believed that the return of the resources would assist the provinces which received them to cope with the unemployment problem.

There was a world-wide depression, Mr. King informed his audience. Unemployment in the United States was serious.

"Go to Germany"—Mr. King was proceeding, but there were cries of protest.

"Go to Canada" was one of the shouts which could be distinguished.

"We don't want to go to France," was another.

Mr. King paused.

"If there is anyone in the audience who would like to come upon the platform and ask me a question, I am perfectly willing to answer him," he said.

A man rose and made his way up to the front.

Mr. King went on to ask that questions be deferred until he had finished, in view of the fact that his speech was being broadcast.

The man took a seat on the platform.

The Prime Minister asserted that conditions in the west were bad because of a poor wheat crop, failure to market the wheat and stock market depression. The government had worked out a plan, he said, which would, in all probability, ensure a steady market for Canada's wheat.

Unemployment Policy.

If the provinces of Canada found themselves unable to meet unemployment, and so advised the Dominion Government, the Federal Government was willing to sit down and work out some system of Federal aid, Mr. King declared.

There was a burst of applause.

Mr. King repeated the statement. The Dominion Government was willing to sit down and consider measures of relief where emergent conditions existed. But he asserted that, up to the present time, no Provincial Government had informed the Federal authorities that such conditions did exist.

The prime minister declared that if any man or woman could make a suggestion which was designed to alleviate unemployment, such a suggestion would be welcome and would be carried out to the letter if it was so possible to do.

"No government has been more sympathetic to labor than the present," he declared. He asserted that emphasis of depressed conditions, which he said was being made by Mr. Bennett, tended to exaggerate unemployment conditions through preventing investment of outside capital in Canada.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17154

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Star July 3, 1930.

PREMIER TO PROBE RUMOR OF COMBINE

Suspects New Zealand Imports Being Used to Exploit Farmers

RELIEF FOR JOBLESS

Quick, Practical, Measures Promised For Emergent Conditions

MOOSEJAW, Sask., July 3.—Premier MacKenzie King passed to another province of Canada today—the eighth which he has visited in the present campaign. Following a speech delivered to a large audience here last night, the Prime Minister and members of his party left for Calgary early this morning. There Mr. King will speak tonight. Last night's meeting was not the only one which the Prime Minister will address in Saskatchewan during the campaign. He will visit Regina on his way back from the coast.

The meeting last night was one of the largest and brightest which Mr. King has spoken to during the campaign.

PREMIER HECKLED.

That the audience was very wide-awake and much interested appeared from a number of interjections which came during the Prime Minister's speech. This was particularly manifest during his discussion of unemployment. Mr. King was comparing conditions in Canada and other countries.

"Go to Germany," he began, with a view to pointing out conditions in that country.

"Go to Canada"—protested a member of the audience, and there were shouts from some others who wanted to come down to local issues.

"We don't want to go to France," called another voice.

The interruptions were not serious, however, and generally those interrupting were drowned out by the cheers of the audience.

Mr. King expressed sympathy with the unemployed.

"It's poor comfort to tell jobless, suffering men that unemployment should be treated in a large way if met by wise public policies," he agreed, "and I want to tell you that emergent conditions will be met in a quick, practical way."

Mention of the budget was made. Once more Mr. King stressed the effort of the Government to promote trade between Canada and Great Britain. He spoke of the widening of the British preference, declaring that it would pave the way for better trade relations.

The Prime Minister referred to a new matter when he discussed the New Zealand treaty.

COMBINE SUSPECTED.

"Since my arrival in Western Canada," he said, "I have received numerous representations to the effect that there are strong grounds for believing that the recent reduction in prices to the farmers on cream is due to the secret operations of a combine which, in order to increase its profits, is reducing the prices to farmers on cream purchased from them without giving the consumers a corresponding benefit in the prices at which butter is sold. It is the belief of those who have made their representations to me that the importation of New Zealand butter under the New Zealand agreement, is being made the cloak for the operations of the combine."

"Among the reasons assigned for the belief that the operations are those of a combine is the ruthless manner in which many existing contracts with farmers have been broken, and others summarily cancelled," proceeded Mr. King. "It is further stated that there are no authentic reasons to believe that the shipments of New Zealand butter to Canada this year are at all likely to amount to the proportions which the public have been told they were likely to reach. Those who have made these representations to me have drawn particular attention to the wording of the notices which have been sent to the farmers by some of the companies alleged to be in the combine, and to the use being made of them by the Conservative Party in its propaganda and published advertisements."

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D17155

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

London Advertiser, July 3, 1930.

OTTAWA IS READY TO AID PROVINCES IN ANY EMERGENCY

But No Province Has Reported Unemployment Emergency, Premier King States.

AT MOOSE JAW

Record Audience . Crowds Building To Hear Second of Western Speeches.

Moose Jaw, Sask., July 2.—The Government of Canada stands ready to assist in meeting emergent unemployment conditions in a quick, practical way. It is prepared to sit down with any province which reports that unemployment has got to a point of emergency, and discuss with that province measures for federal aid. But, up to the present time, no province has reported such conditions.

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A great crowd listened to the Prime Minister with careful attention. In addition to the thousands which listened directly to his voice, as he spoke in the large arena, the radio carried his speech throughout the province and neighboring parts of the Dominion.

Ready With Practical Help.

Mr. King expressed sympathy with the unemployed.

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Mention of the budget was made. Once more Mr. King stressed the effort of the Government to promote trade between Canada and Great Britain. He spoke of the widening of the British preference, declaring that it would pave the way for better trade relations.

Premier King at his second meeting of his western campaign here tonight was greeted by what he characterized as one of the largest, if not the largest, audiences that it has been his pleasure to publicly address. He was given an attentive hearing, and loudly cheered when he announced that he had again accepted the nomination to contest the constituency of Prince Albert in the Liberal interests.

The large arena in which the Prime Minister spoke was the mecca for thousands. The annual stampede has been in progress for some days, and this drew to Moose Jaw many people from outside points. Mr. King spoke from a platform bright with bunting. His speech was broadcast from the local station.

W. G. Ross, ex-M.L.A. for Moose Jaw, was chairman of the meeting. "This is the largest political gathering that ever met to listen to any minister in Moose Jaw," he asserted, while the audience cheered.

Made Good in Ottawa.

The first speaker was J. Gordon Ross, ex-member for Moose Jaw and Liberal candidate in the riding. He was introduced as a member who "has made good" in Ottawa.

Mr. Ross said that the present election campaign was unique. It was the first campaign in which a Government had not been accused of failing to carry out its promises, and the reason was that the Mackenzie King Government had fulfilled every promise which it made in 1926. Mr. Ross proceeded to enumerate those things which the Government had promised and which he claimed had been carried out to the full. Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was traveling around the country, trying to find something to blame the Government about.

Is a Trifle Late.

He was asserting that he favored completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, continued Mr. Ross. "It's a fine thing to favor a thing when it's done," said the speaker, as his audience laughed and cheered. If the present Government went back into power, he asserted, the Crow's Nest rates on grain would apply on movement over the Hudson Bay Railway.

The Prime Minister was introduced by Ald. L. B. Johnston of Moose Jaw. Mr. King was "a painstaking and industrious student," said Mr. Johnston, and he proceeded to give a brief review of the career of the Prime Minister. There was no man in the world better qualified to deal with unemployment problems, Mr. Johnston said, and he spoke of Mr. King's connection with the labor department and his activities in connection with industrial difficulties.

Once Again Accepts.

"If not the largest, this is one of the largest meetings I have ever addressed in my public life," Mr. King told his listeners, and he thanked the Province of Saskatchewan for the support it had given to the Government. Amid applause, Mr. King informed his hearers that he had once again accepted the nomination which had been tendered him by the people of Prince Albert.

Return of Resources.

Return of the natural resources to the western provinces was then referred to by Premier King. He spoke of the fact that the British House of Lords had approved the necessary amendment to the British North America Act, which placed the Prairie Provinces on an identical basis with the older provinces. He went on to speak of Canada's national status.

"When are we going to be a nation?" sang out a man in the front row of the audience.

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Worldwide Depression.

There was a worldwide depression, Mr. King informed his audience. Unemployment in the United States was serious.

Mr. King was proceeding, but there were interruptions.

Mr. King paused.

"If there is anyone in the audience who would like to come up on the platform and ask me a question, I am perfectly willing to answer him," he said.

A man rose and made his way up to the front.

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Ready To Aid Provinces.

If the provinces of Canada found themselves unable to meet unemployment, and so advised the dominion Government, the federal Government was willing to set down and work out some system of federal aid, Mr. King declared.

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Mr. King repeated the statement. The dominion Government was willing to sit down and consider the measure of relief where emergent conditions existed. But he asserted that, up to the present time, no provincial government had informed the federal authorities that such conditions did exist.

The Prime Minister declared that, if any man or woman could make a suggestion which was designed to alleviate unemployment, such a suggestion would be welcome and would be carried out to the letter, if it was possible to do so.

"No government has been more sympathetic to labor than the present," he declared. He asserted that emphasis of depressed conditions, which he said was being made by Mr. Bennett, tended to exaggerate unemployment conditions through preventing investment of outside capital in Canada.

PREMIER WEARS COWBOY HAT.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Moose Jaw, Sask., July 2.—Premier Mackenzie King is the possessor of a new "10-gallon" cowboy hat, which was presented to him this afternoon, when he was a guest at the Moose Jaw rodeo What is more, the Prime Minister immediately discarded his own pearl-gray fedora in favor of the new buff headgear, which he wore throughout the time he was in the grandstand.

For the time being, the "10-gallon" hat is the style in Moose Jaw, and Gordon Ross, ex-member for the constituency, and Liberal candidate, who accompanied Mr. King, as well as other members of the party, were similarly arrayed.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17156

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

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Two special numbers were staged for the Prime Minister. Miss Peggy Hannan of Miles City, Mont., rode a black Galloway steer, which jumped like a kangaroo and wriggled like an eel. "Isn't that marvelous?" commented Mr. King, as he watched the performance.

Then Miss F. Hastings of Fort Worth, Texas, threw a steer in a quick and workmanlike manner, so that the Premier could see that such activities are not confined to the men.

The Prime Minister waved the new hat to the performers. He also autographed a card for the little boy wi

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Prince Albert Daily Herald, July 3, 1930.

KING DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT

States Government Ready To Assist In Emergencies

Moose Jaw, July 3. — The government of Canada stands ready to assist in meeting emergent unemployment conditions in a quick, practical way. It is prepared to sit down with any province which reports that unemployment has got to a point of emergency, and discuss with that province measures for federal aid. But, up to the present time, no province has reported such conditions.

These statements were made by Premier Mackenzie King in the course of his second western Canadian speech here last night.

A great crowd listened to the prime minister with careful attention. In addition to the thousands which listened directly to his voice as he spoke in the large arena, the radio carried his speech throughout the province and neighboring parts of the Dominion.

That the audience was very wide-awake and much interested appeared from a number of interjections which came during the prime minister's speech. This was particularly manifest during his discussion of unemployment.

Expresses Sympathy

Mr. King expressed sympathy with the unemployed.

"It's poor comfort to tell jobless, suffering men that unemployment should be treated in a large way and met by wise public policies," he agreed, "and I want to tell you that emergent conditions will be met in a quick practical way," he said.

Mention of the budget was made. Once more Mr. King addressed the effort of the government to promote trade between Canada and Great Britain. He spoke of the widening of the British preference, declaring that it could pave the way for better trade relations.

NEW ZEALAND TREATY

The prime minister referred to a new matter when he discussed the New Zealand treaty.

"Since my arrival in western Canada," he said, "I have received numerous representations to the effect that there are strong grounds for believing that the recent reduction in prices to the farmers on cream is due to the secret operations of a combine which, in order to increase its profits, is reducing the prices to farmers on cream purchased from them without giving the consumers a corresponding benefit in the prices at which butter is sold. It is the belief of those who have made their representations to me that the importation of New Zealand butter under the New Zealand treaty is being made the cloak for the operations of the combine."

"Among the reasons assigned for the belief that the operations are those of a combine is the ruthless manner in which many existing contracts with farmers have been broken, and others summarily cancelled."

"Proceeded Mr. King: "It is further stated that there are no authenments of New Zealand butter to Canada this year are at all likely to amount to the proportions which the public have been told they were likely to reach. Those who have made these representations to me have drawn particular attention to the wording of the notices which have been sent to the farmers by some of the companies alleged to be in the combine, and to the use being made of them by the Conservative party in its propaganda and published advertisements."

Mr. King quoted on one of those advertisements appearing in a western Canadian farm magazine. It was alleged, he said, that information set forth in the advertisement indicated existence of a combine which was depressing prices for cream while keeping up prices of butter to the consumers.

Investigation Needed

"I think you will agree that if there are prima facie reasons for believing that any such combine is at work and that the New Zealand treaty, which as is everywhere known, terminates in the month of October, as being made a cloak to serve the interests of any combine, not to speak of its association with the propoganda of a political party, there are strong reasons why such a condition of affairs should be made the subject of a thorough investigation," said Mr. King. "Fortunately, we have on the statutes of Canada an act known as the combines investigation act which was placed there by the present administration to deal with just such cases as this of the kind here alleged.

"I have advised those who have made their representations to me that their proper course is to seek redress under the provisions of the combines investigation act and that in the event of the registrar of combines being of the opinion that their representations are sufficiently substantiated to warrant an investigation, the government will see that a full investigation of the alleged combine will be made immediately under the provisions of the act.

"This course I believe will commend itself alike to those in the dairying industry who are producers of milk and cream, as well as to consumers generally who are immediately interested in all that has a bearing upon price fixing, especially on a commodity of such general use as is butter."

ROSS HEARD

The first speaker was J. Gordon Ross, ex-member for Moose Jaw and Liberal candidate in the riding. He was introduced as a member who "has made good" in Ottawa.

"If not the largest, this is one of the largest meetings I have ever addressed in my public life," Mr. King told his listeners, and he thanked the province of Saskatchewan for the support it had given to the government. Amid applause, Mr. King informed his hearers that he had once again accepted the nomination which had been tendered him by the people of Prince Albert.

Return of the natural resources to the western provinces was then referred to by Premier King. He spoke of the fact that the British House of Lords had approved the necessary amendment to the British North America Act, which placed the prairie provinces on an identical basis with the older provinces. He went on to speak of Canada's national status.

"When are we going to be a nation," sang out a man in the front row of the audience.

The prime minister did not respond.

He went on to say that Hon. R. B. Bennett was not yet willing to admit that Canada was a nation with power to make treaties and perform other national duties.

TREATIES IN EFFECT

"My answer to Mr. Bennett," said Mr. King, "is that we have made the treaties and they are in effect."

"And yet we are not a nation," came a further interruption.

Canada had attained national status and was performing the functions of nationhood, Mr. King stated, and he went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the west. He believed that the return of the resources would assist the provinces which received them to cope with the unemployment problem.

WORLD WIDE DEPRESSION

There was a world-wide depression, Mr. King informed his audience. Unemployment in the United States was serious.

"Go to Germany,"—Mr. King was proceeding, but there were cries of protest.

"Go to Canada"—was one of the shouts which could be distinguished.

"We don't want to go to France," was another.

Mr. King paused.

"If there is anyone in the audience who would like to come upon the platform and ask me a question, I am perfectly willing to answer him," he said.

A man rose and made his way up to the front.

Mr. King went on to ask that questions be deferred until he had finished, in view of the fact that his speech was being broadcast.

The man took a seat on the platform.

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Moose Jaw Evening Times, July 3, 1930.

KING DECLARES DAIRY COMBINE OPPOSES GOVT.

Trust Openly In Campaign In Opposition To Liberal Government Asserts King

One of Largest Audiences Premier Has Ever Addressed Gathers in Moose Jaw and Hears Defence of Policies of the Liberal Administration

Before the largest crowd ever gathered in a Moose Jaw auditorium to hear the political questions of the day discussed Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, at the Stadium rink on Wednesday evening expounded the policies of his government and showed amidst enthusiastic applause how Canada had progressed and come into the rank of full nationhood under the Liberal regime.

The Stadium rink, specially seated to accommodate an immense audience, was commented upon by the Prime Minister in his opening remarks when he declared that it was one of the largest audiences which he had ever addressed. His statement that from among the members of the Liberal group from Saskatchewan there was no member of the Commons who had given the party and the Government more faitful service and assistance than J. Gordon Ross, sitting member for Moose Jaw in the last Parliament, brought great applause from the gathering.

Mr. King discussed the record of the Government, touching upon the improved conditions which had been brought about in Eastern Canada. He made reference to the Moose Jaw Evening Times from which he read the despatch from London that the House of Lords had approved the amendments to the British North America Act conveying the natural resources to the western provinces.

Charges Combine Operating

Mr. King made a very salient point when he dealt with the New Zealand treaty and the importations of butter from that country. He declared that there was a combine in Canada which operated to control the prices and which was openly in the present campaign in opposition to the Liberal party.

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Early in Mr. King's speech, when an interruption occurred, he invited those who might have questions to ask to come to the platform with the remark that "those who have been prompted to make interruptions" would be given opportunity to ask questions. One man who had sat at the front mounted the platform and Mr. King informed him that at the close he would be given an opportunity o speak. This individual, whose inerruptions were most unpopular with the audience, continued to interrupt from his seat behind Mr. King.

As Premier King stepped to the platform he was greeted with a resounding cheer that rang through the large, well-packed building for several minutes. As he took his seat, the Premire, dressed smartly in a grey tweed suit, smiled genially in acknowledgment of the ovation that greeted him. W. G. Ross, ex-M. L.A. for Moose Jaw. acted as chairman and welcomed to the city the Prime Minister of Canada and the Liberal candidate for the Moose Jaw constituency, J. oGrdon Ross. He introduced others that had taken seats no the platform, among them: Mrs. J. H. Laird, past president of the Moose Jaw Women's Liberal Association; Mrs. Cecil Cull, president of that organization at the present time; Mrs. C. Crane, vice-president; F. H. Hartley, president of the Moose Jaw Federal Liberal Association, Alderman LeRoy Johnson, and Mr. Clarence Church, president of the Young Men's Section of the Moose Jaw Federal Liberal Association. Mr. Ross called attention to the fact that the enormous crowd which had gathered to greet the Premier and the local Liberal candidate bore testimony to the fact that the Liberals of this constituency would support the government in the coming election.

Mr. Ross called upon Mr. F. H. Hartley to introduce J. Gordon Ross to the crowded audience. In introducing the Liberal Mr. Hartley reviewed in succinct order the work that had been accomplished by the Moose Jaw member at Ottawa during the past five years. The speaker stated that while he had been in the East a short time ago a prominent man there had called his attention to the fact that J. Gordon Ross was one of the most outstanding men in the House of Commons at the present time. Mr. Ross had earned the reputation of being the man who went after things for Moose Jaw and got them, was the declaration of Mr. Hartley, and this reputation was well known all over Canada. The speaker mentioned the work of the candidate at the last session of the House, and called attention to the fact that it was mostly due to his efforts that this city had received many favors from Ottawa. He pointed to the Registered Seed Grain Building on South Hill, the grain inspection point at Moose Jaw, the pivotal point of the Western Canada Aairways now located here, and the contract that has been recently let for the mooted extension of the Government Elevators at this point.

Never Better Represented

In the words of Mr. Hartley: "This constituency has never been better represented at Ottawa than by Mr. Ross, and the majority of the people of Moose Jaw will back me up in this statement, and will back Mr. Ross on July 28, I am confident. When Mr. Ross was elected for the first time in 1925 he secured a majority of only 250-odd. A year later his successes at Ottawa electd him with a majority of over 2,400. I believe sincerely that in the great battle of the ballots on July 28, the Liberal candidate in this constituency, J. Gordon Ross, will top the polls with an even greater majority than he was accorded at the last two elections.

Promises Carried Out

Cheers greeted J. Gordon Ross as he rose to his feet to address the gathering. Mr. Ross stated at the outset that the present federal campaign was the first in the history of Canada in which the opposition party had not ben able to claim that any of the promises made by the government elected at the last election had not been carried out to the full. The speaker stated that each and every promise made by the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King and the Liberal government had been carried out to the letter, and he summarized these promises and thir fulfilments. The Liberal government had promised in 1926 that there would be reductions in the tariff and in taxation generally: this had been accomplished by the Liberal government; promises had also been made that the Canadian National Railways would be put on a paying basis, that the Hudson Bay Railway would be completed; that the natural resources would be given back to the provinces claiming them; that fisheries treaties would be made with the United States in order that the coast people of Canada would have a better market for their produce; that better trade conditions would be created; and that the Canada Grain Act would be revised. All these promises, made four years ago, had ben conscientiously fulfilled by the government which now came before the people of Canada for re-election.

Can Find No Flaws

Said Mr. Ross: "This is the reason that R. B. Bennett is travelling over the country trying to pick out faults with which to charge the King government. So far he has not ben able to find one flaw in the work of the Liberal government since it went into office last. As far as unemployment is concerned, Mr. Bennett states tthat Canada is in a far worse state in this respect than any other country. This is not so for most of us know that Canada has less unemployed than any other country in the world. Ask the farmers of western Canada. They will tell you why there are men out of work. And the will say that it is because of the bad crop we had here last year, coupled with the fact that the introduction of the combine would necessarily throw a great many men out of farm employment. In the House of Commons there are three Labor members, and when the Liberal govrnment finds themselves in a pinch, we have always noted that these thre members will vote with the Liberal party, because they know that their interests and the interest of Labor in Canada is tied up in the Mackenzie King government and not with the Conservative party."

The speaker went on to say: "Mr. Bennett explains now that he has always favored the construction of the Hudson Bay Railroad, but I have heard him state in the House of Commons that he was absolutely against it. This was in 1925, and since then he has changed his views. Is it fair to entrust the policy of Canada to men who change their minds so rapidly?"

A thorough investigation of the workings of the Grain Act had been made by the government, the speaker stated. The commission in charge of its operations had been changed to include only experts in that particular line, and its powers had been widened to deal with the growing demands of Canadian agriculture.

Legislation had been so enacted as to altogether eliminate the practice of grain mixing which had meant in the past such a loss to the farmer. The Financial Post had stated that because of a few "bronchos" from the west the terminal elevators would not make the same profits they had in the past..

'Value of the West

The government of Mackenzie King was the first to recognize the value of western Canada to Canada as a whole, Mr. Ross asserted. It was convinced that the agriculture of Saskatchewan had a value not only to the province itself, but also to the industries of every other part.

In connection with his own efforts while in the House of Commons, Mr. Ross made mention of the fact that "whenever I found myself in a tight corner the first person I thought of was my good friend, Mackenzie King." The speaker considered Mr. King as the outstanding premier of Canada's history, and, in addition to this, he was recognized as an out-

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standing statesman of the British Empire.

He asserted that whatever had been done for western Canada had ben done through the Mackenzie King government. When election day came, he felt assured that not only Liberals would realize his service to the Dominion of Canada, and that Mackenzie King would be returned to power by the largest majority ever accorded any premier. The declaration was heralded by a full minute of cheering.

Alderman LeRoy Johnston spoke of Mr. King as being, first of all, a student. He had studied in some of the greatest universities of the world and had spent several years facing the practical side of the problems in the slums of large cities of the continent.

Mr. King made his first reputation as a national figure when he became deputy minister of labor. In 1908 he was elected to Parliament and was appointed minister of labor. From this time success was rapid. In 1918 he was acclaimed leader of the Liberal party at one of the most difficult periods of the party's history. But in 1921 the party, fallen after the loss of Laurier, was returned to power and Mackenzie King became premier of Canada.

In introducing the Premier, Alderman Johnson said: "No country has made greater progress than Canada has under the leadership of Mackenzie King." As Mr. King took the platform he was greeted by round after round of applause.

The Prime Minister

"I believe that this is one of the largest audiences I have been privileged to address in the course of my life," he said. "Let me give a word of thanks to the support that the Government has always received from the people of Saskatchewan."

The Premier made mention of the work of J. Gordon Ross, Liberal standard bearer in the Moose Jaw constituency, while in the House of Commons. He believed that no man had rendered greater service to his party and his community.

Since his arrival in the House, Mr. Ross has increasingly grown in prestige. He possessed qualities of leadership, of endurance and of determination.

"The citizens of this city may look forward to seeing him, in the course of the next few years, holding nearly the highest, if not the highest, office in the Dominion of Canada."

The speaker stated he would briefly sketch some of the matters most vitally affecting the people of Saskatchewan in the forthcoming federal election.

He drew contrast between the Canada at the time of Confederation and the Canada of today. From the head of the Great Lakes to the Pacific coast lay this vast, unexplored region, which was held in little hope to ever develop into anything of consequence. Progress since that day had been swift and in the year 1905 the land now known as Saskatchewan was incorporated into Confederation.

Natural Resources

At this stage in his address the Prime Minister touched upon the headlines appearing in the Evening Times of Wednesday relative to the natural resources agreement having been ratified by the House of Lords in England. Those who were assembled in the Stadium Rink, he declared, were witnessing an epochal moment in the history of this country.

The speaker referred to the pride which he himself and the members of his administration felt that such a change had been made, thus putting the younger provinces on the same footing as the older ones in regard to their natural resources.

He asked his audience to follow the steps which had been taken in that regard. In 1867 came Confederation. In the year 1905 the then Liberal government at Ottawa brought into being the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and now in 1930, under another Liberal administration, has come the change which has placed the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta on a par with the older ones.

The placing of all provinces on an eqaulity was a policy of the Liberal government, which also desired Canada to be classed among the nations of the world. Speaking in Moose Jaw and in other places throughout Canada, Hon. R. B. Bennett had not been prepared to say that Canada was a nation, but the Premier's answer was that "We've made the treaties and what are you going to say about it."

The Conservative leader was also saying, declared Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, that the Liberal government was trying to separate from Great Britain by the establishment of legations, but the speaker expressed the emphatic opinion that such an act was part of Canada's growth in the nationhood of the world.

One of the first acts that the Liberal government desired to do after it came into office was to remove any differences that there might be between the provinces and the federal government, and one of the speaker's first acts after assuming office had been to make an effort along those lines in regard to the natural resources. Those lands were then held in trust, so to speak, by the federal government, which gave in exchange an annual cash payment or subsidy. That subsidy had always been the sticking point between the Dominion government and the provincial governments. Now the Liberal government had not only given back the natural resources but had also agreed to continue the subsidy annually.

By that action of giving back not only the natural resources but also continuing the annual subsidy, the Liberals had gone a long way towards making the country more united than ever, and had assisted the provinces in dealing more effectively with their problems.

Referring to the speech from the throne at the opening of the last session of the Saskatchewan Legislature, the Premier remarked that among other references was one to the likelihood of the early return to Saskatchewan of the natural resources which would assist in handling more effectively the problems with which this province was confronted.

Unemployment Problem

Turning to the question of unemployment, the Prime Minister stated that everyone must feel deeply regarding the interests of those who, through circumstances of industry, had ben throw nout of employment. It was not a question of Moose Jaw alone, or of Saskatchewan or even of Canada, but one that must be looked at in its true perspective, which was that of a world question. It was part of a world problem, and there was a lot of world depression.

At this stage there were several interruptions, chiefly from one individual, and the Prime Minister declared that he would gladly answer any question that might be asked. The interrupter then mounted to the platform and Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King asked that he be allowed to continue his address and deal with such questions as members of the audience desired to put when he had finished.

The world depression which existed had ben caused by a number of different circumstances, proceeded the Prime Minister, and it was only by looking at the whole of the world that the true perspective was obtained. The United States, with a high tariff, was in the unfortunate position of having between three and four millions of unemployed. This was as many people as were living between the Head of the Great Lakes and the Pacific Ocean in Canada. Canada had less unemployment relatively than any other country in the world.

Mr. King stated that when his government had come into power there had ben great unrest in the country, with talk of secession from Eastern Canada. Conditions today were not such as then existed. Statistics over the period showed that employment had steadily risen and conditions the country over changed.

More Acute in West

Unemployment, the speaker declared, was more acute in the western part of Canada than in the east. He stated that he would not ask his hearers to accept his word on it. Conditions in eastern Canada were different from those in the west. The Prime Minister than took up a copy of the Halifax Herald of June 23 and quoted from a full page advertisement of the Conservative candidate in that city. The advertisement asserted that there was new hope and new courage everywhere i nthe Maritime provinces.

Turning to the question of trade and employment, Mr. King stated that the purchasing power of the people of Canada was dependent upon the development of the natural resources and the employment of men in industries. Last year the western part of Canada had a half crop, and the purchasing power of

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the people was less, the export trade of Canada was curtailed and the transportation companies did not have as great a number of men employed. This fact affected wholesale and retail business throughout the Dominion. Following this had come the collapse of the stock market with the consequent losses to many people, many of whom were forced to withdraw money which they had invested in industry to meet their particular financial positions.

Through the budget which had ben introduced at the last session, the government had taken steps to secure a market for Canada's grain crop, and if the government succeed ed in that, the farmers of western Canada would be asking the men of other parts of Canada to come and help them.

Unemployment was not a local situation—it was a world force and a world problem. He knew that such a statement was poor comfort to those who might be without work. But where emergent conditions existed they ought to be met first by the localities where they existed. The policy of his government was a national one, to increase production, provide markets, increase sales and to improve employment conditions generally.

Under the constitution, the federal government and the provincial governments had certain duties to perform. Social and industrial problems were questions for the provinces. Under the laws of the provinces the municipalities had certain rights and obligations. Under these laws the municipality must be the first to recognize such a situation. It was impossible for the Dominion government to know the situation in each individual locality. The municipality had a duty to cope with the situation, and when that could not be done the matter should be taken to the provincial government. It was the duty of the prov ince to do what it could, and when the province found that it could not deal with the emergent situation, such a province could appeal to the Dominion for assistance. If one province, or more than one province, sought such co-operation because of an emergent conditions, assistance would be given.

Promises Assistance.

However, up to the present time, no government of any Province in Canada, has, through its responsible ministers, declared that an emergent situation existed, and asked the Dominion Government to give assistance. When such an appeal was made, he promised that the Federal Government would deal with it as systematically and generously as it was possible for the Dominion to do as trustees.

Mr. King pointed out that during the past winter, when the situation in the east, and other parts of Canada began to appear, Sir Henry Thornton, president of the Canadian National Railway, had come to his office, in Ottawa, and consulted him as to whether the Canadian National should as the C.P.R. was doing, and dismiss men and save its revenues. He had told Sir Henry that it would be better to keep every man possible employed, even if it cost thousands, and even millions more. He had told Sir Henry that he and his colleagues in the Government would stand behind him if the matter came into the House of Commons. (Cheers.)

Mr. King stated that the Government had spent millions in the movement of coal, in Canada. His Government had also undertaken public works, and all departments of the Government were engaged in activities seeking to help the unemployment situation.

He instanced the case of the building of the large ferry to run between Nova Scotia and P.E.I. The question had come up as to whether it would be built in Canada or in England. It would have cost a million less, to have it built in England, but the Government had decided to build it in Canada. His Government had decided that the first duty was to the people in Canada, and the boat was built in this country, at a cost of a million more than if the conract had been given to England.

The National Highway.

Touching upon the National Highway which the Conservative leader was urging, Mr. King asserted that if it was to be built, it should be done with the idea of killing two birds with one stone, it must give employment to those who needed work.

The attitude of the two parties on this question of unemployment, was then touched upon by Mr. King, and he stated that Mr. Bennett proposed to call a special session of Parliament, but he had not announced what his policies would be in that event. The only policy that he had announced, was higher tariffs, and the Liberals believed that such action would make things worse, rather than better.

Mr. King asserted that he intended to call a conference of all the provinces, with representatives of all classes in the community, with the idea that through bringing such men together, a co-operative plan would be worked out to solve the situation.

A Useless Scheme.

The Premier stated that it would be useless for Mr. Bennett to say that he would call a special session of the House for the discussion of the unemployment problem, for more than one reason. He stated that the reason the election was being held at the present time, was to decide the leaders of which party would represent Canada at the Imperial Conference, to be held this fall. Mr. King contended that there would be no time after the present election for a special session of the House of Commons, and to say openly that such was possible, was false. The Premier also stated that if the reins of government were left with him, he would act on the advice of a conference, with respect to the unemployment situation in the Dominion, and if this conference recommended that certain sums should be expended, he would not be afraid to go to the Governor-General, and ask that such sums be given, and to go later to the House for support in the enterprise. Premier King also stated that the cost of the calling of and sitting of a special session of the House, ran into the neighborhood of two million dollars. "Why should we spend $2,000,000 on a special session when the money might well be expended toward the solution of the unemployment problem in Canada?" asked the Premier.

Scores "Blue Ruin" Talk.

The speaker also stated that there was no body of men in Canada who were more sympathetic toward labor than were the members of the Liberal Government, and he deplored the fact that Conservative politicians were travelling throughout the land spreading the doctrine of "blue ruin" far and wide. It was his view that Canada's financial and trade position were on a perfectly firm basis, and there were no grounds for such talk. "All this talk about Canada's unfortunate position, is only making the solution all the mbore difficult," declared Premier King, emphatically. "There is no difficulty in getting money invested in Canada, at the present time, for the investors know that we have a sound and safe trade policy, and that their money will be well invested in this country. It is the policy of the Liberal Government to secure the confidence of the other nations in the world, and we cannot accomplish that if we are to listen to this talk about what a terrible position Canada is in at the present time. And what is more, statements of this nature are absolutely false."

Dealing with the several trade policies which had been made with other countries, Premier King stated that it was the business of the Government to keep down the cost of production and the cost of living in the country so that the products would be exported and would be sold at a price which could compete with the products of other lands. That was why the Liberal Government had cut the duty on farm implements, and reduced the duty on automobiles.

Export Trade Doubled.

With respect to the reduced duties on cars, Mr. King asked: "Is there anyone here who has not benefitted by this reduction?" He contended that the trade policy of the Government had tended to assist the development of trade and commerce in Canada by keeping the costs of production and of living at the lowest possible mark. The speaker stated that the appointment of trade commissioners to foreign countries, had assisted in the securing of these markets to no little extent. When the Liberal party took over the governing of the country, there were 22 trade commissioners, and at the

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present time there were 33. He pointed to the fact that the export trade of Canada had doubled since the opening of the Liberal regime, nine years ago, and declared that at the present time, Canada stood fifth among the countries of the world, as far as the export of goods to foreign markets were concerned, with only Great Britain, United States, Germany and France, ahead of the Dominion.

Antipodes Treaties.

Speaking on the Australian and New Zealand treaties, with respect to the importation of dairy products from the Antipodes, Premier King declared that there had been a steady increase in the combined dairy industries in Canada during the past few years. He declared also that the production of milk and butter in Canada had fallen off for several reasons, and that the demand of butter had gradually increased, due to the increased prosperity of the land. Farmers in the West had found that there was more call for milk and cream and had not turned their products into butter, while others had found that they could get a better profit from their labors if they butchered their cows, and sold them as beef. Consequently, there has been a decrease in the supply of dairy products in Canada.

Cheers filled the amphitheatre for several minutes as the Premier asked his listeners if the Government was to blame because there were less cows in Canada now, than previously. He went on to state that when such a condition was seen approaching, with the exports of New Zealand and Australian butter into Canada increasing, the Government had made the demand upon these countries that in six months, the trade treaty then in force would be cancelled, and a new treaty, which would be of more benefit to the dairy workers of the country, drawn up. This will be done shortly, he declared.

An Alleged Combine.

Since my arrival in Western Canada, (said Mr. King,) I have received numerous representations to the effect that there are strong grounds for believing that the recent reduction in prices to the farmers on cream, is due to the secret operations of a combine, which, in order to increase its profits, is reducing the prices to warmers, on cream purchased from them, without giving to consumers a corresponding benefit in the prices at which butter is sold. It is the belief of those who have made their representations to me, that the importation of New Zealand butter under the New Zealand treaty, is being made the cloak for the operations of the combine.

Among the reasons assigned for the belief that the operations are those of a combine, is the ruthless manner in which many existing contracts with farmers have been broken, and others summarily cancelled. It is further stated that there are no authentic hreasons to believe that the shipments of New Zealand butter to Canada, this year, are at all likely to amount to the proportions which the public have been told they were likely to reach. Those who have made these representations to me, have drawn particular attentio nto the wording of the notices which have been sent to the farmers by some of the companies alleged to be in the combine, and to the use being made of them by the Conservative party in its propaganda and published advertisements. For example, my attention has been drawn to the following. It appears at Page 22, of the Country Guide, dated July 1930, which has a circulation of 120,000, among the farmers of Western Canada. The advertisement is headed: "Vote Conservative." After alleging that "New Zealand is now fixing the price of Canadian butter, at its present low level," and that the "Government is responsible for the still further lately reduced cream prices to the farmers," there appears under the heading:

"This notice to farmers from the Brandon Creamery, June 2, 1930, tells its own story of conditions," the following:

"On the first of May, stocks of butter on hand in Canada, were 3¼ times greater than same date one year ago, and it is estimated that over 30,000,000 pounds of New Zealand butter had been purchased, to arrive before the additional duty takes effect, on October 12 next. Last year, from the first of June till the end of December, only 15,000,000 pounds of New Zealand butter was brought into Canada, so it is quite apparent that New Zealand has already settled our butter prices for this year, and for some months of next.....

"In view of the above conditions, it is necessary to reduce Cream prices, which are as follows:

Table 27c. No. 1 23c.
Special 25c. No. 2 20c.

per pound butter-fat, and f.o.b. Brandon.

"Yours very truly,
"Brandon Creamery and Supply Co."

It is alleged that the diff:erence in spread between these prices and the prices of butter as at present obtaining, constitutes prima facie evidence of the existence of a combine which is depressing prices to farmers for cream while it is keeping up prices to consumers on butter.

The assertion in the above notice that "it is quite apparent that New Zealand has already set our butter prices for this year and some months of the next" is not at all warranted, in the balance of authentic information as to the extent of New Zealand imports or by the economics of the existing situation. In other words, it is alleged that the combine is taking advantage of the political situation and agitation to depress prices and to conceal its activities behind this agitation and the New ealand Treaty.

I think you will agree that if there are prima facie reasons for believing that any such combine is at work and that the New Zealand Treaty which, as is everywhere known, terminates in the month of October, is being made a clock to serve the interests of any combine, not to speak of its association with the propaganda of a political party, there are strong reasons why such a condition of affairs should be made the subject of a thorough investigation. Fortunately, we have on the statutes of Canada an act known as the Combines Investigation Act which was placed there by the present Administration to deal with just such cases as those of the kind here alleged. I had the privilege, while Minister of Labor in the Government of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, of introducing in Parliament the original Combines Investigation Act. When the Conservative Party came into power, that Act was repealed. It was, however, reenacted after the present Government came into office and is now a law of the land. It sets forth a method of procedure which Parliament has provided for the investigation of alleged trusts and combines where they are believed to be operating to the detriment of producers or consumers. I have advised those who have made their representations to me that their proper course is to seek redress under the provisions of the Combines Investigation Act and that in the event of the Registrar of Combines being of the opinion that their representations are sufficiently substantiated to warrant an investigation, the Government will see that a full investigation of the alleged combine will be made immediately under the provisions of the Act. This course, I believe, will commend itself alike to those in the dairying industry who are producers of milk and cream, as well as to consumers generally who are immediately interested in all that has a bearing upon price fixing, especially on a commodity of such general use as is butter.

The question of dairying, and of unemplayment were not the only questions confronting the people of Canada. Everything had to be looked at from the broad standpoint of hte country as a whole and not from the point of view of a closs or individual. These individual questions could be just as well entrusted to the Liberal Government for their solution as to any other government.

Many matters were being discussed on the political platforms at the present time, many of them applicable merely to districts and not to the country as a whole.

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The speaker likened these comparatively minor matters to the view of the foothills as tre western coast was being approached through Alberta. But the foothills gave way to the mountains and the political questions should be looked at from the point of view of the mountains and not that of the foothills.

Speaking in the language which he had used of foothills and mountain peaks, Rt. Hon. Maskenzie King stated that there were three main points confronting the electors, these representing mountain peaks. They were: (1) the record of the present government; (2) the budget which had been brought down this year by Hon. Chas. Dunning, and (3) the Imperial and Economic Conferences which were to take place in England later in the year.

Dealing with the first of these issues, that of the government's record, the Prime Minister pointed with pride to the fact that in the past eight and a half years many deficits had been turned into surpluses. Some years ago the Canadian dollar was standing at 82½ cents, whereas it was now at par or even at a premium.

An interrupter: "That was partly due to war conditions."

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King: "Quite correct." Proceeding, the Premier amplified his remark by stating that the Government which financed the war had left behind it a debt, every cent of which must be paid by the governments succeeding it.

When the government that financed the war did so, it financed hostilities by means of borrowed monye.

For seven years in succession the Liberal Government had had a surplus instead of a deficit, and not only had it a surplus, but with those surpluses the government had been paying off the public debt, and also reducing the taxes of the people.

The income tax rate had been reduced two or three times and the exemptions had been increased. In this year's burget, it had been made possible for those who donated to churches and charities to claim exemption for those gifts and that had been a generous allowance on the part of the government of which he had the honor to be the head.

The sales tax had steadily been reduced and it now stood at one per cent. If the present government were left in power the people could guess what would happen to that one per cent before very long.

The taxes which were known as "nuisance taxes" had practically all been wiped out with the exception of the two cents tax on cheques.

A voice, "Wipe that out too, sir."

The Premier: "Give us a chance by returning us to power." (Laughter and cheers.)

The postal rates several years ago stood at three cents, which in 1926 was reuced to two cents and then in 1928 the Imperial penny postage was once more brought into being throughout the Empire.

Taxes amounting to one hundred and eighteen million dollars annually had been remitted to the citizens of Canada. That is, stated the speaker, that if what was levied four or five years ago were levied today the people of Canada would pay $118,000,000 more annually than they are now called upon to pay.

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King touched upon other matters briefly, such as the Crow's Nest Pass, the Hudson Bay Railway, and what he regarded as the most advanced legislation in the world for returned soldiers. This legislation had been enacted during the present year and placed the returned men on a better footing in Canada than in any other country in the world.

The Prime Minister then touched upon the change in the pensions for war veterans which had been brought about at the last session, showing that any man who served overseas and who was impaired for employment, the mere fact that he had served overseas would entitle him to a pension no matter whether he was 50 years, 40 years or thirty years old.

Reference was made to the treaties which the Liberal Government had brought about and the legations which had been opened. Everywhere throughout the world the prestige and influence of Canada had been increased.

Mr. King asked his hearers who they desired to have represent them at the Imperial Conference, the members of a Government which had negotiated these treaties and extended Canada's trade, or the party which had opposed them. The people had a right to ask Mr. Bennett who he was going to have in his Government with him if he should be called upon to form one.

The Prime Minister made reference to the statement which he had made in November of last year when in the West to the effect that when Mr. Hoover changed the tariff Canada would be ready to cope with the situation. It had been foreseen that the changes proposed by Mr. Hoover would shut out Canada's agricultural products and the Government had locked ahead and prepared to take action to save the situation. This action had been taken with the idea of transferring from the United States that volume of trade which Canada had given to that country and placing it with Great Britain. The budget had been drafted with that idea in view and it had been studied for a period of two years. Mr. Meakins, the U. S. Trade Commissioner, Ottawa, had sent a report back to his Government that the tariff changes and the British preference which had been given by the Liberal Government had meant a loss of 200 millions of trade to the United States.

The answer which Mr. Hoover had been given by Canada had been given by other countries of the world.

The answer to Canada's offer of British Preference was to be seen in the newspaper of Great Britain, where the extension of the British Preference was being received with enthusiasm.

In the eight years which the Liberals had been in power the external trade of Canada had been increased one hundred per cent, Mr. King declared, in answer to a question as to why his Government had not thought about trade increase eight years ago.

He pointed out that up until Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding had returned from the Imperial Conference in 1896, Great Britain's goods had been subject to the same duties which other countries were required to pay. Sir Wilfrid Laurier had extended British Preference and this had been continued, and it had been further extended by the present Government.

Mr. King pointed out what the reduction of duties meant to the individual and referred to the tax on tea being withdrawn. The result was that instead of the purchaser in Canada having to pay the duty in addition to the price of tea, all that had to be paid at present was the price of the tea. Within a week of the introduction of the budget the price of tea had been reduced.

The Liberal Policy

It was a Liberal government that first originated the idea of British preference, stated Mr. King. He asked his audience to keep in mind the fact that Britain purchased some five hundred millions of dollars worth of goods from Canada more than Canada purchased from her.

That preference was fought by the Tory party, he declared, "the same as they are opposing the Dunning budget today."

"Great Britain has put us in the same position in her home market as her own people are in," he said. "And if we take advantage of British preference it is because we can get something a little cheaper than we can get it any place else." He intended building up an Empire trade for purely mutual benefit.

The Premier did not think the Conservative idea of trade could be reconciled to this. He referred to a statement made by Dr. Manion in the House of Commons on March 24, which was "Trade is war." The speaker thought trade was a system of exchange.

He mentioned a declaration recently made by the Hon. R. B. Bennett: "Tell me what free trade has ever done for you?" and again that the Conservatives would "use the tariff to blast a way into markets now closed to you." Mr. King wondered why anyone should "blast" their way into a market.

The Tory party "sees in every other country a competitor instead of a possible customer." As opposed to this, the Premier believed in the attitude of good-will and friendliness in trade. He was convinced that it had succeeded in Britain today, as shown in the attitude toward Canada.

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Who Will Go?

The question of who would represent Canada at the forthcoming Imperial conference was an all-important one at this time. The government had been faced with opposition in the House, particularly in reference to the Dunning budget, and had chosen the polls rather than feel it was not representing a true Canadian opinion. There was nothing but this sense of obligation to prevent the government continuing in power until its term had expired, which was still a year and a half distant.

In the Imperial conference were bound up the industrial problems of all Canada. The Liberal party had given up its power "to let you decide as to what its fate shall be."

The people knew who would represent Canada if the Liberals were returned to power. They also had the right to know who would represent Canada if Mr. Bennett and his party were elected.

When the Premier announced that the man who would represent Western Canada would certainly be the Hon. Charles Dunning, he received loud cheering from the audience. The Tories seemed to believe, he stated, that the only person who could properly represent the opinion of Western Canada must live in Montreal. Mr. Dunning was of the people and raised by the people and had had to struggle to succeed.

Dunning Will Go

Premier King declared that if the Liberal government were returned to power one of the members from Canada to the Imperial Conference would be the Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, and the speaker added that if Dunning was sent to England he would be accorded a reception given to no Canadian before him. Mr. King asked if the leader of the Conservative party knew who he was going to send to the Imperial Conference if his party were elected to do the choosing. "Where can Mr. Bennett find such men who would replace such statesmen as Hon. Chas. A. Dunning, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Colonel Ralston or Hon. Mr. Malcolm?" asked the speaker, who stated that if the leader of the Conservative party knew who he intended to name it was the right of the people of Canada to know their names.

On July 28

Concluding his address the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King said: "When you go to the polls on July 28 I hope that you will hold three main thoughts in mind. They are namely these: First—Consider the record of administration given Canada by the Liberal government during their term of office and contrast it with what has been promised by the opposition party; Second: Think of the great fiscal trade policies which have come into effect for the betterment of the great basic industries of the west as a result of the Liberal party's government; and Third: Consider the fact that the party you elect to power will name the Canadian representatives to the Imperial Conference in London and the fact that they will count on the support of the people of this land in what measures they see fit to take."

Canada Leads World

"My appeal to Western Canada is to give your voice clear and distinct enunciation, for whatever is done during the next few months for this Dominion should have the entire support of the people at large. **We are not at the parting of the ways as our Conservative friends would have us believe, but rather at the meeting of the ways. Canada is now leading all other nations of the commonwealth toward a greater and more prosperous inter-empire trade. We do not want to go to England with clubs in our hands and try to tell England what has to be done. Rather we want to stretch out the hand of friendship to those of the Motherland in an endeavor to bind even more strongly the bond of kinship and friendship that exists between Canada and the British Isles.** We will follow the dictates of the people's voice on July 28, for it is what you say that will count in the future development of this great land of ours. Ladies and gentlemen, I thank you."

As the Prime Minister sat down cheers rang through the auditorium for several minutes and when the clamor had subsided three rousing cheers were given "for Mr. King and the Liberal party in Canada."

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Toronto Mail and Empire, July 4, 1930.

PREMIER KING INTRODUCES "NEW MATTER".

According to a Canadian Press dispatch, Premier King, at Moose Jaw, on Wednesday night, introduced "new matter" into his speech. He alleged strong grounds for believing that the recent reduction in prices paid to the farmers for their cream is due to the secret operations of a combine, which is taking advantage of the present situation to increase its profits. The speaker intimated that the combine is using the importations of New Zealand butter as a cloak for its operations. In closing, he threatened an investigation.

Was there ever a more facile politician than the federal prime minister? First he injures the dairy industry by inundating the market with cheap New Zealand butter. Then, without protest, he looks on while the United States puts a virtual embargo upon the surplus cream which naturally seeks an outlet south of the international border. And now, when faced by the complaints of impoverished dairymen throughout the country, he invokes the idea of a combine among the cream buyers. Always mild and supine in the presence of the United States, he bristles with anger against the combine. We do not think that the prime minister would have "thought up" this new idea if he were not in the midst of a general election, which is going against him.

After the stock market crash last fall, President Hoover called a conference to support business and stabilize employment. It was urged that Mr. Mackenzie King should arrange a similar consultation at Ottawa. His reply was that there was no need for a conference in Canada, as employment was at a record level. Later on, when unemployment became worse and worse, he was urged to call the municipalities and provinces into council, with a view to finding a solution. His reaction to this appeal was that there would be no such admission of unemployment until after the election. It seems reasonable, therefore, to suggest that he also postpone further talk of an investigation into the alleged creamery combine until after the polls close on July 28.

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The Montreal Gazette July 4, 1930.

PREMIER KING REBUKED.

Premier King does not seem to have been altogether happy at his meeting at Moose Jaw. He was subjected to some heckling during his speech, and the interruptions became acute when the Prime Minister referred to Canada's national status. Mr. King and the Minister of Justice, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, have alike shown an inclination to unduly stress what they have submitted to be Canada's "improved" status since the Imperial Conference of 1926. They have sought to indoctrinate the Canadian people with a notion that the Liberal Government, mainly in virtue of the labors and persistency of Messrs. King and Lapointe at the last Imperial Conference, has brought the Dominion into possession of full and complete autonomy and made of Canada a nation. Messrs. King and Lapointe know well enough that neither they nor the Government they represent may justly claim a monopoly of action in this respect. If either of the two great political parties of the country were entitled to any exclusive credit in this respect, it would be the Conservative party, for it was Sir Robert Borden, as leader of a Conservative and Unionist Government, who promulgated and obtained full recognition of Canada's claim to nationality at the Peace Conference and at Geneva. A former Conservative Prime Minister of Canada established the principle. Mr. King has done no more than apply it. If the credit for Canada's actual status in the world is to be given where the credit is unquestionably due, actually the merit belongs to the Canadian soldiers who fought valiantly in the Great War of 1914-18 whilst some who are today so exuberant over what has been achieved were peacefully engaged in the United States, or, if they remained in the Dominion, they continued to be more or less indifferent in their feeling towards the boys at the front and singularly passive in their attitude towards the cause the Canadian forces were fighting in France and Flanders.

The Imperial Conference of 1926, then, did not carry Canada any further along the road towards autonomy than it had then travelled. What the 1926 conference did was this: It defined Great Britain and the Dominions as "autonomous communities within the British "Empire, equal in status, in no way subordi- "nate one to another in any respect of their "domestic or external affairs, though united by "a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely "associated as members of the British Com- "monwealth." Mr. King's change that the Hon. R. B. Bennett is not yet willing to admit that Canada is a nation is part of his political game to curry favor by making it appear that Mr. Bennett and the party he leads are opposed to the national status the Premier extols. It reflects, on the part of the Prime Minister, an ill-considered attempt to make political capital out of a question which should be altogether above party politics.

Some idea of a mistaken conception of Canadian nationality that is current in the country—created in a measure, no doubt, by the exaggerated claims that Messrs. King and Lapointe from time to time have made to obtaining for Canada an "improved" status—may be gathered from the heckling that interrupted the Prime Minister's speech at Moose Jaw. When Mr. King told his audience that the British Parliament had approved the amendment to the British North America Act which would confirm the return to the Prairie Provinces of their natural resources, somebody in the hall was stirred to demand: "When are we going to be a nation?" After hearing so much declamation about Messrs. King and Lapointe having won for Canada a full and independent status, it ought not to be surprising if there are some people to whom a necessity today to ask Britain for constitutional approval of the transfer of Canadian natural resources from federal to provincial domain should appear to smatter of a state of Canadian servitude. The heckler's interruption can only be interpreted as a rebuke to Mr. King, and the experience should help him, and his colleague, Mr. Lapointe, as well, to maintain a sense of proportion whenever either or both of them may discuss in future the question of Canada's status and nationality.

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The Ottawa Citizen July 4, 1930.

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Premier Speaks In Constituency Of Mr. Bennett

Huge Crowd Hears His Address in West Calgary. Many People Are Unable To Gain Admission.

Disturbances Cause Police to Interfere

At One Time Premier Intimates He Might Discontinue His Speech.

(Canadian Press.)

CALGARY, Alta., July 3.—Police interfered in Calgary tonight because of persistent disturbances during a huge meeting addressed by Premier Mackenzie King. When the Prime Minister was discussing unemployment, from various sections of the jammed building came shouts, boos and interjections which seriously interrupted the speech.

At one time Mr. King intimated that he might abandon his speech if the interruptions continued.

"If it is the desire of those people who are interrupting to break up this meeting, I am perfectly willing to stop and leave it to the people of Alberta to decide who is responsible," Mr. King asserted.

Almost from the outset it became apparent that there was to be trouble. When Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, was speaking, there were a few interruptions which, however, did not interfere seriously with his speech. He concluded, and went off to address an overflow meeting in a neighboring building.

Premier Takes Platform.

Then the prime minister took the platform.

The first interruption occurred when Mr. King, who was discussing the condition of the country, asked people to consider, on the basis of the progress that has been made, where Canada would stand in a few years.

"In hell," came a shout.

Mr. King did not hear it clearly.

"I'm sorry I did not catch the interruption of my friend," he said. "There are some people who are good at interrupting but are good for nothing else," he added, and there was a burst of cheers from the audience. But it was when the prime minister turned to unemployment that the real fun started.

Many Interjections.

Some of the interjections were to the point, and some were not.

"What about the five-cent piece?" was one question.

"Take the bohunks off the post office," another interjection.

One interrupter suggested that the Prime Minister reduce his salary to help the situation.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. King, "I think that everyone here is interested in hearing the issues discussed. I hope that you will pay no attention to the interruptions. Anyone can be rude if he wishes to do so."

This met with cheers.

"Yes, and the people of Calgary can starve, and what do you care?" sang out a voice from the side seats.

Mr. King went on to state what the government had done to assist the province of Alberta by way of grants.

"It's not true," was the shout which greeted one of his statements.

The Prime Minister informed the meeting that he had received a communication, on arriving in Calgary, from organized unemployed men. He proposed to read this communication, and then make comments on it. He then read the communication. It demanded employment at the basic rate of wages to be based on the cost of living, or full maintenance from the profits of industry. It declared that the government could find millions for war purposes. It ended by saying "We are not asking for sympathy or charity, we demand the right to live now, not after the election."

Federal Obligation.

Mr. King informed the meeting that wages were a matter for provincial concern, as was unemployment save in emergencies. As far as spending money for war defence was a federal obligation, and the Dominion was meeting it. He instanced the great sums paid for war pensions. The Dominion was not asking the provinces to help pay for the cost of war. And, he declared, amid cheers, if Canada had not fought the war, we would not be worrying about unemployment. We would be in a state of servitude.

But interruptions went on.

"That's an election stunt," came the cry.

"Put him out," came protests from the crowd at one persistent interrupter.

There was further shouting.

At last Mr. King said that he was seeking sincerely and honestly to discuss an important matter in a statesmanlike way. He protested against interruptions.

The man near the front who had been making many of the interruptions called out to know if he could ask a question. But at this point a policeman came along and whispered to him. The interrupter allowed himself to be piloted through the crowd to the side exit, where a number of other policemen were gathered.

His departure was the signal for an exit of a great many more men, but the bulk of the audience did not move. Mr. King remarked that those who were primarily concerned with the unemployment problem were leaving, and he would speak of other things. He then went on to discuss other issues of the campaign.

The Prime Minister was greeted at the station by prominent Liberals. Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior and Alberta member of the cabinet, had boarded the train at Gleichen, some miles down the line, and came into Calgary on the Prime Minister's car. He was accompanied by C. Campbell McLaurin, Liberal candidate in West Calgary and by C. J. Ford, president of the West Calgary Liberal Association.

The first speaker at the meeting was Mr. McLaurin. He was introduced by Mr. Ford as "the type of young man that we need in public life today."

"It is a task of no little magnitude to contest West Calgary," remarked Mr. McLaurin in opening. But difficult tasks had been performed before and could be again He was a Liberal because he believed in the principles of Liberalism, he said.

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Mr. McLaurin drew cries of protest from a section of the crowd when he said that the debt of Canada had been swollen partially by extravagance of the Conservative government following the war. There were some hoots and shouts and there was also applause and cheers in support of the speaker. He paused for a few moments until the hubbub died down. and then continued.

The government of Premier King, he said, had a record which inspired confidence in Canada.

Mr. Stewart Interrupted.

Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, followed.

Many things had been accomplished by the Dominion government, under Premier Mackenzie King, which he did not think were possible of accomplishment, said Mr. Stewart. He went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the prairie province and reviewed the history of the negotiations.

Mr. Stewart expressed some surprise at a statement which he said had been made in his own constituency of West Edmonton that the government had delayed return of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces until just before a general election.

"There's a lot of truth in that" sang out a female voice.

Mr. Stewart remarked that if this was true then he had been mistaken in a great many things he had done.

"So you have," came from another part of the hall

"I can see that all my Conservative friends do not agree with me," remarked the minister with a smile. He proceeded to commend the widening of the British preference in the last budget.

Deprecating any spirit of petty bargaining in Canada's relations with the Mother Country, Mr. Stewart closed by saying that "the government was not holding out any wild promises" for the future, but was appealing on its record. The government had brought the country to the position which it occupied today.

Further Jeers.

This declaration was the signal for further jeers, and also for loud cheers. Mr. Stewart concluded his speech and left to address the overflow meeting.

The Prime Minister followed. He was greeted with a burst of applause and a bouquet of flowers. The little girl who brought up the flowers was given a kiss and a few words of appreciation.

"This is a constituency in which any Liberal can put up a good fight," said Mr. King in referring to Mr. McLaurin's candidature. The remark produced laughter and applause.

He felt, said Mr. King, that Mr McLaurin would be a real acquisition in the House of Commons at Ottawa

Growth of Canada.

Mr. King went on to say that he felt citizens of Canada should feel a sense of pride in the growth of the Dominion. He referred to the latest step in the growth of Canada—the return of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces. He asserted that the great obstacle to the return of the natural resources in past administrations was the payment of provincial subsidies. Past federal governments had held the view that when the resources were returned the subsidies should cease. This view, however, had been contested by the provinces, and the problem had only been solved by a display of goodwill on all sides.

The natural resources having been returned, the next step must be taken, Mr. King said. To the north of the Western Provinces was a vast stretch of country in which men and women were settled, but which did not come into any of the provinces. He thought that the time had come when the government of Canada must take up the task of "rolling complete autonomy further north" until the whole Dominion to the North Pole was within provincial boundaries.

Returning to the issues of the campaign, the Prime Minister gave a few minutes to discussion of Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. It became the duty of the Canadian people to decide who would go to London, he said.

"R. B.," called a voice.

"My friend must be a mind-reader because I was about to mention "R. B.," retorted Mr. King.

There was a laugh.

Unemployment.

Unemployment was dealt with by Mr. King. He addressed his remarks particularly to the unemployed. "I don't think you want this question made a political football," he said. "I think it is a great pity that it has been injected into politics as it has." He had, on his arrival at Calgary, been presented with a communication on behalf of the unemployed, and he proposed to read it and say a few words about it.

This statement met with applause.

Some people appeared to hold the view that the federal treasury was inexhaustible and that you could "dip into it" and produce money whenever you desired, said Mr. King. He wished that it was so. Unfortunately it was not. Every cent that was spent must be raised by taxation.

Conditions in Canada were much better than in other countries, went on Mr. King. He instanced the United States. There the unemployed numbered from three to four million.

There was some heckling at this point, and from the sidelines a man shouted at Mr. King.

"Why did you ignore the appeal of the unemployed ex-service men to see them before this meeting?" shouted the man again and again.

Mr. King finally made his voice heard above the hubbub.

"This is the first I have heard of any request on the part of the ex-service men to see them," he declared.

Then the interrupter demanded an explanation from the president of the Liberal association.

Finally, however, order was restored and Mr. King went on.

The government could not be blamed for conditions in Western Canada. Mr. King declared. There had been a wheat crop failure, wheat had not moved and the stock market had suffered a serious collapse. This had resulted in unemployment in Western Canada.

Mr. King proceeded with his discussion of unemployment. There was considerable noise and interruption, however. His statements were challenged by men in different parts of the room.

He indicated what had been done by the government in the line of financial grants to Alberta. These grants, he declared, totalled $38,000,000.

"A lie," shouted someone.

There was a good deal of shouting.

The province and the Dominion had to fulfil different obligations in connection with unemployment. But if at any time a province of Canada found itself unable to cope with the situation, then the Dominion stood ready to assist. If a municipality could not meet the situation, its appeal lays to the province. If the province could not cope with it, then the appeal was to the Dominion. But no formal appeal had been received from any province. If such an appeal was made the Dominion government would sit down with the province and try and work out a solution.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 17169

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 4, 1930.

POLICE CALLED TO KEEP QUIET AT KING RALLY

Prime Minister Threatens To Abandon Address In Calgary.

BOOED AS TALKING ABOUT UNEMPLOYED

Meeting In Riding Represented By Hon. R. B. Bennett.

By RAY BROWN
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

CALGARY, Alta., July 3.—Police interfered in Calgary tonight because of persistent disturbances during a huge meeting addressed by Premier Mackenzie King.

When the Prime Minister was discussing unemployment, from various sections of the jammed building came shouts, boos and interjections which seriously interrupted the speech.

At one time, Mr. King intimated that he might abandon his speech if the interruptions continued.

Willing to Stop.

"If it is the desire of those people who are interrupting to break up this meeting, I am perfectly willing to stop and leave it to the people of Alberta to decide who is responsible," Mr. King asserted.

Almost from the outset, it became apparent that there was to be trouble. When Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, was speaking, there were a few interruptions which, however, did not interfere seriously with his speech.

The Prime Minister took the platform.

The first interruption occurred when Mr. King, who was discussing the condition of the country, asked the people to consider, on the basis of the progress that had been made, where Canada would stand in a few years.

"In hell," came a shout.

Mr. King did not hear it clearly.

"I'm sorry I did not catch the interruption of my friend," he said. "There are some people who are good at interrupting but are good for nothing else."

But it was when the Prime Minister turned to unemployment that the real fun started.

From the side-lines near the platform a man shouted: "Why did you ignore the appeal of the unemployed ex-service men to see you before this meeting?"

"I had no knowledge until the present moment that they wanted to speak to me," retorted the Prime Minister.

The man then called for an explanation from the president of the Liberal Association of West Calgary, who was in the chair. Order being restored, Mr. King resumed.

The quiet was not for long, however.

The Five-Cent Piece.

Some of the interjections were to the point and some were not.

"What about the five-cent piece?" was one question.

"Take the bohunks off the post office," another interjection.

One interrupter suggested that the Prime Minister reduce his salary to help the situation.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. King, "I think everyone here is interested in hearing the issues discussed. I hope you will pay no attention to the interruption. Anyone can be rude if he wishes to do so."

"Yes, and the people of Calgary can starve and what do you care?" sang out a voice from the side seats.

Mr. King went on to state what the Government had done to assist the Province of Alberta by way of grants.

"It's not true," was the shout which greeted one of his statements.

The Prime Minister informed the meeting that he received a communication, on arriving in Calgary from organized unemployed men. He proposed to read this communication, and then make comments on it. He then read the communication. It demanded employment at the rate of wages to be based on the cost of living, or full maintenance from the profits of industry. It declared that the Government could find millions for war purposes. It ended by saying, "we are not asking for sympathy or charity, we demand the right to live now, not after the election."

Provincial Matter.

Mr. King informed the meeting that wages were a matter for provincial concern, as was unemployment, save in emergencies. As far as spending money for war, defence was a Federal obligation, and the Dominion was meeting it. He instanced the great sums paid for war pension. No one was asking the provinces to help pay for the cost of war. "and," he declared amid cheers, "if Canada had not fought the war, we would not be worrying about unemployment. We would be in a state of servitude."

But interruptions went on.

"That is an election stunt," came the cry.

"Put him out," came a protest from the crowd at one persistent interrupter. There was further shouting.

At last Mr. King said he was seeking sincerely and honestly to discuss an important matter in a stateman like way. He protested against interruptions.

Police Remove Heckler.

The man near the front who had been making many of the interruptions called out to know if he could ask a question. But at this point a policeman came along and whispered to him. The interrupter allowed himself to be piloted through the crowd to the side exit, where a number of other policemen were gathered.

His departure was the signal for the exit of a great many more men but the bulk of the audience did not move. Mr. King remarked that those who were primarily concerned with the unemployment problem were leaving, and he would speak of other things. He then went on to discuss other issues of the campaign.

Victoria Pavilion was jammed when Premier King spoke in the West Calgary constituency of Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader.

The Prime Minister was greeted at the station by prominent Liberals. Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, had boarded the train at Gleichen, some miles down the line and came into Calgary on the Prime Minister's car. He was accompanied by C. Campbell McLaurin, Liberal candidate in West Calgary, and by C. J. Ford, president of the West Calgary Liberal Association.

The first speaker at the meeting was Mr. McLaurin. He was introduced by Mr. Ford as "the type of young man that we need in public life today."

Mr. McLaurin drew cries of protest from a section of the crowd when he said that the debt of Canada had been swollen partially by extravagance of the Conservative Government following the war. There were some hoots and shouts and there was also applause and cheers in support of the speaker. He paused for a few moments until the hubbub died down, and then continued.

Mr. Stewart followed. He expressed regret that the whole audience could not be accommodated in the building, but an overflow meeting would be held in the Arena, which would be addressed by the same speakers.

Things Accomplished.

Many things had been accomplished by the Dominion Government, under Premier Mackenzie King, which he did not think were possible of accomplishment, said Mr. Stewart. He went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces, and reviewed the history of the negotiations.

Mr. Stewart expressed some surprise at a statement which he said had been made in his own constituency of West Edmonton that the Government had delayed return of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces until just before a general election.

"There's a lot of truth in that," sang out a female voice.

Mr. Stewart remarked that if this was true then he had been mistaken in a great many things he had done.

"So you have," came from another part of the hall.

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"I can see that all my Conservative friends do not agree with me," remarked the Minister with a smile. He proceeded to commend the widening of the British preference in the last budget.

Deprecating any spirit of petty bargaining in Canada's relations with the Old Country, Mr. Stewart closed by saying that "the Government was not holding out any wild promises" for the future but was appealing on its record. The Government had brought the country to the position which it occupied today.

Further Jeers.

This declaration was the signal for further jeers, and also for loud cheers. Mr. Stewart concluded his speech, and left to address the overflow meeting.

The Prime Minister followed. He was greeted with a burst of applause and a bouquet of flowers. The little girl who brought up the flowers was given a kiss and a few words of appreciation.

"This is a constituency in which any Liberal can put up a good fight," said Mr. King in referring to Mr. McLaurin's candidature.

Mr. King went on to say that he felt citizens of Canada should feel a sense of pride in the growth of the Dominion. He referred to the latest step in the growth of Canada—the return of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces. He asserted that the great obstacle to the return of the natural resources in past administrations was the payment of provincial subsidies. Past Federal Governments had held the view that when the resources were returned the subsidies to the provinces should cease. This view, however, had been contested by the provinces, and the problem had only been solved by a display of good-will on all sides.

The natural resources having been returned, the next step must be taken, Mr. King said. To the North of the western provinces was a vast stretch of country in which men and women were settled, but which did not come into any of the provinces. He thought that the time had come when the Government of Canada must take up the task "of rolling complete autonomy further North" until the whole Dominion to the North Pole was within provincial boundaries.

Returning to the issues of the campaign, the Prime Minister gave a few minutes to discussion of Canada's representation at the Imperial conference. It became the duty of the Canadian people to decide who would go to London, he said.

"R. B.," called a voice.

"My friend must be a mind-reader because I was about to mention "R. B.," retorted Mr. King.

A Great Pity.

Unemployment was dealt with by Mr. King. He addressed his remarks particularly to the unemployed. "I don't think you want this question made a political football," he said. "I think it is a great pity that it has been injected into politics as it has." He had, on his arrival at Calgary, been presented with a communication on behalf of the unemployed, and he proposed to read it and say a few words about it.

Some people appeared to hold the view that the Federal treasury was inexhaustible and that you could "dip into it" and produce money whenever you desired, said Mr. King. He wished that it was so. Unfortunately, it was not. Every cent that was spent must be raised by taxation.

Conditions in Canada were much better than in other countries, went on Mr. King. He instanced the United States. There the unemployed numbere from three to four million.

There was some heckling at this point, and from the sidelines a man shouted at Mr. King.

"Why did you ignore the appeal of the unemployed ex-service men to see them before this meeting?" shouted the man again and again.

Mr. King finally made his voice heard above the hubbub.

"This is the first I have heard of any request on the part of the ex-service men to see them," he declared.

Then the interrupter demanded an explanation from the president of the Liberal Association.

Finally however, order was restored and Mr. King went on.

The Government could not be blamed for conditions in Western Canada, Mr. King declared. There had been a wheat crop failure, wheat had not moved and the stock market had suffered a serious collapse. This had resulted in unemployment in Western Canada.

Considerable Noise.

Mr. King proceeded with his discussion of unemployment. There was considerable noise and interruption, however. His statements were challenged by men in different parts of the room.

He indicated what had been done by the Government in the line of financial grants to Alberta. These grants, he declared, totalled $38,000,000.

"It is a lie," shouted someone.

There was a good deal of shouting.

The province and the Dominion had to fulfil different obligations in connection with unemployment. But if at any time a province of Canada found itself unable to cope with the situation, then the Dominion stood ready to assist. If a municipality could not meet the situation, its appeal lay to the province. If the province could not cope with it, then the appeal was to the Dominion. But no formal appeal had been received from any province. If such an appeal were made, the Dominion Government would sit down with the province and try and work out a solution.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17171

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montréal Daily Star, July 4, 1930

PREMIER IS GIVEN STORMY HEARING

Police Interference Needed to Keep Order at Calgary Meeting

BOOES FOR MR. KING

Reception Caused Prime Minister to Threaten to Abandon Speech

CALGARY, July 4 — (C.P.) — Police interfered in Calgary last night because of persistent disturbances during a meeting addressed by Premier Mackenize King. When the Prime Minister was discussing unemployment, from various sections of the jammed building came shouts, booes and interjections. At one time Mr. King intimated that he might abandon his speech if the interruptions continued.

"If it is the desire of those people who are interrupting to break up this meeting, I am perfectly willing to stop and leave it to the people of Alberta to decide who is responsible," Mr. King asserted.

HEARING FOR STEWART.

Almost from the outset it became apparent that there was to be trouble. When Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, was speaking, there were a few interruptions which, however, did not interfere seriously with his speech. He concluded, and went off to address an overflow meeting in a neighboring building.

Then the Prime Minister took the platform.

The first interruption occurred when Mr. King, who was discussing the condition of the country, asked people to consider, on the basis of the progress that had been made, where Canada would stand in a few years.

"In hell," came a shout.

Mr. King did not hear it clearly.

"I'm sorry I did not catch the interruption of my friend," he said. "There are some people who are good at interrupting but are good for nothing else," he added, and there was a burst of cheers from the audience.

STORM FOR PREMIER.

But it was when the Prime Minister turned to unemployment that the real action started.

Before coming to it, the Prime Minister had been dealing with the issues of the campaign. He had given a few minutes to discussion of Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference, declaring that it became the duty of the Canadian people to decide who would go to London.

"R. B.," called a voice.

"My friend must be a mind-reader because I was about to mention 'R. B.,'" retorted Mr. King.

There was a laugh.

Unemployment was then dealt with by Mr. King. He addressed his remarks particularly to the unemployed. "I don't think you want this question made a political football," he said. "I think it was a great pity that it has been injected into politics as it has." He had, on his arrival at Calgary, been presented with a communication on behalf of the unemployed, and he proposed to read it and say a few words about it.

This statement met with applause.

UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE.

Some people appeared to hold the view that the federal treasury was inexhaustible and that you could "dip into it" and produce money whenever you desired, said Mr. King. He wished that it was so. Unfortunately it was not. Every cent that was spent must be raised by taxation.

Conditions in Canada were much better than in other countries, went on Mr. King. He instanced the United States. There the unemployed numbered from three to four million.

There was some heckling at this point, and from the sidelines a man shouted at Mr. King: "Why did you ignore the appeal of the unemployed ex-service men to see them before this meeting?" He called out the question again and again.

Mr. King finally made his voice heard above the hubbub.

"This is the first I have heard of any request on the part of the ex-service men to see me," he declared.

Then the interrupter demanded an explanation from the president of the Liberal Association. None was forthcoming and, order having been restored, Mr. King resumed.

The quiet was not for long, however. Some of the interjections were to the point and some were not.

"What about the five cent piece?" was one question.

"Take the bohunks off the post office," another interjection.

SALARY CUT FOR PREMIER.

One interrupter suggested that the Prime Minister reduce his salary to help the situation.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. King, "I think that everyone here is interested in hearing the issues discussed. I hope that you will pay no attention to the interruptions. Anyone can be rude if he wishes to do so."

This met with cheers.

"Yes, and the people of Calgary can starve and what do you care?" sang out a voice from the side seats.

GOVERNMENT NOT TO BLAME.

The Government could not be blamed for conditions in Western Canada, Mr. King declared. There had been a wheat crop failure, wheat had not moved and the stock market had suffered a serious collapse. This had resulted in unemployment in Western Canada.

Mr. King proceeded with his discussion of unemployment.

There was considerable noise and interruption, however. His statements were challenged by men in different parts of the room.

He indicated what had been done by the Government in the line of financial grants to Alberta. These grants, he declared, totalled $38,000,000.

"It is a lie," shouted someone.

There was a good deal of shouting.

The province and the Dominion had to fulfil different obligations in connection with unemployment. But if, at any time, a province of Canada found itself unable to cope with the situation, then the Dominion stood ready to assist. If a municipality could not meet the situation, its appeal lay to the province. If the province could not cope with it, then the appeal was to the Dominion. But no formal appeal had been received from any province. If such an appeal was made the Dominion Government would sit down with the province and try and work out a solution, the Premier said.

INTERRUPTER ESCORTED OUT.

There was further shouting.

At last Mr. King said that he was seeking sincerely and honestly to discuss an important matter in a statesmanlike way. He protested against interruptions.

The man near the front who had been making many of the interruptions called out to know if he could ask a question. But at this point a policeman came along and whispered to him. The interrupter allowed himself to be piloted through the crowd to the side exit, where a number of other policemen were gathered.

His departure was the signal for an exit of a great many more men, but the bulk of the audience did not move. Mr. King remarked that those who were primarily concerned with the unemployment problem were leaving, and he would speak of other things. He then went on to discuss other issues of the campaign.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17172

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Calgary Albertan July 4, 1930.

Unemployment Issue Plainly Faced, Firm Reiteration That Province Has Made No Request For Assistance

Lively Interruptions Occur When Prime Minister Makes This Main Subject; No Sidestepping, He Says, But Must Adhere to Chain of Responsibility; New Policy of Northern Government Intimated

One of the largest meetings he has addressed heard the Prime Minister last night devote most of his Calgary speech of the present campaign to the question of unemployment. As he broached this subject a running fire of interruption started, mostly from the distant parts of the gallery and many of his remarks were heard by the larger part of the audience with difficulty. The disturbance was quieted when the police escorted one interrupter from the building, his exit being the signal for others who had been among the hecklers to leave.

Emphasis was laid by the Prime Minister on the constitutional division of responsibility concerning the relief of unemployment. He declared that the Government was willing to go as far as the law allows in helping any Province that expressed the need of help. He further intimated that grants by order of the Governor-General-in-Council could be made if the situation were deemed to warrant it.

As far as Alberta was concerned he declared that he had received no official request for assistance in the emergency.

Other parts of the Prime Minister's speech concerned the budget and the forthcoming Imperial economic conference.

New Policy Planned

Because he considered the unemployment problem a subsidiary one to the underlying cause of the situation which had arisen the world over, Mr. King told the meeting that there were three major issues in the coming general election.

First, the record of the Liberal Government during the past nine years.

Second, the policies and principles embodied in the Dunning Budget.

Third, the economic policy which would be presented to the Imperial Conference in London this fall.

The outline of a new policy with regard to the Northwest Territories was observed in his remarks that the next step following the return of natural resources to the prairie provinces was to make these territories autonomous and bring them within provincial boundaries. He did not elaborate on this point.

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

When C. J. Ford, K.C., presiding, opened the meeting the hall was packed to capacity. Every inch of space was occupied and many were then clamoring for admission. As a result the announcement was made that an overflow meeting would be held in the adjacent rink, and this was carried out. Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and Campbell McLaurin, the Liberal candidate in the West Calgary seat, were the other speakers. All the speeches were broadcast over stations CJCJ and CKLC at Calgary and Red Deer respectively.

Would Welcome McLaurin

Introduced by the chairman of the evening, who briefly touched upon Liberal policies and the work of the past government, the Prime Minister rose to his feet, to be presented with a bouquet of roses by a small girl.

After the applause had subsided, he spoke of C. Campbell McLaurin, who, he said, typified the youth in Liberalism. This constituency, he said, was one in which one could put up a good fight, and if Mr. McLaurin should go to Ottawa, no one would be more warmly welcomed.

Resources Transfer

"Every true Canadian must be proud of this great nation which Canada is today," Mr. King declared in his opening remarks. He went into the importance of the transfer of the natural resources to the prairie provinces, and declared that it really meant the final emerging of the nine provinces of the Dominion as a nation, each unit separate yet united, self-governing, yet willing to co-operate with the central government at Ottawa.

"It was only by the good will and the spirit of democracy of all the provinces of this Dominion which had to agree to the transfer of the natural resources that this great event in the history of Canada was made possible," he declared.

"The next step will be the task of rolling complete autonomy further north," the bringing into the Western provinces all of that vast territory lying to the North so that every acre of land within the confines of this great Dominion will be within provincial boundaries.

"A further step, and perhaps as important if not more so will be the making of agreements at the Imperial Conference in London next fall that will bring the individual commonwealths of the British nation into one economic unity, conductive to favorable trade arrangements with each other," Mr. King continued.

Before launching into his exposition proper, Mr. King stated that he, as a Liberal, was proud to be the leader of a government which had created the two provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, and was still more proud to be the leader of the government which had saw fit to return to these two provinces the final rights to which they had become entitled for having joined the Dominion in 1905.

Main Issues

"There are three main issues in this present campaign, which among other things I wish to touch upon tonight. The first is the record of the Liberal government now appealing to the people of Canada. Second, the approval or disapproval of the policies embodied in the national budget just passed, and generally referred to as the Dunning Budget," Mr. King stated.

"Third, who is to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference at London next September, and what is to be the policy and its effect insofar as the people of Canada are concerned. These, as I see them, are the three major issues in this important election," the Premier continued.

Mr. King then went into an explanation of how the present election happened to be called as it was a year and a half before the time which the constitution of the Dominion demanded an election, provided the government was still able to hold the majority in the House.

"I wish to say at this time that I am surprised at Mr. Bennett, who during the discussion of the budget in the House so ardently demanded that the people should be consulted as to what party or who would represent Canada at the Imperial Conference, has made so little mention of this very important question," Mr. King stated.

He went on to say that this conference would be one of the most important business meetings in the history of the country. "The policy which Canada is to present at this conference, held in that country which is the best market we have, is a most serious question," Mr. King declared.

"We as a Liberal government might have attended this conference, put our budget into effect, and carried on the government of this country for another year had we not desired to obtain the approval of the people on these vital questions," he continued.

Unemployment Question

At this point, the Prime Minister took occasion to go into a full discussion of the unemployment question, and it was at the same time that the disorderly conduct of the meeting started. Voices from about three corners of the auditorium, and from a gentleman standing on the speaker's left, were heard at the same time, causing an interruption in the address of the Premier.

"Just as long as there is a world with human beings in it, there will be a certain amount of unemployment at different times of the year, but the situation which we are facing today is an emergency one, and I am of the opinion that it will not prove serious and will soon be remedied," the Premier declared.

Division of Responsibility

"This is a situation which I wish to make clear. I am not trying to dodge the issue. But the Federal Government, under the constitution of the country, is given certain powers, the provincial governments certain powers, and the municipal governments certain powers. It would not be in keeping with the constitution for the Dominion Government to go over the heads of the province, so to speak," the Premier stated.

"It seems a pity that this question should be injected into this campaign when it is not a political issue at all. It is a situation which every citizen of Canada must cooperate and grapple with. The government must do its share, not only the Dominion government, but the provincial and the municipal governments as well," Mr. King stated. He went on to explain the real causes of the situation, citing the low crop of the prairies last year, and the complex effect it had on the unemployment situation throughout the Dominion. "In the end, it is the purchasing power of other nations that we must seek in order to solve this problem," Mr. King declared.

U.S. Example Poor One

At this point, the Premier was again delayed by questions from the same points as before, and midst hissing and hooting a speaker to Mr. King's left tried to ask the Premier a question. His voice was inaudible in the uproar.

"Mr. Bennett has told you that the way to cure this trouble is to put up a high tariff wall. I only wish to ask you to look at the United States. They have as high a tariff as perhaps any country in the world, yet there are upwards of 3,000,000 unemployed workers in that country today," the Premier declared. He also referred to some of the European countries as proof that a high tariff would not bring about a solution to the question.

The speaker to the left of the Prime Minister at this point asked the question: "Why did you not meet the representative of the ex-service unemployed in the city when you arrived this evening?" To this Mr. King immediately replied that he had not been aware that such a conference was desired.

"There is infinitely less employment in Canada today than there was when the Liberal party came into power," the Prime Minister declared. He asserted that where there were 85 persons employed in factories and industries in 1921, there were 111 today. These figures, he said, were those of the Bureau of Statistics at Ottawa.

Causes of Unemployment

Not all parts of Canada are in the position that Western Canada is, and Calgary in particular, the Premier asserted. He produced a copy of the Halifax Herald and Evening Mail, showing a full page advertisement by the Conservative party, stating that there was a "new progress, a new hope and a new encouragement everywhere."

"When we realize that the crop last year was barely half an ordinary crop in the West, and market conditions in Europe and elsewhere very bad, we will have some idea of the reason for the present situation about which I am trying to give you my stand," Mr. King declared.

He pointed out that when the farmers weren't able to sell their commodities, the purchasing power of the nation was lowered. The railroads, the wholesalers, the retailers, and all businesses down the line throughout the country immediately become stagnant and the concrete result was that men were being laid off, in all lines of industry, he maintained.

"Then to add to our local condition in Canada, we had the dislocation of prices on the stock markets which still further aggravated the situation here," Mr. King continued.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17174

SUBJECT

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"It will not help the situation any to keep advertising the fact that you are out of work. What will help, however, will be the advertising to the world that you have commodities to sell which these nations wish to buy," Mr. King declared.

The question then came from the audience, "What about the City worker?"

To this Mr. King replied that when the farmer and the other industries were placed in the economic position which they were last fall, the City was the first to suffer, especially in Western Canada.

Had Averted Greater Distress

"I wish to say one thing, and that is that when my party came into power in 1921, the Canadian dollar was worth only 85 cents on the foreign market, while today it stands at par and has done for some time past. That shows that we have done something toward building up foreign trade, which in the final analysis is our most vital question," the Prime Minister stated.

After more questions from the audience, Mr. King spoke of the work done by the Liberal government to help the unemployment situation during the past winter. "In one case, we found it necessary to call for tenders for a ferry to run between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. This would cost the government millions of dollars. We discussed the question fully, and then instead of awarding the contract to British firm as has been the practice in the past, we gave it to a Canadian firm, and it cost us roughly a million dollars more than it would of had we let it to the British firm.

"But, we gave work to Canadian workmen, and that is an example of the stand of the Liberal party on this question today. Again, Sir Henry Thornton came to me early this year and told me that he was either going to have to lay off a large number of employes or operate at a loss. I told him to by all means keep on as many of his men as he possibly could, even if it did result in a loss.

Grants to Alberta

The Prime Minister next quoted the following figures from Hansard, giving the amount of money paid to the province of Alberta during the last eight years.

Highway construction grants, $13,150,802.80; agricultural instruction, $1,477,810; technical education, $167,386; employment offices, $537,372; unemployment relief, $65,187.90; eradication of venereal diseases, $68,036; old age pensions, $133,710, making a total of $15,729,473.80.

Additional grants were made as follows: War Pensions in Alberta, $19,027,238; grants for unemployment relief made through department of pensions and national health, $98,257, making a grand total of $34,854,969.

Social Measures

Continuing, Premier King spoke of the work of the government in introducing the War Veterans' Allowance Bill, the reduction of the age at which pensions were payable from 70 to 60 years, and the provision for "burnt-out" veterans, which, he said, meant an immediate expenditure of $2,000,000, and a possible expenditure in the future of $18,000,000. In addition, he said, $36,000,000 had been written off in regard to debts of settlers under the soldier settlement scheme. This he said, had been done not because of any political designs, but because the country and the state of the veteran absolutely demanded it.

Realizes Importance of Situation

"In regard to the unemployment situation," said the premier, "I realize the importance of the situation in certain localities, and so far as the Dominion government is concerned, it is prepared to sit down at a conference table and strive to come to some arrangement by which the situation may be remedied, but," he added, "the thing will have to be done according to the constitution, and not as a charitable institution would hand out relief here and there, indiscriminately. As a government, our actions must be defendable in parliament.

"Before action can be taken on the part of the Federal government," said the premier, "it must receive an appeal from the provincial government affected. In the closing hours of the last session of Parliament I was asked by H. B. Adshead whether any request had been received from the government of the province of Alberta for aid in any unemployment emergency which may have arisen. I answered that no communication had been received by me which could be presented to parliament, representing an emergency situation in any province in regard to unemployment. I still say this. When such an appeal comes the government will be found ready to co-operate towards devising some plan of remedying such a situation.

Unemployed's Demands

"On my arrival in Calgary this evening I was handed a communication from the Central Council of Unemployed. Its minimum demands, which it stated were essential for the existence of its members and those whom it was supposed to represent, were regular employment based on living expenses. Such relief, it said, was to be taken from super-profits rather than from the incomes of those who were working. It added that if millions could be raised for the prosecution of war, then millions could also be raised for relief.

"In reply, I wish to state that the constitution says the question of wage fixing is essentially a provincial one and comes under property and civil rights. A change in the constitution in this respect may come but, until then, the responsibility of such a scheme must rest with the provinces. If we were not giving subsidies to the provinces to help them in carrying on their affairs, then there would be some grounds for complaint.

"As for super-profits, who can judge whether the money coming into the government treasury comes from super-profits or any other kind of profits? The charge in regard to the raising of money for war purposes is again a matter of division of function, national defense being purely a matter for Federal concern. As for the matter of spending money for war, defense was a Federal obligation, and the Dominion was meeting it. He instanced the great sums paid for war pensions. The Dominion was not asking the provinces to help pay for the cost of war, and, he declared, amid cheers, if Canada had not fought the war, we would not be worrying about unemployment. We would be in a state of servitude.

"Mr. Bennett," added the premier, "holds out the promise of a special session of parliament immediately after he is elected, if he is elected, to deal with unemployment. Such a session would cost at least $2,000,000. Why not save this amount by calling a comprehensive conference of municipal, industrial, provincial and Federal heads? This will be done if I am elected. And if the proper representations are made to me through the provincial governments, I assure you, if an emergency situation really exists, then I am sure the governor-general will provide for such relief as is decided upon through an order-in-council."

Budget's Effect

In conclusion, Mr. King took the stand that the policies and national principles involved in the Dunning budget were of prime importance to the people of Canada as a whole, and perhaps even more important to Western Canada if that be possible.

"The Americans with whom we had been doing considerable trade saw fit to put up a higher tariff wall than ever against us last year, therefore, to meet this situation fairly for Canada, we created the Tariff Advisory Board. And further, we found that not in the United States, but in many of the European countries our goods were not selling as they should," Mr. King declared.

"Consequently, we introduced the budget which you have heard all about many times. Suffice it to say that we have diverted roughly $200,000,000 worth of purchasing power for our goods from the United States where a high tariff wall confronted us, to Great Britain, where our goods were welcomed by a British preferential tariff," the Prime Minister continued.

He went on to say that the Liberal party believed not in demanding that a country set up a tariff and leave a groove for our products only on the condition that we leave a groove for them.

"A mistaken vote in the coming election may throw the economic condition of the country into a worse condition than it is, and that is why I ask you to weigh this whole situation very carefully before casting your vote on July 28," Mr. King declared.

"The response from this economic conference in London will effect the whole of Canada, and the policy that is presented to the Labor government now in power will have much to do with the future of this Dominion. I say again in closing that the future of the country lies with the people who have a vote," he concluded.

Premier King, accompanied by a large party in a special train, left late last night for Revelstoke, where he will speak this evening. On the following evening he will speak at Chilliwack. From there he will proceed to Vancouver, and will later double back speaking successively at Edmonton, Prince Albert, Saskatoon and Winnipeg.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17175

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Evening Telegram, July 4, 1930.

Premier King Jeered, Booed By Calgarians

Huge Audience Takes Liberal Leader to Task on the Unemployment Question

Calgary, Alta., July 4.—Police interfered in Calgary last night because of persistent disturbances during a huge meeting addressed by Premier Mackenzie King. When the Prime Minister was discussing unemployment, from various sections of the jammed building came shouts, boos and interjections which seriously interrupted the speech. At one time Mr. King intimated that he might abandon his speech if the interruptions continued.

Almost from the outset it became apparent that there was to be trouble. When Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, was speaking, there were a few interruptions which, however, did not interfere seriously with his speech.

The first interruption occurred when Mr. King, who was discussing the condition of the country, asked people to consider, on the basis of the progress that had been made, where Canada would stand in a few years.

"In hell," came a shout.

Mr. King did not hear it clearly.

"I'm sorry I did not catch the interruption of my friend," he said. "There are some people who are good at interrupting, but are good for nothing else," he added.

IGNORED VETERANS' APPEALS.

But it was when the Prime Minister turned to unemployment that the real fun started.

From the side lines near the platform a man shouted:

"Why did you ignore the appeal of the unemployed ex-service men to see you before this meeting?"

Mr. King finally made his voice heard above the hubbub.

"This is the first I have heard of any request on the part of the ex-service men to see them," he declared.

Then the interrupter demanded an explanation from the president of the Liberal Association.

Finally, however, order was restored and Mr. King went on.

Returning to the issues of the campaign, the Prime Minister gave a few minutes to discussion of Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. It became the duty of the Canadian people to decide who would go to London, he said.

"R. B.," called a voice.

"My friend must be a mind-reader because I was about to mention 'R.B.,'" retorted Mr. King.

There was a laugh.

TALKS ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment was dealt with by Mr. King. The government could not be blamed for conditions in Western Canada, Mr. King declared. There had been a wheat crop failure, wheat had not moved and the stock market had suffered a serious collapse. This had resulted in unemployment in Western Canada.

He indicated what had been done by the government in the line of financial grants to Alberta. These grants, he declared, totalled $38,000,000.

"It is a lie," shouted someone.

There was a good deal of shouting.

The province and the Dominion had to fulfil different obligations in connection with unemployment. But if at any time a province of Canada found itself unable to cope with the situation, then the Dominion stood ready to assist.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 17176

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Mail and Empire July 5, 1930.

BARRAGE OF QUESTIONS GREETS PREMIER KING

Calgary Liberal Rally Develops Epidemic of Interruptions.

UNEMPLOYMENT ISSUE

Hecklers Demand to Know Why Deputation Refused Audience.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

Calgary, July 4.—After one of the most strenuous meetings which he has addressed thus far in the campaign, Premier Mackenzie King left for British Columbia early to-day.

Discussion of the unemployment situation by the Prime Minister last night in Hon. R. B. Bennett's riding of Calgary West, evoked a series of interruptions which finally resulted in one of the hecklers being escorted from the crowded hall by a policeman. With him went a large number of other men.

The meeting was quieter after that, but Mr. King had nearly concluded when the exit took place, and he stopped soon after. During his discussion of unemployment he encountered a barrage of questions and interjections, which became so persistent that he finally intimated that he might have to stop if it continued.

The first interruption occurred when Mr. King, who was discussing the condition of the country, asked people to consider, on the basis of the progress that had been made, where Canada would stand in a few years.

"In Hell," came a shout.

Mr. King did not hear it clearly.

"I'm sorry I did not catch the interruption of my friend," he said. "There are some people who are good at interrupting, but are good for nothing else," he added, and there was a burst of cheers from the audience.

Unemployment Sore Point.

When Mr. King began his remarks on unemployment from the sidelines near the platform, a man shouted: "Why did you ignore the appeal of the unemployed ex-service men to see you before this meeting?"

"I had no knowledge until the present moment that they wanted to speak to me," retorted the Prime Minister.

The man then called for an explanation from the president of the Liberal Association of West Calgary, who was in the chair, none was forthcoming, and order being restored, Mr. King resumed.

The quiet was not for long, however.

Some of the interjections were to the point and some were not.

"What about the five cent piece?" was one question.

"Take the bohunks out of the post office," another interjection.

One interrupter suggested that the Prime Minister reduce his salary to help the situation.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said Mr. King, "I think that everyone here is interested in hearing the issues discussed. I hope that you will pay no attention to the interruptions. Anyone can be rude if he wishes to do so."

This met with cheers.

"Yes, and the people of Calgary can starve, and what do you care?" sang out a voice from the side seats.

Mr. King went on to state what the Government had done to assist the province of Alberta by way of grants.

"It's not true," was the shout which greeted one of his statements.

The Premier indicated what had been done by the Government in the line of financial grants to Alberta. These grants, he declared, totalled $38,000,000.

"It is a lie," shouted someone.

There was a good deal of shouting.

Mr. King informed the meeting that wages were a matter for provincial concern, as was unemployment save in emergencies. As far as spending money for war, defence was a federal obligation, and the Dominion was meeting it. He instanced the great sums paid for war pensions. The Dominion was not asking the provinces to help pay for the cost of war. And, he declared amid cheers, if Canada had not fought the war, we would not be worrying about unemployment. We would be in a state of servitude.

Interruptions Continue.

But interruptions went on.

"That's an election stunt," came the cry.

"Put him out," came protests from the crowd at one persistent interrtupter.

There was further shouting.

At last Mr. King said that he was seeking sincerely and honestly to discuss an important matter in a statesmanlike way. He protested against interruptions.

The man near the front who had been making many of the interruptions called out to know if he could ask a question. But at this point a policeman came along and whispered to him. The interrupter allowed himself to be piloted through the crowd to the side exit, where a number of other policemen were gathered.

His departure was the signal for an exit of a great many more men, but the bulk of the audience did not move. Mr. King remarked that those who were primarily concerned with the unemployment problem, were leaving, and he would speak of other things. He then went on to discuss other issues of the campaign.

The Prime Minister gave a few minutes to discussion of Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. It became the duty of the Canadian people to decide who would go to London, he said.

"R.B.," called a voice.

"My friend must be a mind-reader because I was about to mention "R.B.," retorted Mr. King.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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The Edmonton Bulletin July 4, 1930.

D 17177

McKenzie King
Right Honorable
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Edmonton Bulletin

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER IN PUBLIC SERVICE

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R.—VOL. XXIX, 156. EDMONTON, ALBERTA—FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1930. ★★ PRICE FIVE CENTS

ALBERTA BOUNDARY EXTENSION IS FORECAST BY PREMIER KING

Hinterland Extending Clear To "North Pole" To Be Given Province.

Return of Natural Resources Only Start of Complete Autonomy For Province, Prime Minister Tells Calgary Audience

Exclusive to Edmonton Bulletin

CALGARY, July 4—Extension of Alberta's boundary line to the Arctic and in fact "to the North Pole" was held out as an early possibility by Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, when addressing a mass meeting here Thursday night.

The Prime Minister stated that the return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces by the Dominion Government was only the beginning of a greater and wider autonomy. Alberta would come into possession of its great hinterland, that potentially wealthy area now part of the North West Territories, and extending into the Mackenzie Basin, an area with untold possibilities for future development.

HON. CHARLES STEWART JOINS WITH PREMIER

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and Liberal candidate in West Edmonton, who also addressed the meeting, joined with the Prime Minister in referring to the many advantages which would accrue to Alberta through the return to the Province by the Dominion Government of its natural resources. He gave an outline of the difficult negotiations which had culminated in this achievement, through all of which the Federal Cabinet had acted in the best interests of all parties concerned.

Prime Minister King demonstrated his great ability as both a statesman and campaigner. He gave a complete, logical and satisfying review of his administration, of its achievements, policies and future plans.

Dealing with the unemployment problem the Prime Minister said that conditions in Canada were better than in any other country in the world. The question should not be made a "political football." Where there was a real need for assistance the Dominion Government stood ready to give it. If any provincial government needed help to solve or meet the problem and asked for it from the Federal authorities, immediate steps would be taken to extend the necessary relief.

Millions Given

Millions of dollars had been given by the Dominion Government to Alberta for social and other services, Mr. King said, and this surely was a clear indication of the Government's desire to further the interests of the people.

The meeting was attended by a section of the unemployed who at one stage interrupted frequently, but the Prime Minister proved himself a mas-

Continued on Page Two

BISLEY BUSY FOR OPENING SHOOT WEEK

Canadian Commandant King's Prize Winner, Popular Figure

Canadian Press Cable

BISLEY CAMP, Eng., July 4.—Th usually sleepy hamlet of bungalow and club houses on Bisley Commo has become, Aladdin-like and almos overnight, a huge town of glitterin white canvas in readiness for the ris ing of the curtain on Bisley week.

Hundreds of bell tents and marque are up and bustle is abroad on th eve of the carnival of bullets.

While there are many notable ab sentees from overseas, including Aus tralia, Nyassaland and Uganda, ther are teams of individual marksme from Canada, India, Southern Rho desia, the Falklands, the Gold Coas of Africa, the outer Malay states, Ni geria, Trinidad, the Sudan and Singa pore, the Malayan capital, in additio to there being representatives fro all parts of the British Isles.

Col. Blair Popular

Lieut.-Col. R. M. Blair, Vancouver commandant of the Canadian team and last year's winner of the King' prize, is already a popular figure an the members of the team are makin a host of friends.

The number of women competin constitutes a record. Five will shoo in the King's Cup, including Mis Babcock, who four years ago was th only woman entered. A number o other women not entitled to shoot i the King's Cup will figure in the ope competitions against crack masculin shots. There are Mrs. Dow, of Can ada, wife of Lieut. J. N. Dow, Sain John, N.B., who is to be seen practic ing daily in her khaki breeches an jersey and hat of a striking light blue and Mrs. Abbaye, of Kenya.

School-Boy Invasion

There will be a school-boy invasion of Bisley or record proportions for th Ashburton trophy, 83 schools having entered the list, as compared with 7 last year. Simultaneous with th meetings of the National Aifle Asso ciation there will be gatherings o small bore enthusiasts, sporting gun exponents and revolver experts, whil the territorials will compete for valu able prizes. Before the end of the meeting well over half a million bul lets will have been dispatched at the targets.

The youngest of the competitors will be a girl of 14 years. Many of the men are more than the proverbial three-score years and ten.

And to make this great meeting a bumper success, all that is needed is a continuance of the present glorious weather.

Alaskan Newsprint An Expected Move

VOTE FOR THESE CANDIDATES

AND GET

Lower Taxes
Debt Reduction
Trade Expansion

UNDER

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's Progressive Policies

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Edmonton East: K. A. Blatchford.
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Wetaskiwin: William Hayhurst.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

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The Edmonton Bulletin July 4

D 1177

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17177

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Edmonton Bulletin July 4. 1930.

EMPIRE TRADE RESTRICTIONS DEEMED WISE

Hope For Ultimate Free Trade Over World

Canadian Press Cable

LONDON, July 4.—Reciprocal trade agreements between the nations comprising the British Empire and the retention of an open market for Empire products was urged in a resolution adopted Wednesday by representatives of several leading British banks meeting in the offices of Hambros Bank, Limited. The meeting was presided over by Sir Eric Hambro.

"Urgent measures for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade are needed to secure and extend the market for British products both at home and through export trade," the resolution read. "Bitter experience has taught Britain that hopes expressed four years ago in the plea for removal of restrictions upon European trade have failed.

"Restrictions have been materially increased and the sale of surplus foreign products in British markets has steadily grown. While we retain hope for the ultimate extension of free trade world-wide, we believe the immediate step for securing and extending the market for British goods lies in reciprocal trade agreements between the nations of the British Empire.

"As a condition of securing these agreements Britain must retain an open market for all Empire products while being prepared to impose duties on all imports from other countries."

MORE ABOUT

of Liberalism, said Mr. McLaurin.

Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, followed. He expressed regret that the whole audience could not be accommodated in the building, but an overflow meeting would be held in the arena which would be addressed by the same speakers.

Natural Resources

Many things had been accomplished by the Dominion government, under Premier Mackenzie King, which he did not think were possible of accomplishment, said Mr. Stewart. He went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces and reviewed the history of the negotiations.

Mr. Stewart expressed some surprise at a statement which he said had been made in his own constituency of West Edmonton that the government had delayed return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces until just before a general election.

He proceeded to commend the widening of the British preference in the last budget.

No Petty Bargaining

Deprecating any spirit of petty bargaining in Canada's relations with the mother country, Mr. Stewart closed by saying that "the government was not holding out any wild promises" for the future, but was appealing on its record. The government had brought the country to the position which it occupied today.

Mr. C. Stewart left to address the overflow meeting.

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Canadian Press
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By THOMAS WAYLING
Edmonton Bulletin Staff
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Brothers Perish On Holiday Trip

2253

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17177

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Edmonton Bulletin July 4, 1930.

EMPIRE TRADE RESTRICTIONS DEEMED WISE

Hope For Ultimate Free Trade Over World

Canadian Press Cable

LONDON, July 4.—Reciprocal trade agreements between the nations comprising the British Empire and the retention of an open market for Empire products was urged in a resolution adopted Wednesday by representatives of several leading British banks meeting in the offices of Hambros Bank, Limited. The meeting was presided over by Sir Eric Hambro.

"Urgent measures for the promotion of inter-Imperial trade are needed to secure and extend the market for British products both at home and through export trade," the resolution read. "Bitter experience has taught Britain that hopes expressed four years ago in the plea for removal of restrictions upon European trade have failed.

"Restrictions have been materially increased and the sale of surplus foreign products in British markets has steadily grown. While we retain hope for the ultimate extension of free trade world-wide, we believe the immediate step for securing and extending the market for British goods lies in reciprocal trade agreements between the nations of the British Empire.

"As a condition of securing these agreements Britain must retain an open market for all Empire products while being prepared to impose duties on all imports from other countries."

MORE ABOUT

of Liberalism, said Mr. McLaurin.

Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior, followed. He expressed regret that the whole audience could not be accommodated in the building, but an overflow meeting would be held in the arena which would be addressed by the same speakers.

Natural Resources

Many things had been accomplished by the Dominion government, under Premier Mackenzie King, which he did not think were possible of accomplishment, said Mr. Stewart. He went on to speak of the return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces and reviewed the history of the negotiations.

Mr. Stewart expressed some surprise at a statement which he said had been made in his own constituency of West Edmonton that the government had delayed return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces until just before a general election.

He proceeded to commend the widening of the British preference in the last budget.

No Petty Bargaining

Deprecating any spirit of petty bargaining in Canada's relations with the mother country, Mr. Stewart closed by saying that "the government was not holding out any wild promises" for the future, but was appealing on its record. The government had brought the country to the position which it occupied today.

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Medical Centre to be Established in Arctic at Baffin Island

By THOMAS WAYLING
Edmonton Bulletin Staff Correspondent

OTTAWA, July 4.—A new medical centre for the welfare of the Eskimo on Baffin Island in the Arctic is in contemplation by the Minister of the Interior, J. Dewey Soper, the Canadian scientist who discovered the habitat of the blue goose, leaves Montreal on July 15 on the Hudson Bay Arctic ship Nascopie for Lake Harbor on Baffin Island.

The Nascopie will also take up building material and a house will be built which will be occupied by Mr. Soper for the two years of his present research. Mrs. Soper will accompany her husband, and having been a trained nurse will be available to give what aid the local Eskimos may need. Mrs. Soper, however, will carry on such work on compassionate grounds, as she has not been retained by the government, but goes to keep her husband company. She will be the only white woman for hundreds of miles.

The Dominion Government Arctic exploration steamship, "Beothic", will leave Sydney, N.S., at the end of July carrying up stores to all the posts in the far north, and R.C.M.P. relief officers for the various detachments in the Arctic. The Beothic will penetrate as far north as Bache Peninsula, within 11 degrees of the north pole and as far west as remote Winter Harbor. Coming south she will put in at Lake Harbor and land supply stores for Mr. Soper, whose house will then be ready to receive them.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D17178

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Vancouver Daily Province, July 5, 1930.

PRIME MINISTER CHALLENGES BENNETT

Asks Him To Show How Tory Party Had Aided Labor.

REVELSTOKE TOLD OF LIBERAL ACTS

Pattullo, Mackenzie, Dr. King and D. D. McLean Also Address Meeting.

By RAY BROWN.
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

REVELSTOKE, July 5. — The first speech of Premier Mackenzie King in the province of British Columbia contained a challenge to Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader.

"I challenge Mr. Bennett to tell the country what the Conservative party has done for labor in all the time it has been in office," asserted the Prime Minister from the platform here.

Mr. Bennett had been talking a good deal about labor, said Mr. King. Let him reveal the record.

He was quite ready to tell the country the record of the Liberal party in regard to labor, said Mr. King. It was a Liberal government which had established the department of labor. It was a Liberal government that had put through the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was, declared the Prime Minister, a Liberal government which had seen to it that employees of the old Grand Trunk Railway who went on strike and were deprived of their pensions, had these pensions returned.

Many other accomplishments on the behalf of labor which he claimed were due to Liberal governments were instanced by Mr. King.

SAYS TORIES HIT PENSION.

"The old age pensions law had been introduced and passed by this government, and," declared Mr. King, "when the old age pension bill was brought into Parliament by Dr. King, it was opposed by the Conservative party in the House of Commons." It had also, he said, been thrown out by a Senate in which the Conservatives had a majority. Speaking for himself, said Mr. King, labor questions had always been his chief interest, and he expected they would be throughout his life.

Mr. King dealt directly with unemployment. He said that an order-in-council passed on October 7, 1921, by the Conservative government, "affirms that unemployment relief always has been and must necessarily continue to be primarily a municipal resposibility, and in the second instance the responsibility of the province, and that, the causes created by such a condition being beyond the control of local or national power, provincial and federal governments should assist the municipal authorities."

This was the view held by the previous government and it was, he thought, the correct view.

But once more Mr. King emphasized the statement that, if a province applied for help and stated that conditions were too bad for it to cope with, the Federal Government stood ready to assist. Surely, said the Prime Minister, that was a reasonable offer.

An overflow meeting was necessary to accommodate those who came here to hear Premier King in his first British Columbia speech.

On the platform with the Prime Minister were Captain Ian Mackenzie, the newest member of Premier King's cabinet, who holds the portfolio of immigration and Indian affairs; T. D. Pattullo, leader of the Liberal opposition in British Columbia; Senator J. H. King and D. D. McLean, Liberal candidate in the constituency of West Kootenay.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17179

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Vancouver Sun July 5, 1930.

GOVERNMENT READY TO DO ALL POSSIBLE FOR JOBLESS SAYS PREMIER

Policy the Same as Laid Down by Tories When Bennett Was Minister of Justice

TWO OVERFLOW MEETINGS HEAR KING AT REVELSTOKE

By C. NORMAN SENIOR
Sun Staff Representative

REVELSTOKE, July 5.—Premier Mackenzie King entered the ninth and last province of Canada in this third week of his election tour when he crossed the borders of British Columbia and spoke to two capacity meetings in Revelstoke last night.

Speaking from the same platform with Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister for British Columbia, D. N. McLean, the candidate supporting his government in West Kootenay, and T. D. Pattullo, leader of the Provincial Liberal party, the Prime Minister addressed himself especially to the working people of Canada.

Their hope of better employment conditions, he declared, rested upon the adoption of the policy embodied in the Dunning budget.

TORIES AND LABOR

This policy favored development of friendly markets within the family of nations constituting the British Empire.

Speaking to an audience far beyond this railway centre, as his words were carried by radio to every quarter of the province, Mr. King enumerated an impressive list of measures taken by his government to improve the position of labor and to anticipate and relieve the temporary period of unemployment from which the west is suffering at this time.

As a climax he issued a challenge to Hon. R. B. Bennett. who was posing as the only friend of labor in this campaign, to tell the people what the Conservative party had done for labor during its years of office in Canada.

TWO OVERFLOW MEETINGS

"Let him state what status his party placed on the books that mean anything to the working classes," urged the Prime Minister. "When he tells you that I will ask you to compare his list with what the Liberals have done."

The Premier was given a remarkable reception, the two largest halls in the city, the Province Theatre and the Selkirk Hall being engaged.

Even these proved utterly inadequate and people stood near doors and windows to hear the address.

WAIT LONG FOR PREMIER

Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Mr. Pattullo, Senator King, Mrs. M. E. Smith, D. N. McLean, the candidate, and others addressed the second meeting at length and when they were through the crowd waited singing songs until 11:30, waiting for the premier.

"This is the finest compliment I have received on my tour," he told them, in thanking them for their patience.

Mr. Pattullo welcomed the premier to British Columbia.

Canada's whole development, the millions spent in railway and other facilities were predicted upon trade expansion which Mr. Bennett's policies would curtail, he declared, and which the government was pledged to achieve.

WATCHING CANADA

"Is Mr. Bennett to go to London with repudiation of the British preference as Canada's verdict?" he asked. "The eyes oft he Empire are on Canada's decision regarding this great Empire trade budget. I wonder if the eyes of other nations are not on us also. Are there interests in the United States backing Benentt in order to break down the British preference?"

Hon. Ian Mackenzie, after describing his pride at being a Canadian in London the day Britain acclaimed Canada's Empire budget, declared that Canada's policy was clearly laid down.

"It is the family first, outsiders next," he asserted amid ringing applause. "The nation's answer to the issue of Empire solidarity is assured. It is my task to lay that issue before this province, well named British Columbia. Are we going to rally our forces behind the rest of Canada to send to the Empire conference this Prime Minister with his unsurpassed record of conciliation.

"Our appeal goes far beyond the confines of the traditional Liberal party. It is addressed to all the citizens of Canada to vote for your own prosperity, the welfare of British Columbia and of Canada, prosperity for the Canadian people and the solidarity of the British Empire."

CHALLENGES BENNETT

Speaking with the ease and simplicity for which he is noted, Premier King held the rapt attention of his listeners as he told the story of his Government's record in the general matters of Government policy, culminating with his direct challenge to Mr. Bennett on the issue of labor and unemployment and rounded off with the vital relationship of the principles of the 1930 budget to the acute problems of the day. On taking office his first interest had been to restore the essential unity of Canada by ironing out sectional grievances.

GRIEVANCES REMOVED

Royal commissions had ascertained the facts, the Government had carried out their recommendations, adjusting the difficulties of the Martimes, returning the natural resources to the Prairies, ceding back to British Columbia the railway belt and Peace River lands.

All Canadians of this generation should feel a pride in this reconstruction of the Dominion on a fairer and juster basis.

For the first time since confederation every Province owned its own natural resources. Premier Tolmie of British Columbia had made a public statement that he had been treated fairly and squarely.

WITHOUT DISTINCTION

"Some political orators are telling you that I would not give a 5-cent piece to a Tory Government," he commented. "My love for Tory Government is not great, but when I am dealing with the business of the country I have recognized whatever Government was in office. In all our dealings with the Provinces we never asked if their Governments were Liberal or Conservative. We dealt with them as fellow citizens of Canada."

CANADA AS A NATION

He pointed out that in these matters most of the Governments dealt with had been other than Liberal.

Yet each had gone away with a sense that justice had been done.

That was a matter for the people to consider in this election. The Government had striven for the unity of Canada above all things.

Alluding to former Imperial conferences the Premier described the acquisition by Canada and the dominions of complete self-government in external as well as domestic affairs.

This was illustrated by the treaty conserving the North Pacific Halibut Treaty.

The 1926 resolution recognizing the equality of status of the members, nations of the British Commonwealth, had been challenged by Mr. Bennett.

"Mr. Bennett today talks 'Canada first'," he said. "Yet in parliament this session he would not admit that Canada was a nation. Can you afford to send to the Imperial conference as your delegate a man who does not admit that his own country is a nation in every sense of the word."

The Premier expressed his satisfaction at having as the Liberal candidate in Kootenay eWst a labor man.

LABOR'S PRACTICAL FRIEND

He agreed with the local candidate that labor's aims were best achieved by co-operation with farmers, business men and representatives of all classes in a party truly Liberal and actuated by the common desire to improve the condition of humanity.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17180

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

"I have always felt that the greatest problem of government was the welfare of the great mass of human kind that work for their living," declared Premier King.

He enumerated the policies executed by the Liberal party of Canada to that end.

1. Establishment of the Labor department and the Labor Gazette, with himself as the first deputy minister, the first editor and the first Minister of Labor for Canada.
2. His personal fight to abolish sweatshop contracts for government uniforms.
3. His personal efforts under the Conciliation Act in settling over 49 strikes, several of them in B. C. mining camps.

GRAND TRUNK PENSIONS

4. Passage of the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act giving labor the right to examine the books of employers and cross-examine company officials on oath.
5. Passage of the Anti-Combines Act.
6. Restoration of pension rights to the Grand Trunk strikers, after a struggle of 10 years. He told this story in detail to his audience of railway men, adding that his two Ministers of Labor, James Murdock and Peter Heenan were Railway Brotherhood men.
7. Selection of Sir Henry Thornton as president of the C.N.R. on recommendation of Right Hon. J. H. Thomas, primarily because Sir Henry was fair and square with labor.

TORIES OPPOSED PENSIONS

8. Establishment of old age pensions.

Mr. Bennett's gesture of taking over old age pensions and paying them all out of the National Treasury, he pointed out, did not involve any increase in the rates of pension. It simply meant the Dominion would have to raise more taxes to meet the bill.

The Tory party had opposed old age pensions in the first place and the Tory Senate had thrown out the bill.

"Do you wonder I don't like Tories?" he asked.

9. Enactment last session of the 8-hour day to the fulelst extent of Dominion jurisdiction, that involved an addition of $1,000,000,000 to the expenditures to pay the extra labor required and was a direct federal grant to current unemployment relief.

ORIENTAL LABOR

10. Legislation and agreements which are efefctively keeping out Chinese and Japanese and Indian Oriental labor. The agreement affecting India he had personally negotiated by making a trip to India, he recalled.

These were achievements, not promises, he said in summing up the list. Next he turned to unemployment.

There was the general problem associated with fundamental causes, changing markets, introduction of machinery, etc.

There was also emergency unemployment arising at special times in particular places.

The first was the greatest problem facing governments at all times. The second required special solution.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY TOO

The first time in history that a Dominion Government had dealt with special unemployment crisis was in the years immediately after the war when the Meighen government, specifically describing its action as a war measure, had made grants out of the Dominion treasury.

He quoted with approval the order in council passed by the Conservative Government in 1921 when R. B. Bennett was Minister of Justice as follows:

"Unemployment relief has been and must necessarily continue to be primarily a municipal responsibility and in the second instance the responsibility of the province, and that the causes creating such a condition being beyond control of local or national power, Provincial or Federal Governments should assist the Municipal authorities."

This was right, he said, because the Provinces had sole authority over hours of work, rates of wages, working conditions and other related matters.

MUST ABIDE BY LAW

"But," he added significantly, "the time is coming when we may change the constitution and the Dominion may take charge of many of these things now vested in the provinces. For the time being we have to deal with the law as it is.

"If the province finds the problem so large that it cannot cope with it, then it is perfectly right that it should ask the Dominion to help. I never said the Dominion would shirk its responsibility.

"If any provincial government makes direct official representation to us that they have a condition of unemployment that they can't cope with, then we are prepared to join them in seeing what can be done to solve it."

The premier not only pledged his government to aid the provinces in emergency situations, but said it had done much to prevent unemployment and to relieve the tension.

MUCH AID GIVEN LABOR

He listed some of the measures as follows:

1. **$4,000,000 had been paid in old age pensions, taking off the employment market the elderly who were always the first to lose their jobs.**
2. **In eight years $223,000,000 had been spent in war pensions to men under handicap in the employment market.**
3. **This year the burned-out veteran had been allotted $2,500,000 under the War Allowances Act.**
4. **$35,000,000 had been wiped off the obligations of soldier settlers, keeping them on the land and off the city employment market.**
5. **The government had backed up Sir Henry Thornton in retaining on the payroll 5,000 C.N.R. employees who would have been discharged if the only consideration in this year of light traffic had been keeping the railway's ledger showing.**
6. **The Public Works Department had kept work in Canada that might have gone abroad at a saving of $1,000,000 in order to meet the needs of Canadian workers.**
7. **The subsidies for the movement of coal from Alberta and the Maritimes to Central Canada had created work in the coal fields. These were direct measures of relief for unemployment, out of the Federal treasury, not doles, but actual work.**

"Has not the Dominion done its part?" he asked, adding that a conference of Provinces, Municipalities and industrial heads had been called to grapple with the problem on a further basis by national co-operation of all elements affected.

BENNETT'S PROMISES

Mr. Bennett's attitude he dubbed as fraudulant. He had said he would call a special session of Parliament and raise the tariff to create work or die in the attempt.

The tariff was high in the United States and they had 4,000,000 unemployed. Unemployment in Canada was not general. It was concentrated largely in the West. Conservative candidates in Halifax, in a full page advertisement, which he showed the audience, declared that the Maritime Provinces were enjoying unprecedented prosperity.

CAN SEEK MARKETS

Unemployment in Western Canada was due to the light crop and the curtailment of grain sales.

There was not the same purchasing power in the west as a result.

Transportation was affected.

Revelstoke was particuliarly able to see the effect of that.

Wealth came from nature and labor. when the basic industries were affected the whole of society suffered.

It spread back from the farmers to the railways, to the coal mines, to the payrolls, to the retailers, the wholesalers and ultimately the manufacturers.

The government could not prevent droughts but it could help in the matter of markets.

This the Liberal party was pledged to do by finding markets in the Empire, the Orient and foreign countries for Canada's great excess of production from its basic industries.

"If we are going to keep and extend our trade with Britain, we have got to do something to help her trade in Canada," declared Premier King.

"We have diverted by our budget a large amount of our buying from the United States to Britain. We are extending the British Preference.

DEPENDS ON VOTE

We are trying to gain in our own family and household the opportunities that other countries have taken away from us.

"It all depends on the verdict of July 28. If the government is defeated, then, this budget is defeated in the eyes of the British people. What kind of treatment will Canada get from Britain under those circumstances?"

"Today we have to decide whether our trade is to be built up more and more in the British Empire on a basis of mutual good will or whether we are going to lose that good will."

B. C. could not consume the enormous production from its basic industries. They must go to the markets of the world.

For these commodities to complete in the open market, the price must be right and that was a question of keeping down the cost of production. To this end the government had sought to lower the cost of implements of production and to lower the cost of living.

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DOUBLED IN 8 YEARS

It had subsidized steamship lines and made treaties with other nations.

The sum total result was that Canada's foreign trade had doubled in eight years.

Canada's total trade was fifth in volume among the nations in the world.

Canada exported more manufactured goods per head of population than any other country except Great Britain.

The issue in this election, he declared, was that government asked for the power to carry out its policy of still further expending these markets.

The United States, France, Germany and Italy had all raised their tariffs against Canada's goods.

Great Britain bought more from Canada than Canada bought from Britain.

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OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN, July 5, 1930.

D 17182

Prime Minister Assumes Role of Prophet In B.C.

Predicts Province Will Have Liberal Govt. Headed By Mr. Pattulo After Next Election.

(Canadian Press.)

REVELSTOKE, B.C., July 4.—An overflow meeting was necessary to accommodate those who came here tonight to hear Premier Mackenzie King in his first British Columbia speech.

On the platform with the Prime Minister were Hon. Ian MacKenzie, the newest member of Premier King's cabinet, who holds the portfolio of immigration and Indian affairs; T. D. Pattulo, leader of the Liberal opposition in British Columbia; Senator J. H. King, and D. D. McLean, Liberal candidate in the constituency of West Kootenay.

Mr. Pattulo was the first speaker, and he extended a most hearty welcome to British Columbia to the Prime Minister.

Prediction that the province of British Columbia would have a Liberal government headed by Mr. Pattulo after the next election was made by Premier Mackenzie King, in opening his address.

He paid a tribute to Captain MacKenzie's record in war and peace, and he referred to the appointment of Dr. King to the Senate.

"But Dr. King need not think he is retiring," remarked the Prime Minister.

"What he has done is to take over the leadership of the British Columbia member of the Senate."

Return of Resources.

Return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces was the first subject touched on by Mr. King. He referred more particularly to the return of the lands in the railway belt and the river block to British Columbia. For years, he said, the fact that these lands had been withheld constituted a grievance of the Pacific Coast Province against the Dominion. But the present government, he declared, had solved the problem and the lands had been returned.

And not only were the lands returned, but the Dominion government had undertaken to continue the annual subsidy of $100,000 to British Columbia. Mr. King also told of the successful culmination of negotiations for return of the resources to the Prairie Provinces, and the way in which claims of the Maritime Provinces had been met. He claimed that the federal government had acted generously, and he said that he understood Premier Tolmie had said so.

"I mention this thing," added Mr. King, "because some of you have heard that I said I wouldn't give a five-cent piece to any Tory government." There was a laugh. "I can assure you," continued Mr. King with a smile, "that I have no great love for any Tory government. But in all business which our government has had with any of the provinces, we have never stopped to ask if the provincial government was Liberal, Conservative, or Progressive.

"We have gone ahead and dealt with the government in office of the day, and in nearly every case, it was not a Liberal government."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17183

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Journal, July 5, 1930.

FIVE-CENT SPEECH STILL ECHOES.

At Moosejaw on Wednesday night Mr. KING declared that the unemployment problem had to be approached in a practical and sympathetic manner. He said that the Dominion Government had no desire or no intention of evading its share of responsibility. He admitted that Ministers were the trustees of the people and should co-operate in working out some scheme of relief whereby Federal assistance would become available. He even said that the Federal and Provincial Governments should co-operate in building a national highway from coast to coast. In making this statement he tried to lift bodily one of the main planks out of Mr. BENNETT'S election platform. But what amazes one is the cool nerve with which the Prime Minister dares to ignore his famous statement in the House of Commons when he declared repeatedly that he would not give a five-cent piece out of the Federal treasury towards unemployment relief in any Conservative province. He might do something for Progressive provinces, but not for any Tory province. The head of the Government seems to think that he can go up and down this country making mutually contradictory statements and that the people will not see through his double dealing and want of political direction. The "not a five-cent piece" speech clings to him like an old sin.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17184

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Gazette, July 7, 1930.

KING CHALLENGES BENNETT ON WORK DONE FOR LABOR

Asks What Conservatives Have Effected and Reviews Liberal Activities

UNEMPLOYMENT CITED

Government Ready to Aid Provinces If Called Upon—Natural Resources Question Under Discussion

By RAY BROWN
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)
(By Canadian Press.)

Revelstoke, B.C., July 6.—The record of the Government and the Liberal party on labor questions, the position of the present federal administration on unemployment, the return of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces and of the lands in the railway belt and the Peace River block to British Columbia, these were among the subjects treated by Premier Mackenzie King when he fired the opening shot in his British Columbia campaign, here Friday night.

The Dominion Prime Minister, who had addressed a meeting at Calgary on the previous evening, found the theatre here crowded to more than capacity when he arrived to make his speech.

It was Mr. King's entry to the ninth province of Canada in which he has spoken during the present campaign. He has now addressed audiences in the far eastern province of Prince Edward Island, and in all those provinces lying between it and the Pacific coast.

"I challenge Mr. Bennett to tell the country what the Conservative party has done for labor in all the time it has been in office," asserted the Prime Minister from the platform.

Mr. Bennett had been talking a good deal about labor, said Mr. King, "let him reveal the record." He was quite ready to tell the country the record of the Liberal party in regard to labor, said Mr. King. It was a Liberal Government which had established the Department of Labor.

LIBERAL PROGRESS.

It was a Liberal Government that had put through the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was, declared the Prime Minister, a Liberal Government which had seen to it that the employees of the old Grand Trunk Railway, who went on strike and were deprived of their pensions, had these pensions returned.

Many other accomplishment on behalf of labor which he claimed were due to Liberal governments were instanced by Mr. King.

The old age pensions had been introduced and passed by this Government, and, declared Mr. King, when the Old Age Pensions Bill was brought into Parliament by Dr. King, it was opposed by the Conservative party in the House of Commons. It had also, he said, been thrown out by a Senate in which the Conservatives had a majority.

Speaking for himself, said Mr. King, labor questions had always been his chief interest, and he expected they would be throughout his life.

Mr. King dealt directly with unemployment. He said that an order-in-council passed on October 7, 1921, by the Conservative Government, "affirms that unemployment relief always has been and must necessarily continue to be primarily a municipal responsibility and in the second instance the responsibility of the province, and that the causes created by such a condition, being beyond the control of local or national power, provincial and federal governments should assist the municipal authorities."

This was the view held by the previous Government and it was, he thought, the correct view.

But once more Mr. King emphasized the statement that, if a province applied for help and stated that conditions were too bad for it to cope with, the federal Government stood ready to assist. Surely, said the Prime Minister, that was a reasonable offer.

OVERFLOW MEETING.

An overflow meeting was necessary to accommodate those who came to hear Premier King in his first British Columbia speech. On the platform with the Prime Minister were Hon. Ian Mackenzie, the newest member of Premier King's Cabinet, who holds the portfolio of immigration and Indian affairs; T. D. Pattulo, leader of the Liberal Opposition in British Columbia; Senator J. H. King, and D. D. McLean, Liberal candidate in the constituency of West Kootenay.

Mr. Pattulo extended a most hearty welcome from British Columbia to the Prime Minister. Prediction that the province of British Columbia would have a Liberal Government headed by Mr. Pattullo after the next election was made by Premier King.

He paid a tribute to Captain Mackenzie's record in war and peace, and he referred to the appointment of Dr. King to the Senate.

"But Dr. King need not think he is retiring," remarked the Prime Minister. "What he has done is to take over the leadership of the British Columbia members of the Senate.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

Return of the natural resources to the western provinces was touched on by Mr. King. He referred more particularly to the return of lands in the railway belt and the river block to British Columbia. For years, he said, the fact that these lands had been withheld constituted a grievance of the Pacific coast province against the Dominion. But the present Government, he declared, had solved the problem, and the lands had been returned.

And not only were the lands returned, but the Dominion Government had undertaken to continue the annual subsidy of $100,000 to British Columbia. Mr. King also told of the successful culmination of negotiations for return of the resources to the Prairie Provinces, and the way in which claims of the Maritime Provinces had been met. He claimed that the federal Government had acted generously, and he said that he understood Premier Tolmie had said so.

"I mention this thing," added Mr. King, "because some of you have heard that I said I wouldn't give a five-cent piece to any Tory Government." There was a laugh. "I can assure you," continued Mr. King with a smile, "that I have no great love for any Tory Government. But in all business which our Government has had with any of the provinces, we have never stopped to ask if the provincial Government was Liberal, Conservative or Progressive.

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D 17185

The Ottawa Citizen July 7, 1930.

Will Fight For Equalization of Freight Rates

Premier King Declares Liberal Govt. Will Continue Campaign Until It Becomes Accomplished Fact

(Canadian Press.)

CHILLIWACK, B.C., July 6. — The Liberal government intends "to keep up the fight for equalization of freight rates until it becomes an accomplished fact," so asserted Premier Mackenzie King, before a huge audience here last night.

Mr. King said that he would not discuss the mountain differential and equalization of freight rates at any length, because this question was now before the government in the form of a reference to the Privy Council. It was an important question and one which required attention.

The meeting which the Prime Minister addressed here, was possibly the largest of his entire tour thus far.

From a platform in an open square, in the center of the town, Mr. King looked down on the crowd, a sea of faces under strings of electric lights.

A clear distinction between Conservatives and Liberals on the question of Canada's national status was drawn by the Prime Minister. The people of Canada, he insisted, must determine at the coming election, whether they were going to send to the Imperial conference those men who believed in and worked for the view that Canada was a nation, or those men who had ridiculed the efforts of the government in this respect. The Conservatives, he declared, had opposed the government when it opened legations in "Washington, Paris and Tokio."

Unemployment, return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces, the budget and Canada's representation at the Imperial conference, were all touched on by Mr. King. He asserted that the government might have continued in office for a year and a half longer, but, he said, when the Conservatives began to make the budget a matter of political controversy, it became essential that the people should decide the issue. The government must have the verdict of the Canadian people on its fiscal policy before it went to the Imperial Conference. The attitude of Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was referred to by Mr. King as "bargaining with a stick of dynamite in your hand." This remark aroused laughter.

Believes in Goodwill.

Mr. King said this was not the attitude of his government. He believed that goodwill and friendliness were better in trade negotiations with the Mother Country.

At the start of last night's meeting, Mayor C. A. Barker, on behalf of the people of Chilliwack, voiced a welcome and then a little girl presented Mr. King with a beautiful bouquet of red roses.

The Prime Minister was introduced as "an Empire statesman, and Canada's representative at the Imperial Conference this fall."

The first word of Mr. King was one of appreciation of the immense gathering and of the hearty welcome which had been accorded him. He then referred to the fact that Canada had just celebrated her 63rd anniversary.

"I believe," said the Prime Minister, "that we are going to have a splendid representation from British Columbia in the next Parliament." He paid a tribute to the work done by Mr. McGeer on behalf of the province of British Columbia, and also to Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of immigration and Indian affairs, who occupied a seat on the platform.

"We have tried, whenever there was a grievance, to go to the root of the grievance and remove it," declared Mr. King, in discussing the relations of his government and the provinces. He spoke of the return of the lands in the railway belt and the Peace River block to British Columbia, as well as the return of natural resources to the Prairie Provinces. The Dominion government had not inquired as to the political complexion of any of the provincial governments in returning these resources. It had treated them all with justice and generosity, no matter whether they were "Liberal, Progressive or Conservative."

"We have long since passed the time when the home market will absorb our surplus products," said Mr. King. Canada must have world markets and it was the aim of the government to secure them.

He went on to review the records of the government in the realm of finance. During the eight and a half years of office during which his government had administered the affairs of Canada, there had been surpluses in seven years, he said.

In the last five years $118,000,000 had been remitted in taxation to the people of Canada.

The income tax had been reduced, the sales tax had been cut down to one per cent. and the "nuisance taxes" had been almost completely done away with.

In closing his speech, the Prime Minister predicted that the passing of the budget would mark a new era in the matter of trade within the British Empire. He called upon his listeners to remember that they had a great heritage which was given only to those who were members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17186

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 7, 1930.

LIBERAL CHIEF SAYS GOV'T WILL MAINTAIN FIGHT

Tells B.C. Audience Wants Equalization of Freight Rates.

REMARKS LIMITED ON THIS SUBJECT

Matter Being Discussed In a Reference To Privy Council.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

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Mr. King said that he would not discuss the mountain differential and equalization of freight rates at any length, because this question was now before the Government in the form of a reference to the Privy Council. It was an important question and one which required attention.

Largest of Tour.

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From a platform in an open square, in the centre of the town, Mr. King looked down on the crowd.

A clear distinction between Conservatives and Liberals on the question of Canada's national status was drawn by the Prime Minister. The people of Canada, he insisted, must determine at the coming election, whether they were going to send to the Imperial Conference those men who believed in and worked for the view that Canada was a nation, or those men who had ridiculed the efforts of the Government in this respect. The Conservatives, he declared, had opposed the Government when it opened legations in "Washington, Paris and Tokyo."

Touches Many Subjects.

Unemployment, return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces, the budget and Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference, were all touched on by Mr. King. He asserted that the Government might have continued in office for a year and a half longer. But, he said, when the Conservatives began to make the budget a matter of political controversy, it became essential that the people should decide the issue. The Government must have the verdict of the Canadian people on its fiscal policy before it went to the Imperial Conference. The attitude of Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, was referred to by Mr. King as "bargaining with a stick of dynamite in your hand." This remark aroused laughter.

Mr. King said this was not the attitude of his Government. He believed that good will and friendliness was better in trade negotiations with the Mother Country.

At the start of last night's meeting, Mayor C. A. Barker, on behalf of the people of Chilliwack, voiced a welcome, and then a little girl presented Mr. King with a beautiful bouquet of red roses.

The first speaker called to address the gathering was G. G. McGeer, K.C., Liberal candidate in Fraser Valley.

Mr. McGeer said he proposed to go to Ottawa and make a real fight on the floor of the House of Commons to procure lower freight rates. British Columbia had fought for many years to obtain equal treatment with the rest of Canada, said Mr. McGeer, but, as yet, this equality was yet to be arrived at in the matter of freight rates. There was no reason why a car of grain from the Prairies, destined for Japan, should pay a lower rate than the same car destined for the Fraser Valley.

Take Fight to Ottawa.

He proposed to carry the fight on to the floor of Parliament, said Mr. McGeer and if opposition to equalization of freight rates continued, he would obstruct the business of "Parliament until justice was done," and, added Mr. McGeer, he felt that he would have the support of the man who was sympathetic to minorities, the Prime Minister.

Mr. McGeer said another thing which he proposed to demand, was extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. His complaint against Mr. Barber, ex-Member for Fraser Valley, as well as against other Conservative members for British Columbia, was that they had not fought for equalization of freight rates.

The speaker devoted some time to discussion of the Budget.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, was trying to belittle the Budget by calling it a thing of "cut flowers and cast-iron pipe," he said.

He quoted statements by Rt. Hon. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, and Lord Melchett, expressing appreciation and approval of the Budget.

Mr. Bennett was talking about "blasting his way to trade," but that was not the way to develop trade with Great Britain, said Mr. McGeer. You could not tell the people of Great Britain what they should do because the British people had acquired a habit of not taking such advice.

To Represent Canada.

The Prime Minister was introduced as "an Empire statesman, and Canada's representative at the Imperial Conference this Fall."

The first word of Mr. King was one of appreciation of the immense gathering and of the hearty welcome which had been accorded him. He then referred to the fact that Canada had just celebrated her 63rd anniversary.

"I believe," said the Prime Minister, "that we are going to have a splendid representation from British Columbia in the next Parliament." He paid a tribute to the work done by Mr. McGeer on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, and also to Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Immigration and Indian Affairs, who occupied a seat on the platform.

"We have tried, whenever there was a grievance, to go to the root of the grievance and remove it," declared Mr. King in discussing the relations of his Government and the province. He spoke of the return of the lands in the railway belt and the Peace River block to British Columbia, as well as the return of natural resources to the Prairie Provinces. The Dominion Government had not enquired as to the political complexion of any of the provincial Governments in returning these resources. It had treated them all with justice and generosity, no matter whether they were, "Liberal, Progressive or Conservative."

Need World Markets.

"We have long since passed the time when the home market will absorb our surplus products," said Mr. King. Canada must have world markets and it was the aim of the Government to secure them.

He went on to review the records of the Government in the realm of finance. During the eight and a half years of office in which his Government had administered the affairs of Canada, there had been surpluses in seven years, he said.

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D 17187

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Daily Star, July 7, 1930.

LIBERALS TO FIGHT TO EQUALIZE RATES

Premier King in B.C. Emphasizes Freight Problem

IS BEFORE CABINET

Distinction Drawn Between Parties on Autonomy Issue

CHILLIWACK, B.C., July 7—(C.P.)—The Liberal Government intends "to keep up the fight for equalization of freight rates until it becomes an accomplished fact," so asserted Premier Mackenzie King, before a huge audience here Saturday night.

Mr. King said that he would not discuss the mountain differential and equalization of freight rates at any length, because this question was now before the Government in the form of a reference to the Privy Council. It was an important question and one which required attention.

The meeting which the Prime Minister addressed here, was possibly the largest of his entire tour thus far. From a platform in an open square, in the centre of the town, Mr. King looked down on the crowd, a sea of faces under strings of electric lights. The platform was draped with flags and decorated with flowers. Two electric flood lights shone upon it, throwing the faces and figures of the speakers into clear view.

Amplifiers carried Mr. King's voice as well as the voice of G. G. McGeer, Liberal candidate in the constituency of Fraser Valley, to the edge of the crowd. The same medium permitted another meeting in a building to hear the speech.

AUTONOMY ISSUE.

A clear distinction between Conservatives and Liberals on the question of Canada's national status was drawn by the Prime Minister. The people of Canada, he insisted, must determine at the coming election, whether they are going to send to the Imperial Conference those men who believed in and worked for the view that Canada was a nation, or those men who had ridiculed the efforts of the Government in this respect. The Conservatives, he declared, had opposed the Government when it opened legations in "Washington, Paris and Tokio."

Unemployment, return of the natural resources to the western provinces, the budget and Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference were all touched on by Mr. King. He asserted that the Government might have continued in office for a year and a half longer, but, he said, when the Conservatives began to make the budget a matter of political controversy, it became essential that the people should decide the issue. The Government must have the verdict of the Canadian people on its fiscal policy before it went to the Imperial Conference. The attitude of Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was referred to by Mr. King as "bargaining with a stick of dynamite in your hand." This remark aroused laughter.

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ATTITUDE ON LABOR.

REVELSTOKE, B.C., July 7.—(C. P.)—The record of the Government and the Liberal party on labor questions, the position of the present federal administration on unemployment, the return of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces and of the lands in the Railway belt and the Peace River block to British Columbia, these are among the subjects treated by Premier Mackenzie King when he fired the opening shot in his British Columbia campaign, here Friday night.

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"I challenge Mr. Bennett to tell the country what the Conservative party has done for labor in all the time it has been in office," asserted the Prime Minister from the platform.

Mr. Bennett had been talking a good deal about labor, said Mr. King, "let him reveal the record." He was quite ready to tell the country of the Liberal party in regard to labor, said Mr. King. It was a Liberal Government which had established the Department of Labor.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17188

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Globe, July 7, 1930.

EQUAL FREIGHT RATES IS LIBERAL POLICY, PREMIER DECLARES

Says Bennett's Trade Plan Is "Bargaining With Dynamite"

HUGE MEETING AT COAST

(By RAY BROWN.)
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

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Sea of Faces.

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Bargaining With Dynamite.

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Mr. McGeer said he proposed to go to Ottawa and make a real fight on the floor of the House of Commons to procure lower freight rates. British Columbia had fought for many years to obtain equal treatment with the rest of Canada, said Mr. McGeer, but, as yet, this equality was yet to be arrived at in the matter of freight rates. There was no reason why a car of grain from the prairies destined for Japan should pay a lower rate than the same car destined for the Fraser Valley.

Would Obstruct Parliament.

He proposed to carry the fight on to the floor of Parliament, said Mr. McGeer, and if opposition to equalization of freight rates continued he would obstruct the business of Parliament "until justice was done," and, added Mr. McGeer, he felt that he would have the support of the man who was sympathetic to minorities, the Prime Minister.

Mr. McGeer said another thing which he proposed to demand was extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. His complaint against Mr. Barber, ex-member for Fraser Valley, as well as against other Conservative members for British Columbia, was that they had not fought for equalization of freight rates.

The Prime Minister was introduced as "an Empire statesman, and Canada's representative at the Imperial Conference this fall."

The first word of Mr. King was one of appreciation of the immense gathering and of the hearty welcome which had been accorded him. He then referred to the fact that Canada had just celebrated her sixty-third anniversary.

"I believe," said the Prime Minister, "that we are going to have a splendid representation from British Columbia in the next Parliament." He paid a tribute to the work done by Mr. McGeer on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, and also to Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Immigration and Indian Affairs, who occupied a seat on the platform.

Removes Grievances.

"We have tried, whenever there was a grievance, to go to the root of the grievance and remove it," declared Mr. King in discussing the relations of his Government and the Provinces. He spoke of the return of the lands in the railway belt and the Peace River block to British Columbia, as well as the return of natural resources to the Prairie Provinces. The Dominion Government had not inquired as to the political complexion of any of the Provincial Governments in returning these re-

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Toronto Globe, July 7, 1930.

sources. It had treated them all with justice and generosity, no matter whether they were "Liberal-Progressive or Conservative."

"We have long since passed the time when the home market will absorb our surplus products," said Mr. King. Canada must have world markets and it was the aim of the Government to secure them.

He went on to review the records of the Government in the realm of finance. During the eight and a half years of office during which his Government had administered the affairs of Canada there had been surpluses in seven years, he said.

In the last five years $118,000,000 had been remitted in taxation to the people of Canada.

Tax Reduction.

The income tax had been reduced, the sales tax had been cut down to 1 per cent., and the "nuisance taxes" had been almost completely done away with.

In closing his speech the Prime Minister predicted that the passing of the Budget would mark a new era in the matter of trade within the British Empire. He called upon his listeners to remember that they had a great heritage, which was given only to those who were members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

At Revelstoke.

Revelstoke, B.C., July 6.—The record of the Government and the Liberal Party on labor questions, the position of the present Federal Administration on unemployment, the return of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces and of the lands in the railway belt and the Peace River block to British Columbia. These were among the subjects treated by Premier Mackenzie King when he fired the opening shot in his British Columbia campaign, here, last night. The Dominion Prime Minister, who had addressed a meeting at Calgary on the previous evening, found the theatre here crowded to more than capacity, with an overflow meeting waiting for him when he arrived to make his speech. The speech contained a challenge to Hon. R. B. Bennett, Concervative Leader.

"I challenge Mr. Bennett to tell the country what the Concervative Party has done for labor in all the time it has been in office," asserted the Prime Minister from the platform here. Mr. Bennett had been talking a good deal about labor, said Mr. King. "Let him reveal the record." He was quite ready to tell the country the record of the Liberal Party in regard to labor, said Mr. King. It was a Liberal Government which had established the Department of Labor.

Record of Liberals.

It was a Liberal Government that had put through the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act. It was, declared the Prime Minister, a Liberal Government which had seen to it that the employees of the old Grand Trunk Railway who went on strike and were deprived of their pensions, had these pensions returned.

Many other accomplishments on the behalf of labor which he claimed were due to Liberal Governments were instanced by Mr. King.

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The old-age pensions had been introduced and passed by this Government, and, declared Mr. King, when the Old-Age Pensions Bill was brought into Parliament by Dr. King, it was opposed by the Conservative Party in the House of Commons. It had also, he said, been thrown out by a Senate in which the Conservatives had a majority.

Speaking for himself, said Mr. King, labor questions had always been his chief interest, and he expected they would be throughout his life.

Unemployment Problems.

Mr. King dealt directly with unemployment. He said that an Order-in-Council passed on Oct. 7, 1921, by the Conservative Government "affirms that

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The Toronto Mail and Empire July 7, 1930.

EQUALIZED FREIGHTS ENDORSED BY PREMIER

Mackenzie King Gives Pledge to Fight for Realization.

CHILLIWACK SPEECH

Conservative Leader's Trade Policy Comes in for Criticism.

By RAY BROWN.
Canadian Press Staff Writer.

Chilliwack, B.C., July 6.—The Liberal Government intends "to keep up the fight for equalization of freight rates until it becomes an accomplished fact," so asserted Premier Mackenzie King, before a huge audience here last night.

Mr. King said that he would not discuss the mountain differential and equalization of freight rates at any length because this question was now before the Government in the form of a reference to the Privy Council. It was an important question and one which required attention.

The meeting which the Prime Minister addressed here, was possibly the largest of his entire tour thus far.

From a platform in an open square, in the centre of the town, Mr. King looked down on the crowd, a sea of faces under strings of electric lights. The platform was draped with flags and decorated with flowers. Two electric flood lights shone upon it, throwing the faces and figures of the speakers into clear view.

Amplifiers carried Mr. King's voice as well as the voice of G. G. McGeer, Liberal candidate in the constituency of Fraser Valley, to the edge of the crowd. The same medium permitted another meeting in a building to hear the speech.

A clear distinction between Conservatives and Liberals on the question of Canada's national status was drawn by the Prime Minister. The people of Canada, he insisted, must determine at the coming election, whether they were going to send to the Imperial Conference those men who believed in and worked for the view that Canada was a nation or those men who had ridiculed the efforts of the Government in this respect. The Conservatives, he declared, had opposed the Government when it opened legations in "Washington, Paris and Tokio."

Unemployment and Resources.

Unemployment, return of the natural resources to the western provinces, the budget and Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference, were all touched on by Mr. King. He asserted that the Government might have continued in office for a year and a half longer, but, he said, when the Conservatives began to make the budget a matter of political controversy, it became essential that the people should decide the issue. The Government must have the verdict of the Canadian people on its fiscal policy before it went to the Imperial Conference. The attitude of Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was referred to by Mr. King as "bargaining with a stick of dynamite in your hand." This remark aroused laughter.

Mr. King said this was not the attitude of his Government. He believed that goodwill and friendliness was better in trade negotiations with the mother country.

At the start of last night's meeting, Mayor C. A. Barker, on behalf of the people of Chilliwack, voiced a welcome and then a little girl presented Mr. King with a beautiful bouquet of red roses.

The first speaker called to address the gathering was G. G. McGeer, K.C., Liberal candidate in Fraser Valley.

Mr. McGeer said he proposed to go to Ottawa and make a real fight on the floor of the House of Commons to procure lower freight rates. British Columbia had fought for many years to obtain equal treatment with the rest of Canada, said Mr. McGeer, but, as yet, this equality was yet to be arrived at in the matter of freight rates. There was no reason why a car of grain from the prairies destined for Japan should pay a lower rate than the same car destined for the Fraser Valley.

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Vancouver Sun July 7, 1930

HUGE THRONG GREETS MACKENZIE KING AT CHILLIWACK MEETING

G. G. McGeer Voices Imperative Demand For Equalization

STAND ENDORSED BY THE PREMIER

By C. NORMAN SENIOR,
Sun Staff Correspondent.

CHILLIWACK, July 7.—"I do not think I have ever before addressed so many of my fellow citizens at one time," exclaimed Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, as he gazed out over a sea of 7,000 faces at the monster demonstration staged in the Prime Minister's honor here Saturday night.

An entire city block filled with chairs and benches provided seats for 5000. Another 2000 stood along the sidewalks on both sides. Flood lights and amplifiers enabled all to see and hear.

Between 200 and 3000 out of sight of the platform listened in rapt attention in the seats of parked motor cars and in the school auditorium as the Premier's words were spread throughout the city by amplifiers on every street corner.

Chilliwack has a population of 2500. Four times that number assembled to do honor to the Prime Minister of Canada at a meeting added to his itinerary as an after thought. They came from every city and town, every hamlet and almost every farm in the wide and fertile Fraser Valley. Skeptics scoffed at the elaborate preparations, but the seating arrangements were only half adequate.

WELCOMED BY McGEER

It was the second time a Prime Minister of Canada has spoken in Chilliwack. The Premier's special cars were uncoupled from the transcontinental train at Agassiz at 7:30 p.m. A big crowd thronged the platform as Premier King and Hon. Ian Mackenzie stepped from the train and were welcomed by G. G. McGeer, K.C., the candidate; E. D. Barrow and other leading citizens of the Fraser Valley constituency.

A band and a caravan of cars escorted the Prime Minister via the Rosedale ferry to the platform where 7000 wildly cheering men and women gave him a welcome of unsurpassable warmth.

The Premier, Hon. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. McGeer were piped to the platform by Sergt.-Major Ross of Mission, and were extended a cordial civic welcome by Mayor C. A. Barber. J. B. Miller of Mission presided.

Inspired by the enthusiasm of the great throng and by a magnificent tribute paid him by Mr. McGeer in his opening speech, the Premier responded with one of the most eloquent addresses of his tour.

EQUALIZATION PROBLEM

From the standpoint of the farmers of the Fraser Valley the outstanding utterances were those of Mr. McGeer and the prime minister on the local issue of supreme importance, the granting of equalized freight rates.

With a degree of independence that appeared to border on daring, Mr. McGeer, amid thunders of applause, told the Premier in plain language that his one object above all others in seeking election was to carry his fight for equality in transportaton services and costs to the floor of parliament. The Premier's response evoked even higher demonstrations of enthusiasm.

"We have made considerable reduction in freight rates," said Mr. King. "We are not finished yet. I want Mr. McGeer at Ottawa to help complete that work.

"Equalization of rates is laid down as the policy of the Liberal party. We intend to keep up the work until equalization is an accomplished fact."

Mr. McGeer's remarks which evoked this declaration from the head of the government were bold and to the point.

WHY NO SETTLEMENT

"I want a seat in parliament to finish that freight rates case," he declared.

"For a quarter of a century British Columbia has struggled for equalization. Both national railways are bound to serve the Dominion so that no part gets more advantage than another.

"Why has that case not been settled? Because when the Mackenzie King Government in its historic order-in-council declared for equalization, British Columbia's right to share the fruits of that declaration was faced with the bitterest hostility, not only from the railways but from every province and city from Manitoba east.

"Mr. Meighen, the leader of the Conservative party, supported that opposition in parliament and British Columbia sent to Ottawa an almost solid representation of members supporting Mr. Meighen.

"If we want that issue settled, we must send men to Ottawa who will place the interests of British Columbia before party.

"If I am elected and this issue is not settled, I will use the only weapon of minorities. I will obstruct the business of parliament until justice is done.

"In this I know I have the sympathy of our Liberal Prime Minister on my side, for he is the friend of minorities and the exponent of justice to all.

"I have only one thing against my opponent, Mr. H. J. Barber, that he, the same as our other Conservative members, did not fight for British Columbia, did not support the Prime Minister's equalization policy against the opposition of the rest of Canada."

EMPIRE CONFERENCE NEED

Speaking of the national issues Mr. McGeer said that Canada should send Premier King to the Empire Trade Conference because of his proven success as a conciliator of conflicting interests.

The culminating achievement was to be found in his invitation to the Empire to attend the 1930 Economic Conference and the Empire budget which had laid the foundations for its deliberations.

Premier King announced that he had himself urged Mr. McGeer to be a candidate in this election. He exhibited a document which he said was an economic and political survey of British Columbia written for him by Mr. McGeer in February, 1929.

"No finer statement of the position of this province and of the principles that should govern it has ever been made," he declared. "I thank him for the guidance it has given me. I want him in Ottawa to help me maintain and carry out those principles. If he makes a little trouble in parliament you can leave that to me."

NEW NATIONAL STATUS

Unity, autonomy, equality and goodwill were again the underlying theme that bound together the many phases of government responsibility discussed by Premier King.

The autonomy had been given the Provinces, bringing harmony into Dominion affairs, he likened to the autonomy and equality acquired by the nations of the Empire and the improved spirit of co-operation that bound the Empire together.

Indications of the new national status was the appointment by Canada of her own ministers to countries with which the Dominion had important trading relations.

"Did we not do right to appoint our own minister to Japan," he asked, "to take a share in developing the Oriental trade? Yet the opposition fought and ridiculed that appointment. Was that the 'Canada first' policy of which Mr. Bennett speaks today?"

Canada had passed the stage where the home market could absorb the tremendous production of her natural resources. The Government's policy, therefore, had been to place these industries in a position to hold their own in competition with the world.

Reduction in the cost of implements of production, in which he included automobiles and motor trucks, under modern conditions, was one important step which the Conservatives had bitterly opposed. Yet the implement and automobile industries had not been ruined, as they predicted, and British Columbia was peculiarly able to appreciate what the reduction had meant to agriculture, mining, lumbering and fishing industries.

The trade treaties and the enlargement of the trade commissionership service were other steps to find markets for Canada's increased productivity. The trade commissoner personnel had been doubled and the countries covered by the service increased from 22 to 33, he said.

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RESULTS OF TRADE POLICY

In Canada's Pacific trade the results could be observed with special force, he reminded his British Columbia audience.

He quoted statistics, comparing our exports with the fololwing countries in the years of 1922 and 1929:

Australia, $10,000,000 and $19,000,000.
New Zealand, $4,000,000 and $17,000,000.
South Africa, $3,000,000 and $12,000,000.
China, $2,000,000 and $24,000,000.
Japan, $4,000,000 and $42,000,000.
British India, $1,500,000 and $12,000,000.

Our imports from these countries had also increased, but were small in comparison with the exports.

He gave the following figures of imports last year: Australia, $3,400,000; South Africa, $280,000; China, $3,000,000; Japan, $13,000,000.

As a great exporting country, Canada quickly felt the effect of outside depression. As an instance, our present unemployment, confined largely to Western Canada, was the direct result of a small crop and failure to sell it.

"We have seen in the local and temporary unemployment, what would happen if we were cease to export our surplus products," he said with pointed reference to Mr. Bennett's policy. "We should have a serious depression."

Refusal of other countries, United States and several European countries to buy our products had necessitated seeking a market elsewhere. That was the object of the Dunning budget. It had transferred $200,000,000 of Canada's foreign purchases from the United States to Great Britain.

Britain was chosen because it was the Mother Country and because it had always bought more from Canada than Canada had bought in return. When Conservatives accused the Liberals of stealing their clothes he asked when the Conservative party had ever increased the British preference.

PANAMA CANAL EFFECT

With the opening of the Panama Canal the Premier pointed out that the British preference had a new significance in the West, particularly as British products to receive the preference had to enter through Canadian ports.

And now with the Empire Conference coming up, the issue was who should go to that conference to represent Canada and to turn Canada's account the budget gesture of goodwill to our chief and most important market.

Mr. Bennett had insisted there should be an election to determine Canada's representation, but he had dropped all mention of that subject in the campaign.

Mr. King predicted that if the Empire Preference proposals in the Dunning budget were repudiated by the Canadian people it would be many years before Canada could regain the lost goodwill in the Empire markets.

He pointed out also that by making the proposals it had made, Canada had taken a policy that was adaptable to the policy of any government that Britain might have, Labor, Liberal or Conservative, for while they differed in method they all had a common wish to further Empire trade. Any attempt by Canada to dictate the fiscal policy of a sister unit of the Empire could only be disruptive, he asserted.

REACHES VICTORIA

VICTORIA, July 7.—Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Colonization, passed through Vancouver late Sunday night on their way to Victoria, where the premier speaks this evening. They will arrive in Vancouver again Tuesday morning for their big meeting in the Arena that night.

Sunday the premier spent resting at Chilliwack. About midday the party motored to the Sutors' cottage at Cultus Lake for luncheon.

Late in the afternoon the Prime Minister and his suite drove to Harrison Springs Hotel for dinner before taking the train at 8:30 p.m. for the coast.

It was Mr. King's first visit to the agricultural region of the Fraser Valley, and he expressed himself enraptured with its beauty and the evidence of the well-being of its inhabitants.

Coming into Vancouvr his train was delayed by a fire at Harrison Mills.

The SS. Princess Elizabeth was held for half an hour because of the delay.

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Vancouver Daily Province July 7/30

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Premier King Promises Freight Rate Equalization

"There Is Much More to Be Done," He Says at Chilliwack.

Declares G. G. McGeer Is Needed at Ottawa to Win Battle.

CHILLIWACK, July 7.—Equalization of freight rates as the determined goal of the Liberal government was definitely promised by Premier W. L. Mackenzie King in an address before nearly 2000 electors at an open-air meeting here Saturday night.

"We have done much in this direction," he told the gathering, "but there is much more to be done."

Declaring that the matter was one of importance and was at present before the government in the form of a reference to the Privy Council, the Prime Minister promised "that the Liberal government will keep up the fight for equalization of freight rates until it becomes an accomplished fact."

He told his audience, which he said was the largest open-air meeting of his entire tour to date, that he would like to say more on the subject which has been commanding much of his attention, but declared he was in a difficult position in this respect.

"This matter," he added, "is at present sub judice, and tonight I am unable to say many things that might be of interest to you."

He referred to the position taken by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, on trade negotiations with the Mother Country "as bargaining with a stick of dynamite in your hands."

He said that the reason for calling the election a year and a half before the government was required so to do lay in the fact that the Conservatives made a political issue out of the budget. It therefore became essential that the voice of the people on the government's fiscal proposals should be obtained.

Return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces and of the lands in the railway belt and the Peace River Block to British Columbia were referred to by the Prime Minister. Not only were these lands being returned, he asserted, but the government had agreed in each case to continue the large subsidies, running into millions of dollars.

Mr. King dealt with trade matters and emphasized the importance of retaining the British market for Canadian wheat. He quoted figures to support the contention that Canada's foreign trade had expanded greatly under the present administration.

FINANCES REVIEWED.

"We have long since passed the time when the home market will absorb our surplus products," said Mr. King. Canada must have world markets and it was the effort of the government to secure them.

He went on to review the records of the government in the realm of finance.

During the eight and a half years of office during which his government had administered the affairs of Canada, there had been surpluses in seven years, he said. In the last five years $118,000,000 had been remitted in taxation to the people of Canada.

The income tax had been reduced, the sales tax had been cut down to 1 per cent. and the "nuisance taxes" had been almost completely done away with.

Urging the election of Mr. G. G. McGeer, K. C., Liberal candidate for the seat, the Prime Minister said the matter was one to which the Vancouver lawyer had given much of his time, and suggested that the people of Fraser Valley could be assured that Mr. McGeer, if sent to Ottawa, would not rest until something definite was accomplished.

"We need him there," Mr. King told the big open-air meeting; "we have been doing our best, but with him we could do even more—let's have him!"

That there is no reason why a car of grain from the prairies, destined for Japan, should pay a lower rate than a car from the same point to the Fraser Valley, was one of Mr. McGeer's opening shots.

"I'll make a real fight at Ottawa for equalization," he declared. "British Columbia needs lower freight rates and British Columbia needs men in the House to fight for the reduction."

"Send me as your representative to Ottawa and I'll obstruct the business of Parliament until justice is done," he declared, amidst uproarious laughter and applause. "Opposition," he added, "must be overcome and victory will be the outcome of B. C.'s fight of many years to obtain similar treatment for the remainder of Canada."

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Complaining that Mr. H. J. Barber, Conservative member for Fraser Valley in the last House, had not put up a fight in British Columbia's interests in the matter, the Liberal candidate said that the Conservative members in general from this province had also failed in this respect.

"They have not fought for equalization of freight rates," he declared, "and British Columbia knows that equalization must come."

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Victoria Daily Times July 7/30

Premier King Arrives For Speech In City To-night

"Amazing Meeting" At Chilliwack Stirs Liberal Enthusiasm

Whole Fraser Valley Turns Out to Set Record for Political Gatherings in B.C. With Audience of 7,000 Covering a Square City Block; Prime Minister To Be Chief Speaker at Royal Victoria Theatre Meeting Here To-night, Which Will Be Broadcast Over CFCT.

Premier King's speech at the Royal Victoria Theatre to-night will be broadcast over CFCT starting about 8 o'clock.

Smiling and enthusiastic over what he termed the "most amazing" meeting of his campaign, Premier Mackenzie King arrived on the boat from Vancouver this morning to speak to-night at the public meeting at the Royal Victoria Theatre.

The "most amazing" meeting, he explained, was that at Chilliwack Saturday night, when he spoke to more than 7,000 persons. The gathering covered an entire city block, which, with seats and a platform, had been converted into an open air arena. The four streets surrounding were lined with crowds standing and seated in their automobiles. Floodlights illuminated the area and amplifiers carried the voices to every part of the square.

"Not only was it the biggest meeting of the Premier's tour in the west so far, but seems to have been the greatest public meeting there is record of in British Columbia," said one of the members of the newspaper party accompanying the Premier. "Chilliwack is a place of about only 2,000 persons, but the whole Fraser Valley turned out to great and hear Premier King. It was amazing to the members of the party from the east as indicating the unexpectedly strong swing toward the government on the part of a constituency that has been Conservative."

WELCOMED BY LEADER HERE

After he arose this morning, the Premier spent an hour in the lounge room of the boat meeting local Liberal leaders and discussing with them the satisfactory results of his tour so far and local plans.

Among those who greeted the Premier on the boat were: William Kinsman, president of the Victoria Liberal Association; A. D. MacFarlane, K.C., president of the Laurier Club; David Ramsay of the Nanaimo Liberal Association; Stuart Henderson, Liberal candidate in Victoria; Carew Martin, E. E. Heath, Col. Tooley, John V. Johnson and W. M. Ivel. Capt. R. W. McMurray, marine superintendent of the C.P.R., escorted the Premier along the walk to Beleville Street, and explained to him the shipping expansion here. The Premier stopped to admire and speak of the architecture of the Empress Hotel, with its addition, and the sweep of the Causeway.

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SEES WATERFRONT

E. E. Heath took the Premier, accompanied by Mr. Henderson, on a motor drive around the waterfront. After that he went to the Empress Hotel, where there was a stream of callers.

OTHERS WITH HIM

Accompanying the Premier to Victoria were Senator J. H. King and Mrs. King and the Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Liberal candidate in Vancouver Centre.

The Premier will be the chief speaker at to-night's meeting, at which Mr. Henderson, C. H. O'Halloran and T. D. Pattullo will be introduced.

HELD UP BY HARRISON FIRE

The Premier said that as he had to rush from the train to the boat at Vancouver last evening, he did not have a chance to meet many there. He explained that fire at Harrison mills, which destroyed the station and other buildings, held up the train on which he and his party were traveling from Chilliwack to Vancouver. A number of trains were blocked there by the fire, but at last the train on which the Premier was traveling was able to proceed slowly through the fire area, which extended for some hundreds of yards, and proceed to Vancouver. At the time the train went through, he said, the fire had burned down considerably, but there were still flames and embers over a large area.

HAD QUIET SUNDAY

A restful Sunday was spent by the Prime Minister in company with G. G. McGeer, K.C., Liberal candidate in the constituency of Fraser Valley. Mr. King first attended church in Chilliwack and then drove over to the Lake Cultus for lunch. There he spent most of the afternoon, meeting a few friends and strolling around the shores of the lake. For dinner, the Prime Minister and members of his party went into Harrison Hot Springs. He returned to Agassiz early in the evening to board the train for Vancouver.

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Victoria Daily Times July 7/32

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CHILLIWACK VOTERS HEAR THE PREMIER

Mr. King Says Government Will Work For Freight Rate Equalization

B.C. Will Send Strong Delegation to New Commons, He Says

By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

Chilliwack, B.C., July 7.—From an open air platform erected on the main street of Chilliwack, Premier King Saturday night addressed one of the greatest gatherings of his entire election campaign tour thus far. The scene from the platform where the Prime Minister stood to discuss the great issues of the election was an impressive one. Electric lights had been strung across the street, while floodlights were directed at the platform. From his place on the flag and flower-decorated stand, the Prime Minister looked down on thousands of upturned faces. Welcoming banners and flags greeted his eyes.

TWO OVERFLOW MEETINGS

The Prime Minister's words were carried to the edge of the crowd and far beyond through a system of amplifiers which had been installed. These also carried the speech of Mr. King and that delivered by G. G. McGeer, K.C., Liberal candidate in the constituency of Fraser Valley, into two other buildings where overflow meetings were held.

The great crowd accorded Mr. King a most attentive hearing, even though it was nearly 9 o'clock when the meeting started, and he spoke at length. Applause followed many of the statements he made and the arguments advanced.

FREIGHT RATES

A feature of Mr. King's speech was a brief reference to freight rates and to the attitude of the government thereon. He said he would confine his remarks to a few words on this subject for the reason that a reference on the mountain differential and equalization of rates was now before the Cabinet for consideration and no decision had yet been given. He declared however, that the government intended to keep on working for freight rate equalization until it should become an accomplished fact.

Definite issue with the Conservatives was taken by Mr. King on a number of subjects. He asked his audience if it favored sending to the Imperial Conference men who had ridiculed the idea Canada was a nation—men who had obstructed the efforts of the Liberal government to attain national status.

TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

He referred to the position taken by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, on trade negotiations with Great Britain, "As bargaining with a stick of dynamite in his hands." He said the real reason for calling the election a year and half before the government was required so do so lay in the fact that the Conservatives had made a political issue out of the budget. It therefore, had become essential that the voice of the people on the government's proposals should be obtained.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces and of the lands in the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block to British Columbia were referred to by the Prime Minister. Not only were these lands being returned, he asserted, but the government had agreed in each case to continue the large subsidies, running into millions of dollars. With a smile, Mr. King mentioned that some of those present might have heard that he would not give a five-cent piece to any Tory government. "Well, we all feel like that sometimes," he remarked. But, in returning the resources to the provinces and British Columbia, the Federal Government had not paused to ask if the provincial governments were Liberal, Conservative or Progressive. This action, involving the payment of millions, had been taken without any shade of party bias.

Mr. King dealt with trade matters and emphasized the importance of retaining the British market for Canadian wheat. He quoted figures showing Canada's foreign trade had expanded greatly under the present administration.

LIBERALS FROM B.C.

"I believe," said the Prime Minister, "that we are going to have a splendid representation from British Columbia in the next Parliament." He paid a tribute to the work by Mr. McGeer on behalf of the Province of British Columbia, and also to Hon. Ian Mackenzie, Minister of Immigration, who occupied a seat on the platform.

EQUALIZATION FIGHT

Mr. McGeer said he proposed to go to Ottawa and make a real fight on the floor of the House of Commons to procure lower freight rates. British Columbia had fought for many years to obtain equal treatment with the rest of Canada, said Mr. McGeer, but this equality was yet to be arrived at in the matter of freight rates. There was no reason why a car of grain from the prairies destined for Japan, should pay lower rate than the same car destined for the Fraser Valley.

He proposed to carry the fight on to the floor of Parliament, said Mr. McGeer.

Mr. McGeer said another thing he proposed to demand was extension of the Pacific Great Eastern Railway. His complaint against Mr. Barber, former member for Fraser Valley, as well as against other Conservative members for British Columbia, was that they had not fought for equalization of freight rates.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17197

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Calgary Albertan, July 5, 1930.

PREMIER ANSWERS LABORITE QUERIES

Mackenzie King Tells Policy on Unemployment in Talk at Victoria

TRADE AGAIN URGED

Wheat Situation and Stock Collapse Held Causes of Lack of Work

VICTORIA, B. C., July 8.—(C.P.)—The position of the Dominion Government on unemployment was set before the people of this part of Canada by Premier Mackenzie King last night. The Prime Minister was asked in a letter from the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria, to answer three questions. He was first asked if he favored a system of Dominion unemployment insurance. His answer to this, in brief, was that he favored unemployment insurance, that the Dominion Government stood ready to cooperate with the province, but that it had been declared that under the constitution, the province must institute any unemployment legislation.

Are you in favor of the prohibition of immigration to Canada until such time as those people in Canada who are willing and able to work get work, was the second question.

"My answer is yes," said Mr. King with emphasis. He added that in future the Dominion proposed to let the provinces say more and more what immigration they wanted.

The third question asked was whether or not Mr. King favored financial assistance by the Dominion to municipalities and provinces to meet unemployment situations.

NO PROVINCIAL REQUEST

Mr. King's answer was that whenever there was unemployment which the provinces could not cope with and they asked for help, the Dominion was ready to assist. "But," asserted Mr. King, "up to the present time we have not received a formal request from any province."

Platforms, floor and galleries of the Royal Victoria Theatre were crowded when Mr. King arrived to make his speech. An overflow meeting was arranged, and those unable to get into the theatre were accommodated there. The Premier spoke from a flower-decorated stage upon which sat persons prominent in the Liberal party here. His speech was preceded by very brief addresses from C. H. O'Halloran, Liberal candidate in Nanaimo, and Stuart Henderson, who is contesting the constituency of Victoria City in the Liberal interests.

TRADE ISSUES STRESSED.

Trade matters were stressed by Mr. King. He contrasted the Liberal and Conservative attitudes in respect to trade.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, declared in favor of blasting the way into markets. "He told the people to dynamite your way forward into trade," Mr. King said.

"When," asked Mr. King, "when did you ever secure a customer by going after him with a stick of dynamite."

He asserted that the policy of goodwill and mutual benefit was the Liberal policy, and that it was the effective method.

The all-important nature of trade development was stressed by Mr. King. Unemployment he attributed to a reduced wheat crop, failure to market the wheat and the stock market collapse. These were things beyond the control of any government. But now it became the duty of the Government to do all in its power to see that conditions of unemployment, even though temporary and confined only to certain parts of the Dominion, did not recur. This the Dominion was trying to do.

HOPES BASED ON BUDGET.

The solution of unemployment depends more upon the outcome of this budget than on anything else, asserted Mr. King. Great Britain was Canada's big wheat market, and the budget was designed to promote trade with Great Britain.

Already it had aroused response in the hearts of the British people. Encouraged by a policy which permitted them to get into the Canadian market, they would be all the more willing to absorb commodities from Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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The Ottawa Citizen July 8, 1930.

D 17198

Extend Western Provinces North Clear to Arctic

Premier King Would Roll Back Map of Canada to Regions of Northern Lights, He Tells Audience

(Canadian Press.)

VICTORIA, B.C., July 7.—A crowded theater and an overflow meeting in the chamber of commerce faced Premier Mackenzie King here tonight. The Royal Victoria theater was filled before Mr. King arrived, and those turned away were directed to the chamber of commerce.

He wanted, said Premier King in opening his address, to deal with an issue which was one of the most important not only in Canada but in the British Empire. He wished that electors could divest themselves of political bias and consider the great matter which he proposed to discuss merely from the point of view of Canada's good and the good of the British Empire.

The all-important matter was trade development.

"To my mind, the first duty of a government is to bring about unity in a country," said Mr. King.

This had been the view of his government, and therefore upon attaining power, he had gone ahead to redress grievances in various parts of Canada.

Maritime Claims Met.

The claims of the Maritime Provinces had been dealt with, and he believed the Maritimes had never before been more happy and prosperous than they were today. The natural resources had been returned to the three Prairie Provinces and this week the transaction would be completed. Even now necessary legislation was passing through the British Parliament.

Finally, the claims of British Columbia to the lands in the railway belt and the Peace River block had been recognized and these lands given back to the Pacific coast province and, said Mr. King, in every case the government continued paying the subsidy which it had given in lieu of the resources and now another thing remained to be done in connection with the Western Provinces. He proposed to suggest to his colleagues in the cabinet that the government take up immediately the question of including the great stretches of northern country within provincial boundaries. "My own opinion," said Mr. King, "is that the Western Provinces should stretch up to the Arctic. Thus we would be rolling back the map of Canada to the region of the northern lights."

Tariff Revisions.

The aim of the government in its tariff revisions, said Mr. King, had been to reduce the cost of production and the cost of living in Canada. He instanced some of the reductions which had been made on instruments of production.

In what we are doing in this present budget we are only trying to bring to completion a work which we have been carrying on for many years, asserted Mr. King.

The government had long been trying to develop trade throughout the world. Trade commissioners had been appointed, Canadian products had been advertised abroad, steamship lines had been subsidized and trade treaties had been negotiated.

The prime minister said that Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was going around the country saying that if he had his way he would cancel all these treaties.

"I think Mr. Bennett uses indiscriminate language with respect to these treaties," said Mr. King. "Mr. Bennett, because one or two of these treaties had not worked out to the best advantage, would scrap them all."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17199

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Journal, July 8, 1930.

Developing Trade Is Most Important Says Premier King

Tells Victoria Audience of Steps Taken By His Administration To Secure Unity In Canada.

By RAY BROWN.
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

VICTORIA, B. C., July 7.—A crowded theatre and an overflow meeting in the Chamber of Commerce faced Premier Mackenzie King here tonight. The Royal Victoria theatre was filled before Mr. King arrived, and those turned away were directed to the Chamber of Commerce.

He wanted, said Premier King, opening his address, to deal with an issue which was one of the most important, not only in Canada but in the British Empire.

He wished that electors could divest themselves of political bias, and consider the great matter which he proposed to discuss merely from the point of view of Canada's good and the good of the British Empire.

The all-important matter was trade development.

"To my mind, the first duty of a Government is to bring about unity in a country," said Mr. King.

This had been the view of his Government, and therefore upon attaining power, he had gone ahead to redress grievances in various parts of Canada. The claims of the Maritime Provinces had been dealt with, and he believed the Maritimes had never been more happy and prosperous than they were today. The natural resources had been returned to the three Prairie provinces and this week the transaction would be completed. Even now, necessary legislation was passing through the British Parliament.

And finally, the claims of British Columbia to the lands in the railway belt and the Peace River block had been recognized and these lands given back to the Pacific Coast province and in every case the Government continued paying the subsidy which it had given in lieu of resources. Now another thing remained to be done in connection with the western provinces. He proposed to suggest to his colleagues in the cabinet that the Government take up immediately the question of including the great stretches of Northern country within provincial boundaries.

"My own opinion," said Mr. King, "is that western provinces should stretch up to the Arctic. Thus we would be rolling back the map of Canada to the region of the northern lights."

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17200

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Globe, July 8, 1930.

GOOD OF DOMINION AND GOOD OF EMPIRE ARE GREATEST ISSUES

Mr. King Calls on Coast Audience to Forget Political Bias

GRIEVANCES REDRESSED

(By RAY BROWN.)
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

Victoria, B.C., July 7.—A crowded theatre and an overflow meeting in the Chamber of Commerce faced Premier Mackenzie King here tonight. The Royal Victoria Theatre was filled before Mr. King arrived, and those turned away were directed to the Chamber of Commerce.

He wanted, said Premier King in opening his address, to deal with an issue which was one of the most important, not only to Canada, but to all the Empire. He wished that the electors could divest themselves of political bias, and consider the great matter which he proposed to discuss merely from the point of view of Canada's good, and the good of the British Empire.

The all-important matter was trade development.

"To my mind, the first duty of a Government is to bring about unity in a country," said Mr. King.

This had been the view of his Government, and therefore upon attaining power, he had gone ahead to redress grievances in various parts of Canada. The claims of the Maritime Provinces had been dealt with, and he believed the Maritimes had never been more happy and prosperous than they were today. The natural resources had been returned to the three Prairie Provinces, and this week the transaction would be completed. Even now necessary legislation was passing through the British Parliament.

And finally the claims of British Columbia to the lands in the railway belt and the Peace River block had been recognized and these lands given back to the Pacific coast province. And, said Mr. King, in every case the Government continued paying the subsidy which it had given in lieu of the resources. Another thing remained to be done in connection with the Western Provinces. He proposed to suggest to his colleagues in the Cabinet that the Government take up immediately the question of including the great stretches of northern country within Provincial boundaries. "My own opinion," said Mr. King, "is that the Western Provinces should stretch up to the Arctic. Thus we would be rolling back the map of Canada to the region of the Northern Lights."

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 17201

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Hamilton Spectator July 8, 1930.

KING DISCUSSES UNEMPLOYMENT IN SPEECH AT COAST

Will Advocate Restriction of Immigration

Declares in Favor of Insurance For Jobless

Large Crowds Greeted the Premier Last Night

Canadian Press Service

Victoria, B.C., July 7.—The position of the Dominion government on unemployment was set before the people of this part of Canada by Premier Mackenzie King last night. The prime minister was asked in a letter from the Trades and Labor council, of Victoria, to answer three questions. He was first asked if he favored a system of Dominion unemployment insurance. His answer to this, in brief, was that he favored unemployment insurance, that the Dominion government stood ready to co-operate with the province, but that it had been declared that under the constitution, the province must institute any unemployment legislation.

Are you in favor of the prohibition of immigration to Canada until such time as those people in Canada who are willing and able get work? was the second question.

"My answer is yes," said Mr. King, with emphasis. He added that in future the Dominion proposed to let the provinces say more and more what immigration they wanted.

Third Question

The third question asked was whether or not Mr. King favored financial assistance by the Dominion to municipalities and provinces to meet unemployment situations.

Mr. King's answer was one which he has already given from a number of platforms. He asserted that whenever there was unemployment which the provinces could not cope with and they asked for help, the Dominion was ready to assist. "But," asserted Mr. King, "up to the present time we haven't received a formal request from any province."

Platforms, floor and galleries of the Royal Victoria theater were crowded when Mr. King arrived to make his speech. An overflow meeting was arranged, and those unable to get into the theater were accommodated there. The premier spoke from a flower-decorated stage upon which sat persons prominent in the Liberal party here. His speech was preceded by very brief addresses from C. H. O'Halloran, Liberal candidate in Nanaimo, and Stuart Henderson, who is contesting the constituency of Victoria city in the Liberal interests.

Contrasts Attitudes

Trade matters were stressed by Mr. King. He contrasted the Liberal and Conservative attitudes in respect to trade.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, declared in favor of blasting the way into markets. "He told the people to dynamite your way forward into trade," Mr. King said.

"When," asked Mr. King, "did you ever secure a customer by going after him with a stick of dynamite?"

He asserted that the policy of goodwill and mutual benefit was the Liberal policy and that it was the effective method.

The all-important nature of trade developments was stressed by Mr. King. Unemployment he attributed to a reduced wheat crop, failure to market the wheat and the stock market collapse. These were things beyond the control of any government. But now it became the duty of the government to see that conditions of unemployment, even though temporary and confined only to certain parts of the Dominion, did not reoccur. This the Dominion was trying to do.

Depends on Budget

The solution of unemployment depends more upon the outcome of the budget than on anything else, asserted Mr. King. Great Britain was Canada's big wheat market and the budget was designed to promote trade with Great Britain.

Already it had aroused response in the hearts of the British people. Encouraged by a policy which permitted them to get into the Canadian market they would be all the more willing to absorb commodities from Canada.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17202

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Vancouver Daily Province, July 8, 1930

King Promises To Retain New Zealand Pact

Will Amend Treaty to Protect Canadian Dairy Industry.

Accuses Bennett of Using Indiscriminate Treaty Language.

VICTORIA, July 8.—A pledge that the trade treaty with Australia and New Zealand would be retained, although amended to prevent the Canadian dairy industry suffering, was made by Premier King in his address at the Royal Victoria Theatre Monday evening.

Mr. King proceeded to give some figures on the results of the operation of the treaty. In the fiscal year 1921-22, when this government had come into power, he said, exports to Australia amounted to $10,678,000, while imports from the Commonwealth amounted to $1,041,000. In the fiscal year 1928-9 exports to Australia had grown to $19,470,000 and imports to $3,454,000.

Exports to New Zealand in 1921-22 had reached a total value of $4,128,000 and imports to $1,783,000, but in 1928-29 the export total had increased to $17,300,000 and the imports to $12,771,000.

Mr. King gave figures with respect to South Africa, the British West Indies, China, Japan and India, all of which showed tremendous increases from the day that the government came into power.

RECORD TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND LAST YEAR.

The last calendar year was a record in the export of Canadian products to New Zealand, Mr. King stated. He informed his listeners that domestic exports to New Zealand for the calendar year 1929 amounted to $23,255,000, an increase over the calendar year 1928 of $7,450,000.

The Dominion Government, said the Prime Minister, had given notice to New Zealand that the old treaty would be terminated and a new one negotiated. The new treaty will not injure the dairy industry of Canada.

WON'T ABOLISH TREATY BECAUSE OF POLITICS.

"We are going to revise that treaty," asserted Mr. King, "but we are not going to lose that treaty, or abolish that treaty, because of political discussion in this country."

The aim of the government in its tariff revisions, said Mr. King, had been to reduce the cost of production, and the cost of living in Canada. He instanced some of the reductions which had been made on instruments of production.

"In what we are doing in this present budget we are only trying to bring to completion a work which we have been carrying on for many years," asserted Mr. King.

SAYS BENNETT WOULD CANCEL THESE PACTS.

The government had long been trying to develop trade throughout the world. Trade commissioners had been appointed, Canadian products had been advertised abroad, steamship lines had been subsidized and trade treaties had been negotiated.

The Prime Minister said that Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was going around the country saying that if he had his way he would cancel all these treaties.

"I think Mr. Bennett uses indiscriminate language with respect to these treaties," said Mr. King. Mr. Bennett, because one or two of these treaties had not worked out to the best advantage, would scrap them all.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17203

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Edmonton Bulletin July 8, 1930

Premier In Favor Of Equalization In Freight Rates

Province to Have More Say in Future As to the Immigrants They Want—Mr. King Gets Good Reception

Canadian Press

VICTORIA, B.C., July 8.—The position of the Dominion government on unemployment was set before the people of this part of Canada by Premier Mackenzie King Monday night.

The Prime Minister was asked, in a letter from the Trades and Labor Council of Victoria, to answer three questions. He was first asked if he favored a system of Dominion unemployment insurance. His answer to this, in brief, was that he favored unemployment insurance, that the Dominion government stood ready to co-operate with the province in unemployment insurance, but that it had been declared that under the constitution, the provinces must institute any unemployment legislation.

"Are you in favor of the prohibition of immigration to Canada until such time as those people in Canada who are willing and able to work get work," was the second question.

"My answer is yes," said Mr. King with emphasis. He added that in future the Dominion proposed to let the provinces say more and more what immigrants they wanted.

ASKS FINANCIAL AID TO PROVINCES

The third question asked was whether or not Mr. King favored financial assistance by the Dominion to municipalities and provinces to meet unemployment situations.

Mr. King's answer was the one which he has already given from a number of platforms. He asserted that whenever there was unemployment which the provinces could not cope with, and they asked for help, the Dominion was ready to assist. "But" asserted Mr. King with emphasis "up to the present time we haven't received a formal request from any province."

Overflow Necessary

Platforms, floor and galleries of the Royal Victoria Theatre were crowded when Mr. King arrived to make his speech. An overflow meeting was arranged, and those unable to get into the theatre were accomodated there. The Premier spoke from a flower decorated stage upon which sat persons prominent in the Liberal party here. His speech was preceded by very brief addresses from C. H. O'Halloran, Liberal candidate in Nanaimo and Stuart Henderson who is contesting the constituency of Victoria City in the Liberal interests.

Trade matters were stressed by Mr. King. He contrasted the Liberal and Conservative attitudes in respect to trade.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, declared in favor of "blasting the way into markets." He told the people "to dynamite your way forward into trade," Mr. King said.

"When" asked Mr. King, "when did you ever secure a customer by going after him with a stick of dynamite."

He asserted that the policy of goodwill and mutual benefit was the Liberal policy and that it was the effective method.

Arouses Warmth

Already it had aroused warmth that responded in the hearts of the British people, encouraged by a policy which permitted them to get into the Canadian market, they would be all the more willing to absorb commodities from Canada. And Canada, he asserted, must dispose of her wheat.

He wanted, said Premier King in opening his address, to deal with an issue which was one of the most important not only in Canada but in the British Empire. He wished that electors could divert themselves of political bias, and consider the great matter which he proposed to discuss merely from the point of view of Canada's good and the good of the British Empire.

The all-important matter was trade development.

Before turning to trade matters, went on Mr. King, he wished to review certain features of the government's record.

First Duty

"To my mind the first duty of a government is to bring about unity in a country," said Mr. King.

This has been the view of his government, and therefore, upon attaining power, he had gone ahead to redress grievances in various parts of Canada. The claims of the Maritime Provinces had been dealt with, and he believed the Maritimes had never been more happy and prosperous than they were today. The natural resources had been returned to the three Prairie Provinces and this week the transaction would be completed. Even now necessary legislation was passing the British Parliament.

The claims of British Columbia to the lands in the railway belt of the Peace River block had been recognized and these lands given back to the Pacific Coast province and, said Mr. King, in every case the government continued the subsidy which it had given in lieu of the resources and now, said Mr. King, another thing remained to be done in connection with the Western Provinces.

His Suggestion

He proposed to suggest to his colleagues in the cabinet that the government take up immediately the question of including the great stretches of northern country within provincial boundaries. "My own opinion," said Mr. King, "is that these Western Provinces should stretch up to the Arctic."

Thus we would be "rolling back the map of Canada to the region of the Northern Lights."

The aim of the government in its tariff revisions, said Mr. King, had been to reduce the cost of production and the cost of living in Canada. He instanced some of the reductions which had been made on instruments of production.

"In what we are doing in this present budget we are only trying to bring to completion a work whch we have been carrying on for many years," asserted Mr. King.

The government had long been trying to develop trade throughout the world. Trade commissioners had been appointed, Canadian products had been advertised abroad, steamship lines had been subsidized and trade treaties had been negotiated.

Bennett's Doctrine

The Prime Minister said that Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was going around the country saying that if he had his way he would cancel all these treaties.

"I think Mr. Bennett uses indiscriminate language with respect to these treaties," said Mr. King. Mr. Bennett, because one or two of these treaties had not worked out to the best advantage, would scrap them all."

Mr. King proceeded to give some figures on the results of the operation of the Australian and New Zealand treaties. In the fiscal year 1921-22, when his government had come into power, he said, exports to Australia amounted to $10,678,000 while imports from the commonwealth amounted to $1,041,000. In the fiscal year 1928-29 exports to Australia had grown to $19,470,000 and imports to $3,454,000. Exports to New Zealand in 1921-22 had reached a total value of $4,128,000 and imports to $1,782,000, but in 1928-29 the export total had increased to $17,300,000 and the imports to $12,771,000. Mr. King gave figures with respect to South Africa, the British West Indies, China, Japan and India, all of which showed tremendous increases from the day that the government came into power.

The last calendar year was a record year in the export of Canadian products to New Zealand, Mr. King stated. He informed his listeners that domestic exports to New Zealand for the calendar year 1929 amounted to $23,255,000, an increase over the calendar year of 1928 of $7,450,000.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17204

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

For Dairymen

The Dominion government said the Prime Minister, had given notice to New Zealand that the old treaty would be terminated and a new one negotiated. The new treaty, will not injure the dairy industry of Canada, he declared.

"We are going to revive that treaty," asserted Mr. King "but we are not going to lose that treaty or abolish that treaty because of political discussion in this country.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17205

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Gazette, July 9, 1930.

KING QUESTIONED ABOUT HIS VIEWS ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Favors Dominion Insurance and Restriction of Immigration at Present

PROVINCES TO HAVE SAY

Repeats Willingness to Aid Financially—Solution of Troubles Dependent on Budget

By RAY BROWN,
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

Victoria, B.C., July 8.—The position of the Dominion government on unemployment was set before the people of this part of Canada by Premier Mackenzie King last night. The prime minister was asked in a letter from the trades and labor council of Victoria to answer three questions. He was first asked if he favored a system of Dominion unemployment insurance. His answer to this, in brief, was that he favored unemployment insurance, that the Dominion government stood ready to co-operate with the province, but that it had been declared that under the constitution, the province must institute any unemployment legislation.

Are you in favor of the prohibition of immigration to Canada until such time as those people in Canada who are willing and able to work get work? was the second question.

"My answer is yes," said Mr. King with emphasis. He added that in future the Dominion proposed to let the provinces say more and more what immigration they wanted.

The third question asked was whether or not Mr. King favored financial assistance by the Dominion to municipalities and provinces to meet unemployment situations.

Mr. King's answer was the one which he has already given from a number of platforms. He asserted that whenever there was unemployment which the provinces could not cope with and they asked for help, the Dominion was ready to assist. "But," asserted Mr. King, "up to the present time we haven't received a formal request from any province."

Platforms, floor and galleries of the Royal Victoria Theatre were crowded when Mr. King arrived to make his speech. An overflow meeting was arranged, and those unable to get into the theatre were accommodated there. The premier spoke from a flower decorated stage upon which sat persons prominent in the Liberal party here. His speech was preceded by very brief addresses from C. H. O'Halloran, Liberal candidate in Nanaimo, and Stuart Henderson who is contesting the constituency of Victoria City in the Liberal interests.

Trade matters were stressed by Mr. King. He contrasted the Liberal and Conservative attitudes in respect to trade.

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"When," asked Mr. King, "when did you ever secure a customer by going after him with a stick of dynamite."

He asserted that the policy of goodwill and mutual benefit was the Liberal policy and that it was the effective method.

TRADE DEVELOPMENTS.

The all-important nature of trade developments was stressed by Mr. King. Unemployment he attributed to a reduced wheat crop, failure to market the wheat and the stock market collapse. These were things beyond the control of any government. But now it became the duty of the government to do all in its power to see that conditions of unemployment, even though temporary and confined only to certain parts of the Dominion, did not recur. This the Dominion was trying to do.

The solution of unemployment depends more upon the outcome of this budget than on anything else, asserted Mr. King. Great Britain was Canada's big wheat market, and the budget was designed to promote trade with Great Britain.

Already it had aroused response in the hearts of the British people. Encouraged by a policy which permitted them to get into the Canadian market, they would be all the more willing to absorb commodities from Canada.

Others matters touched on by the prime minister were the New Zealand trade treaty, the return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces and the alienated lands to British Columbia. He spoke of rolling back the map of Canada right to the region of the northern lights, in advocating that the country north of the western provincial boundaries be brought within those boundaries. Mr. King said that while the New Zealand treaty would be abrogated and a new one negotiated, the government had no intention of relinquishing a very advantageous trade which had been built up with New Zealand.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17206

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Mail & Empire July 9/30

KING WOULD HALT ALL IMMIGRATION

Favors Total Ban Until Present Workless Are Absorbed into Jobs.

SPEAKS AT VICTORIA

Answers Questions in Letter From Trades and Labor Council.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Victoria, July 8.—Total prohibition of immigration into Canada until the present unemployed are absorbed into jobs is favored by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, according to an announcement made in the course of his speech here last night.

The Prime Minister of Canada, near the conclusion of his speech, set out to answer three questions put to him in a letter from the Victoria Trades and Labor Council. One of these questions was:

"Are you in favor of the prohibition of immigration to Canada until such time as those people in Canada who are willing and able to work get work?"

To this Mr. King answered, with emphasis: "My answer is, Yes." He added that in future the Dominion proposed to let the provinces say more and more what immigration they wanted.

Asked if he favored a system of unemployment insurance, he replied that the provinces, under the constitution, must first institute any unemployment legislation, but that the Dominion Government stood ready to co-operate.

The third question asked was whether or not Mr. King favored financial assistance by the Dominion to municipalities and provinces to meet unemployment situations.

Mr. King's answer was the one which he has already given from a number of platforms. He asserted that whenever there was unemployment which the provinces could not cope with and they asked for help, the Dominion was ready to assist. "But," asserted Mr. King, "up to the present time we haven't received a formal request from any province."

The solution of unemployment depends more upon the outcome of this budget than on anything else, asserted Mr. King. Great Britain was Canada's big wheat market, and the budget was designed to promote trade with Great Britain.

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CANADA

D 17207

Vancouver Sun July 9/30

GREATEST B.C. RALLY HEARS KING PLEDGE PEACE RIVER OUTLET

Public Works to Be Rushed to Provide Jobs: Defeat of Budget Would Kill Empire Trade

WORLD MARKET TRADE POLICY ALREADY WINNING SUCCESS

By C. NORMAN SENIOR

Premier Mackenzie King addressed the greatest political meeting in the history of British Columbia in the Vancouver Arena Tuesday night.

Fully 9,000 were seated, hundreds stood at the sides and back. The doors were closed early and hundreds—perhaps thousands—were turned away.

Such was Vancouver's tribute to the Prime Minister whose policies have given to Vancouver the greatest era of prosperity and development in her history, an era in which from a humble beginning this city has leaped into the forefront of the seaports of the world.

Record of Achievement

It was his record of achievement, culminating in the historic budget declaration of Canada's determination to centre her hopes for future trade expansion upon relations of goodwill and co-operation with her sister nations of the British Commonwealth, that drew this great audience to welcome and cheer the Premier of Canada.

For that mighty concourse of people the Premier delivered himself of the most tremendous speaking effort of his campaign.

Brilliant Statement of Issues

For two hours and three-quarters he explained in clear and simple language the policies which are at stake in the election to be settled upon July 28.

Speaking entirely without notes he covered the whole realm of public issues that have been raised in the campaign.

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UNITY OF EMPIRE

Unity of Canada and unity of the Empire, with prosperity for both, he said, had been the aim of his Government from the day it was formed. Every phase of government that he discussed was a part of that unifying theme.

PEACE OUTLET ASSURED

Of special interest to his British Columbia audience was his reiteration of his pledge in parliament that if within six months the two railway presidents do not agree upon a route for the Peace River outlet to the Pacific Coast the Government will take that responsibility upon itself.

To that pledge he added the assurance that this period might be shortened if it were necessary to cope with unemployment by starting the undertaking earlier.

Woven into his discussion of the Government's efforts to expand Canada's trade upon the Pacific was the announcement that the improvement and cheapening of communications across the Pacific was to be made an immediate objective.

MUST HAVE LOWER RATES

He expressed belief that cheap wireless telephone service from Vancouver to Japan was a possibility and announced that if elected he would seek to bring this about.

He met the unemployment issue squarely with a declaration that the Government was prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent with any province if in the opinion of the Provincial Government the emergency was beyond its capacity to deal with.

No special session of parliament was needed to launch public works and to do everything needful to grapple with this problem, he declared.

GREATER AUSTRALIAN TRADE

He revealed to his audience that the Australian move to give British Columbia soft woods the benefit of the British preference was a step in the course of negotiations that have been under way for some months to broaden the preferential agreement between the two dominions.

Argentina's effort to negotiate a trade treaty with Britain had failed, he asserted, primarily because the Canadian Government had notified Britain of what was coming in the way of a policy to foster British trade with this country.

THE BUDGET CRITICS

The salmon treaty and the C.N.R. hotel both found their place in the Premier's argument, while he met ridicule of the budget with ridicule of its critics.

Capping it all came his eloquent peroration appealing to the people of Canada, not to support the Liberal party, but to vote on July 28 in the best interests of Canada and the Empire.

"We have made it apparent to the world," he said, "that Canada intends to do her part to promote to the utmost degree Intra-Empire trade.

NO INTEREST INJURED

"All trade has in time to be paid for with trade. Under the new arrangement that we have made no interest in Canada suffers. Nobody in Canada is saying that we have hurt them, because we studied carefully what we were about.

"In Britain regardless of party all elements have thrown up their hats and cheered this Canadian budget. Englishmen do not cheer when there is nothing to cheer about and Scotsmen do not cheer about getting something when they have got nothing.

"Whether there is a Labor or Conservative Government in England our policy meets theirs. If the Conservatives put on a tariff Canada will be the first to benefit by preferences granted to the Dominions.

"The Labor Government is in office, opposed to tariffs.

"But we can get into their market under their policy because if we treat the people of Britain fairly as our own kith and kin and let them see that we want to trade with them as our own people they will treat us fairly and generously.

DEFINITELY FRAMED

"The people must determine on July 28 whether they are going to defeat this budget and lose the goodwill of the British people or strengthen the hands of the Government that goes to London in a spirit of co-operation to further Empire trade.

"The budget was definitely framed in relation to the trade between Canada and the Empire.

"Any effect that Canada's representatives can have in the Empire Conference will be proportionate to the degree of support that is evidenced by the Canadian people.

ACT AS CANADIANS

"If we have the voice of the people behind us in no unmistakable terms in favor of this budget of Empire trade then we can get a response we could not get in any other way. On your responsibility depends what is to come of that conference.

"You who want your port developed, your trade increased, your unemployment solved, have the solution in your own hands. So long as the people understand this issue in the true light they will not act as Liberals, Conservatives or Labor, but as citizens of Canada and of the Empire.

"SHALL WE SET BACK THE CLOCK?"

"Shall we vote to set back the clock or shall we go forward to strengthen and upbuild the British Commonwealth of Nations of which we are proud to be an important part?"

The first chapter of the Premier's speech was his account of his work for unity in Canada. Settlement of the grievances of the Maritime and Western provinces on the just and generous basis adopted could not have been achieved without treating all alike.

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From the outset his efforts toward unity had been shown by his determination to have every province represented in the cabinet. The success attained in policies for the development of the west had amply justified the pains taken on this score, he contended.

PROVINCES FAIRLY TREATED

The settlements with the provinces had nearly all been made with non-Liberal governments.

Of their fairness he called upon Premier Tolmie to testify by his published statement that he had been treated fairly and courteously regarding the railway lands agreement.

The audience laughed when he said: "You have heard of my statement that I would not give a five-cent piece to any Tory government.

"I would like you to read the full statement in Hansard.

"It was made when Conservative members were seeking to disturb me.

"No province had asked for aid for unemployment relief at that time and when I was asked by members of parliament to give out federal money I pointed out that in the absence of any request from those governments I was not prepared to make grants at that time.

"There was no reference at all to the broad question of unemployment.

WILL RECEIVE HELP

"In that matter we follow the policy of our predecessors, the government of which Senator Robertson and Mr. Bennett were members.

"In the event of the provinces finding the problem too great to cope with and they ask us for assistance we are ready to share in aiding the provinces to deal with unemployment.

"But we have not received to this hour from the government of B.C. any request for aid for unemployment. So far as I am aware the province itself has not made any grant to the municipalities by dipping into its own treasury to relieve unemployment.

NATIONAL DEBT REDUCED

"When a request comes it will be dealt with in the same spirit of co-operation with the provinces as we showed in these other matters.

"When you hear five-cent pieces being talked about remember these settlements with the provinces by which subsidies of hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be paid to the provinces for all time in addition to the return of the lands."

Turning then to the work of the government on taking office to restore the country's credit, he said the entire war remained to be paid for to the tune of $1,780,000,000, deficits of enormous sums were being piled up each year, and the interest on the debt was equal to the entire cost of government in 1911.

DOLLAR WAS WORTH 84 CENTS

The dollar was worth only 84 cents.

The great problem of developing Canada's trade could not be tackled until credit was restored.

"What greater need is there in tackling a problem like unemployment than to have a sound financial policy?" he asked. "A bankrupt business can not give employment to many."

"Conservatives may boast about the millions they spent on unemployment relief, but that fact tells the story of the conditions of unemployment at the time when the Conservatives were in office."

BALANCED THE BUDGET

Unemployment had ceased when the Liberal government began to balance the budget and capital began to come in for development.

This had been followed by reduction of the debt by $270,000,000, and removal of taxation which would, if still in effect, take $118,000,000 more from the taxpayers each year than is now required, if that taxation had not gone.

Reduced taxation was one of the means taken to stimulate productivity. Removal of taxes on the implements of production had assisted the great industries of British Columbia, lumbering, fishing, mining and farming, he said.

COMPETE WITH WORLD

Success of these industries depended on the price at which their products could be sold and in reducing costs these prices had been reduced to enable the industries to compete with the world.

Lowering the duties on tea, sugar, boots and shoes, had also helped to reduce the cost of living in order to help producers.

Unemployment, he said, was of two kinds, the local emergency due to temporary causes and the great permanent problem which was today one of the greatest problems confronting all governments of the world, municipal and national.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

Mr. Ladner had said in his speech on July 4 that the policy of the government was to do nothing.

"He tells what he knows to be not true," said Mr. King, "and that is not the right way to deal with any problem."

The Premier recited the Conservative policy drawn up when Mr. Bennett was minister of justice, asserting that unemployment was primarily a municipal problem.

The order has said that the Dominion should step in first to provide work and secondly food and shelter for those for who work was not available, when the municipalities and the provinces found the task beyond them

PREPARED TO ASSIST

"That is the policy we continued and are prepared to continue," he said, "if we have not disbursed as many millions as they did it is because under our policies there has not been sufficient unemployment to require it. When we receive representation that the provinces are not able to assist the municipalities we are prepared to assist."

The Premier then narrated what the Dominion had done to prevent and meet unemployment. Old Age pensions took many off the employment market. So did war pensions to the disabled. The War Veterans' Allowance Act of last session would require expenditure of $2,000,000 to take care of veterans who for causes not directly traceable to war disability had broken down.

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KEEP ON WORKMEN

The Government had also backed up Sir Henry Tornton in retaining 5000 C.N.R. employees not really needed because of the lighter railway business this year so as not to throw them on the employment market and make matters worse.

A loss of $16,000,000 in C.N.R. revenue was recorded due to these conditions, he said.

TO OPEN UP PEACE RIVER

Then followed his allusion to the Peace River.

"That policy might be followed with other railway matters," he said. "Vancouver has strongly urged the construction of the Peace River railway. If any one has strongly belabored me on that The Vancouver Sun has done so. I said when I was out here last that I was not going to be driven to build any railway by The Vancouver Sun or any other people.

"But the service The Vancouver Sun has rendered in keeping this question to the fore has been of the greatest possible assistance to this province."

QUESTIONED DELAY

The premier repeated almost word for word his statement to parliament that he had seen the presidents of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. and had discussed with them the necessity of immediate construction of a line from the Peace River to the Pacific Ocean.

"I sought to ascertain their reasons for delay," he said. "I think they were right in saying they should come to some agreement, but they were wrong when their actions showed they were taking too long a time to reach that agreement.

GIVEN SIX MONTHS

"We know that the C.P.R. has set aside money for surveys of possible routes and has parties in the country now. We know that the C.N.R. has taken the position that what the country needs even more is immediate branch lines in its own area.

"That is all right, but what the people of Western Canada are interested in is the construction of the road.

"So we gave notice that six months was long enough for them to reach a decision, and that if in another six months after that the line was not begun, then the government of the day will find a way or make it to go ahead.

WOULD PROVIDE JOBS

"I do not see why we should not speed even that time if the work is to be of assistance to unemployment. I would rather deal with unemployment in that way by undertaking work that will help the nation at the same time.

"We also read in the paper distressing stories of accidents at level crossings. Where we have money to spend we should be getting as many subways as we can at a time like this.

"Mr. Bennet and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Ladner said we should call a special session of parliament. Last year they said we should stay in session so as to deal with the U.S. tariff when that tariff was decided on. We would not have been as far ahead as we are now by settling our own tariff in our own way before the U.S. settled theirs.

"Sessions of parliament are all right, but they depend upon the policy. Let Mr. Bennett say what policy he proposes."

Mr. Bennett had made two suggestions—public works, for which no special session was needed, and he had promised to raise the tariff to "protect capital and labor, agriculture and mining, the producer and consumer."

SPECIAL SESSION NOT NEEDED

"Are words like that worthy of serious consideration?" he asked. "If tariff were a remedy the United States would not have 4,000,000 unemployed, equal to the population of Canada from the Head of the Lakes to the Pacific."

A special session was not practicable because the leaders of the Government had to go to London to the Empire Conference in September. But he said:

"We don't need a special session to begin the Peace River outlet and public works. We can go ahead with those on Governor General's warrants. If the conference we have called decides that is the thing to do, any ministry of which I am the head will not hesitate to take full responsibility for warrants for such work to meet a national emergency."

The Premier then told what had been done at a cost of $1,000,000 for extra employees in the Customs Department alone to put the eight-hour day in effect for Government employees and Government contracts.

BUILDING TRADES' LETTER

He read a letter from the Vancouver Building Trades Council asking his views on the five-day week. Putting in the eight-hour day showed the Government's attitude. Actions spoke louder than words.

General legislation on hours of work, however, was in provincial jurisdiction, but the Premier said personally his own opinion was that shorter hours to give work to the greatest possible number met with his approval.

With regard to the general adoption of this principle, he said it was a matter that should easily be settled by agreement at the proposed conference when the provinces and all the interests affected would be represented.

"How would our unemployment situation look like," he asked, "if the Government had not voted down Gen. McRae's scheme to spend $300,000,000 to bring in 300,000 settlers? If we have $300,000,000 to spend at a moment's

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notice let us spend it on our own people."

FEDERAL TREASURY

He protested against the Province newspaper's criticism of his appeal for supporters from B. C. Governments could do nothing without support, he said, and if that was bribery he asked about the Conservative party's attitude in this election.

"Everything on their program is a direct bribe of money out of the Federal treasury for railways, highways, bridges, wharves, harbor development, national old age pensions and unemployment," he charged. "All these are to come out of the Federal treasury if they are elected.

"I am not trying to bribe Canada that way. The money all comes out of the taxes of the people."

TRADE GREAT ISSUE

Trade expansion was the other great feature of the Premier's speech.

He told of the extension of the trade commissioner service from 22 to 33 countries, the work of scientific research, appointing ministers to U. S., France and Japan, publicity and the negotiation of treaties.

He took exception to Mr. Bennett's wholesale denunciation of trade treaties, as they were not easy to bring about and a surly attitude by Canada would receive similar treatment from other countries.

ATTITUDE OF U. S.

The determination to concentrate future trade expansion on the British Empire was caused by the United States consolidating its position as a great economic unit and the movement to form Europe into a similar unit.

The nations of the Empire situated in all climes, owing allegiance to one King and using one language, could be consolidated into a similar great economic unit, he contended.

"It is to bring that about that we framed our budget as we did," declared the Prime Minister.

CANADA'S TRADE GROWTH

He quoted statistics of the tremendous increase of Canada's trade with the nations of the Empire and with Oriental countries as a result of the trade treaties, and said in this the government had been blocked at every turn by the opposition.

"How much did Mr. Bennett put 'Canada First' when he denounced our making our own treaties and described our minister to Japan as a 'glorified commercial traveler'?" asked Mr. King. "I might refer to the salmon treaty also which would have gone through last year but for the obstruction of B. C. Conservative members, a fact for which they must answer to you. Millions have been lost by that year's delay. That shows how much help we have received from the Conservative members for this province.

DOUBLED IN 8 YEARS

Canada's foreign trade had been doubled in eight years and Canada exported more manufactured goods per capita than the United States or any country except Britain.

"We have reached the stage where we must reach out for more and more markets," he said. "To do that we must reduce the cost of communications. Many of our communications have to be routed by the United States. It costs $10 to communicate from Geneva to Java and $50 from this to the other side of the pacific.

"If we are returned one of the first questions we will take up is the whole matter of costs of communication by cable and wireless so we can be in a better position in dealing with these countries.

"The great Oriental market is just opening up. Why should we not have wireless telephones to Tokyo and Yokohama? I believe that development can be brought about.

"Last year we referred the development of radio in Canada to a committee and so I intend to take up this question of communications with the other side of the Pacific as an important phase of our trade development."

ARGENTINE COMPETITION

He told how the government had been instrumental in preventing a trade agreement between Britain and the Argentine, Canada's greatest competitor in the wheat market, and said if the budget were adopted Britain would have a better outlet for its products than the Argentine and Canada's wheat market would be assured.

Of 1100 items on the tariff 500 had been put on the free list to Britain. True some of these were just clearing out useless lumber.

CONSERVATIVE RIDICULE

"When the Conservatives ridicule our removing that useless lumber, I ask you who put those items on the tariff. A Conservative Government," he declared, "and no doubt they claimed great credit for protecting Canadian industry by these meaningless items. Even cut flowers, which can now come in from the West Indies under the British preference, were probably the occasion of great boasting by the Conservatives when they put the tariff on."

The iron and steel tariff changes, without hurting Canadian industry had transferred $200,000,000 of business from United States to Britain, he said, and he had been told that steel for the C.N.R. hotel in Vancouver which would have come from the United States was now to come from Britain because of the tariff changes.

"The Conservatives do not discharge their full duty when on a great Imperial budget such as this they do not put all the facts before you," he asserted.

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Vancouver Sun July 9/30

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King-isms

"We have made it apparent to the world that Canada intends to do her part in promoting to the uttermost degree Intra-Empire trade.

* * *

"The people must say on July 28 whether they are going to defeat this budget or whether they are going to seek the goodwill of the British people.

* * *

"The service that The Vancouver Sun has rendered in keeping this Peace River question to the fore has been of the greatest possible assistance to this province.

* * *

"We intend to take up the question of cable and wireless communication with the other side of the Pacific as an important phase of our trade development policy.

* * *

"I believe in my heart of hearts [illegible] ing has come of the Brit[illegible] time negotiations h[illegible] be known wh[illegible] ning to further [illegible] Britain.

"We [illegible] trade with the United States or any country—but on equal terms. That is the reason for the countervailing duties.

* * *

"I take exception to Mr. Bennett's wholesale language in denunciation of the treaties that have expanded our trade. Nations are like individuals. Treat them in a surly manner or with bravado and you will get the same in return. What we have received has been obtained by goodwill.

* * *

"I do not see why we could not speed the Peace River work if it is to be of assistance to unemployment.

* * *

"My own individual point of view on the five-day week is that it is better to shorten hours and keep a larger number of men employed. Legislation on this matter outside of our own employees and contractors is solely a matter for the provinces under the B.N.A. Act. But it is a matter that can be arranged by the conference this fall of provinces, contractors and employers.

* * *

"The two great objectives of the Government have been at all times a united Canada and a united and happy British Empire with prosperity for both.

* * *

"Conservatives boast of the millions they spent in unemployment relief. That may be a boast, but it tells a story of the conditions of unemployment that prevailed when they were in office.

* * *

"The best way to deal with unemployment is to keep men in work—not to make doles to men out of work who could have been kept in employment."

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KING-ISMS

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* * *

"We intend to take up the question of cable and wireless communication with the other side of the Pacific as an important phase of our trade development policy.

* * *

"I believe in my heart of hearts nothing has come of the British-Argentine negotiations because we let it be known what we were planning to further our trade with Britain.

* * *

"We are willing to trade with the United States or any country—but on equal terms. That is the reason for the countervailing duties.

* * *

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CANADA AT THE CROSSROADS

In plain language that was eloquent in its clear simplicity, Premier Mackenzie King told the people of Vancouver last night what his Government and his policy had to contribute towards the growth and prosperity of this city.

No more convincing and logical address has ever been made by any statesman in Vancouver.

Mackenzie King gave Vancouver people freight rate adjustments. To his pledge on the Peace River outlet, he last night added the possibility that work on that outlet might be started this fall as a measure of relief for unemployment.

And now, with his policy of foreign trade expanding through Empire channels, he offers a program that is even more vital to this great seaport city than to any other part of Canada.

Foreign trade is the life blood of any exporting country. Foreign trade is the very life and soul of Vancouver. Waterfront activity has a direct or indirect effect on the fortunes of 75 per cent of the people of this city.

Are we going to have the increased waterfront activity that will follow inevitably the working out of the Empire trade program? Or are we going to fall into the shipping stagnation that will just as inevitably follow Mr. Bennett's promised cancellation of all trade treaties?

For today, Vancouver and Canada stand at an economic crossroads.

We can, with Mr. Bennett, cut off all our trade relationships, and go off by ourselves with a stick of dynamite in our hands. Or we can, with Mackenzie King, expand in trade relationships with the British Empire.

Can the Canadian people eat all their own wheat, use all their own newsprint, use all their own metals, timber, fish and manufactures?

The 120,000,000 people of United States can consume all their own products. But the 10,000,000 people of Canada must sell their surplus in outside markets.

With whom are we going to trade?

Are we going to buy our necessities across the American border from people who erect higher and still higher tariff barriers against our products? Or are we going to buy from our own people in the various parts of the Empire who will give us something in return?

Are we going to purchase those cut flowers, that tricky Mr. Stevens found so humorous, from American gardens, or are we going to purchase them from our own people in the British West Indies?

In short, is the 1000-year-old unity of the British race so fragile and so unreal that it cannot be translated into terms of trade?

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens say it can not. And in saying it can not, and in ridiculing the British preference, they ridicule the good sense of John Bull, who says that preference will be worth $200,000,000 a year to him.

Mackenzie King says that British unity CAN be translated into terms of trade. He shows how to do it. He has a definite, workable plan for doing it that will increase the business of Canada and the business of the port of Vancouver.

Unlike Messrs. Bennett, Stevens, et al., Mackenzie King does not say that unless his policy is adopted the country will go to speedy ruin. Canada is too rich and vigorous for that.

But he does say that his policy of Empire trade, formulated in the Dunning budget, opens up a new era for this Dominion in which the Canadian people can unite themselves with other units of the Empire into the greatest and most profitable trading organization in the history of the world.

Vancouver must decide between Britain and Bennett.

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The Ottawa Citizen July 9, 1930.

D 17215

Great Arena Is Packed to Hear Prime Minister

Premier King Addresses Largest Crowd of His Campaign, Between 7,000 And 8,000, at Vancouver.

(Canadian Press).

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 8.—The largest audience which has gathered in any building since the opening of his campaign, greeted Premier Mackenzie King here tonight. The great skating arena with its two high balconies, was utilized for the meeting, and a crowd estimated at between seven and eight thousand people gathered.

General Victor Odlum, chairman, said in his opening remarks that it was one of the largest political meetings ever held in Vancouver.

The first speaker was Hon. Ian MacKenzie, minister of immigration and Indian affairs, and the newest member of Premier King's government. He said that Mr. King was welcome in Vancouver, not only because of the record of his government but for other reasons. The Prime Minister was welcome because his government had put through the Australian treaty. He was welcome because his administration had worked for reduced transportation costs, and had decreased the cost of instruments of production. But, he said, the Prime Minister was doubly welcome because he had made one of the most magnificent gestures ever made in the British Empire. He referred to the British preference provisions in the budget. These provisions had been acclaimed in Great Britain and Canada, he said, and it was "burlesqued only by third-rate music hall comedians who make sport of the Empire building program."

Mr. Pattulo Heckled.

The chairman introduced T. D. Pattulo, Liberal leader in the province of British Columbia.

"In my humble judgment this is the most important election since Confederation," said Mr. Pattulo. Canada's national status was an issue, he declared, as also was Canadian and Empire trade.

He wondered if the eyes of the United States were not on Canada at the present time. "Mr. Bennett has said, that if he is returned, the British preference will be annulled," asserted Mr. Pattulo.

"Applesauce," sang out someone in the crowd.

"Yes, and by Mackenzie King," came another shout. There were cries of "Rats" and "Shut up."

The speaker went on to say that Canada's action in the budget would be a powerful contribution to the peace of the world.

The Prime Minister followed.

There were cheers, and some shouted "Laurier for ever."

Mr. King said: "It is the largest gathering that I have had the pleasure of witnessing since the opening of the campaign." He did not regard the size of the crowd as a personal tribute to himself. He felt that those present had come prompted by an earnest desire to hear the political issues of the day discussed.

Unity in Canada, unity in the British Empire, and prosperity in both—these had been the aims of the present administration, Mr. King said. He told how, at the time he was forming his first government, he had attempted to secure cabinet representation from every province, so that all parts of the country would have a voice in government affairs.

Mr. King made reference to his "five-cent" remark in the House of Commons. The remark had been made in the course of a speech when he was being interrupted by a member from British Columbia. He explained the connection between the remark and the rest of his speech, and declared that "my remark had no reference whatever to the broad question of unemployment."

The attitude of the Dominion government was that if a province was unable to cope with unemployment, and so reported, federal assistance would be given. "But," added Mr. King, "I have not received from the government of British Columbia any request for assistance."

Indeed, he remarked, as far as he was aware, the British Columbia government had not itself made any contribution to assist in meeting the unemployment situation.

Mr. King turned to a review of the government's record. There had been seven surpluses in the eight and one-half years his government had been in office, he said.

Tax reductions were then spoken of by the Prime Minister. He told of income tax reductions during his period of office.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17216

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Vancouver Sun, July 9, 1930.

CANADA AT THE CROSSROADS

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And now, with his policy of foreign trade expanding through Empire channels, he offers a program that is even more vital to this great seaport city than to any other part of Canada.

Foreign trade is the life blood of any exporting country. Foreign trade is the very life and soul of Vancouver. Waterfront activity has a direct or indirect effect on the fortunes of 75 per cent of the people of this city.

Are we going to have the increased waterfront activity that will follow inevitably the working out of the Empire trade program? Or are we going to fall into the shipping stagnation that will just as inevitably follow Mr. Bennett's promised cancellation of all trade treaties?

For today, Vancouver and Canada stand at an economic crossroads.

We can, with Mr. Bennett, cut off all our trade relationships, and go off by ourselves with a stick of dynamite in our hands. Or we can, with Mackenzie King, expand in trade relationships with the British Empire.

Can the Canadian people eat all their own wheat, use all their own newsprint, use all their own metals, timber, fish and manufactures?

The 120,000,000 people of United States can consume all their own products. But the 10,000,000 people of Canada must sell their surplus in outside markets.

With whom are we going to trade?

Are we going to buy our necessities across the American border from people who erect higher and still higher tariff barriers against our products? Or are we going to buy from our own people in the various parts of the Empire who will give us something in return?

Are we going to purchase those cut flowers, that tricky Mr. Stevens found so humorous, from American gardens, or are we going to purchase them from our own people in the British West Indies?

In short, is the 1000-year-old unity of the British race so fragile and so unreal that it cannot be translated into terms of trade?

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens say it can not. And in saying it can not, and in ridiculing the British preference, they ridicule the good sense of John Bull, who says that preference will be worth $200,000,000 a year to him.

Mackenzie King says that British unity CAN be translated into terms of trade. He shows how to do it. He has a definite, workable plan for doing it that will increase the business of Canada and the business of the port of Vancouver.

Unlike Messrs. Bennett, Stevens, et al., Mackenzie King does not say that unless his policy is adopted the country will go to speedy ruin. Canada is too rich and vigorous for that.

But he does say that his policy of Empire trade, formulated in the Dunning budget, opens up a new era for this Dominion in which the Canadian people can unite themselves with other units of the Empire into the greatest and most profitable trading organization in the history of the world.

Vancouver must decide between Britain and Bennett.

There must be something in heredity. They say the little Lindbergh has already learned to fly in a temper.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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Vancouver Daily Province, July 9, 1930.

THE PREMIER'S SPEECH.

Now that it has heard the leaders of the two great parties discuss the issues of the day, Vancouver may consider that the peak of the election campaign has passed. Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, did his best in the Arena, last evening, for Vancouver's two Liberal candidates—and a very good best it was. Mr. King is a lucid speaker—not so fluent, perhaps, as Mr. Bennett, and lacking the latter's thunderous periods, but plain-spoken, persuasive and easy to listen to. His great fault is a seemingly irresistible tendency to diffuseness—a desire to explain everything, even trivial matters, at tremendous length. To this desire he yielded last evening, and though practically half his audience left him before the end, he kept on going until he had told his whole story. In the absence of amplifiers, the Prime Minister spoke under a handicap, and this handicap was increased by the continual clatter made by people entering the hall or leaving it. Once more, Vancouver has had borne in upon it the need of a suitable convention hall. We should certainly have one before another Dominion election comes round.

* * *

Mr. King's speech was, throughout, on the high level adopted and maintained by the two leaders in this campaign. There was no attempt to play to the gallery, no innuendo, no cheap belaboring of the other side such as we have heard in other campaigns. The speech was confined, as Vancouver had a right to expect it would be, to a discussion of the issues.

Much of the Prime Minister's speech was concerned with the record of his government; and this was interesting, since it is on his record very largely that he is appealing for a return to power. He presented the colorful side, of course, and a very pleasing picture he made of it— the accounts of the country balanced, national credit restored, taxes reduced, trade expanded. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Stevens could have pointed out, no doubt, where the colors were false in certain particulars and how there were really dark valleys where Mr. King showed glittering mountain tops. But the audience seemed pleased with the picture, and that was all the artist wanted.

Of promises, Mr. King was rather sparing for a politician on an election tour, and this is to his credit. He did virtually promise the abolition of the sales tax, but that is in course of abolition anyway. He promised, too, that, if returned to power, he would do something in the way of getting cheaper cable and wireless communication across the Pacific; and he hinted at something more on freight rates. Then, of course, there was the Peace River railway, which, according to the Premier, is to be begun by somebody in less than six months. That promise of last fall—or was it a threat?—that if Vancouver wished more from the Ottawa government than it was getting, it should send more Liberal members, was toned down and modified very considerably. The Province criticized Mr. King for his remark on the occasion of its making and Mr. King mentioned the criticism last night. Happily it has had its effect.

* * *

Among the isues discussed by the Premier, the most important was unemployment. The Province has criticized Mr. King on other occasions for running away from this issue. Last night he did not run away from it. He discussed it at very great length. But that is not saying he has come to grips with it. He admitted the existence of unemployment as a world problem—the greatest problem the world is facing today. He admitted its existence as a municipal problem and possibly as a provincial problem. He admitted that it might become a national problem—and if it did, he would deal with it according to a policy inherited from his predecessors. But he is, seemingly, not yet seized of the fact that British Columbia has an unemployment problem now, that it is largely a problem that has drifted upon her from other parts of the country, and that there is every prospect that, as winter approaches, it will grow more acute. Mr. King spent a good deal of time detailing federal schemes like old age pensions, soldiers' pensions and veterans' allowances which he represented as giving unemployment relief, but none of which were, of course, enacted with unemployment in view. He spoke a good deal of unemployment relief, and very little on unemployment prevention, though policies of prevention would appeal far more to the average voter and to the unemployed themselves.

* * *

With the budget and the trade policies of the government, Mr. King hardly left himself time to deal adequately, and this was rather a tactical error, because Vancouver is supremely interested in questions of foreign trade and any policy which might have the effect of increasing the outward movement of Canadian commodities and the inward movement of the commodities of other countries has a direct bearing on the lives and incomes of our people. What he did say was a defense, and a quite able defense. The opportunity for attack was neglected.

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The Vancouver Sun, July 9/30.

KING-ISMS

"We have made it apparent to the world that Canada intends to do her part in promoting to the uttermost degree Intra-Empire trade.

* * *

"The people must say on July 28 whether they are going to defeat this budget or whether they are going to seek the goodwill of the British people.

* * *

"The service that The Vancouver Sun has rendered in keeping this Peace River question to the fore has been of the greatest possible assistance to this province.

* * *

"We intend to take up the question of cable and wireless communication with the other side of the Pacific as an important phase of our trade development policy.

* * *

"I believe in my heart of hearts nothing has come of the British-Argentine negotiations because we let it be known what we were planning to further our trade with Britain.

* * *

"We are willing to trade with the United States or any country—but on equal terms. That is the reason for the countervailing duties.

* * *

"I take exception to Mr. Bennett's wholesale language in denunciation of the treaties that have expanded our trade. Nations are like indivlduals. Treat them in a surly manner or with bravado and you will get the same in return. What we have received has been obtained by goodwill.

* * *

"I do not see why we could not speed the Peace River work if it is to be of assistance to unemployment.

* * *

"My own individual point of view on the five-day week is that it is better to shorten hours and keep a larger number of men employed. Legislation on this matter outside of our own employees and contractors is solely a matter for the provinces under the B.N.A. Act. But it is a matter that can be arranged by the conference this fall of provinces, contractors and employers.

* * *

"The two great objectives of the Government have been at all times a united Canada and a united and happy British Empire with prosperity for both.

* * *

"Conservatives boast of the millions they spent in unemployment relief. That may be a boast, but it tells a story of the conditions of unemployment that prevailed when they were in office.

* * *

"The best way to deal with unemployment is to keep men in work—not to make doles to men out of work who could have been kept in employment."

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Vancouver Sun, July 9, 1930.

GREATEST B.C. RALLY HEARS KING PLEDGE PEACE RIVER OUTLET

Public Works to Be Rushed to Provide Jobs: Defeat of Budget Would Kill Empire Trade

WORLD MARKET TRADE POLICY ALREADY WINNING SUCCESS

By C. NORMAN SENIOR

Premier Mackenzie King addressed the greatest political meeting in the history of British Columbia in the Vancouver Arena Tuesday night.

Fully 9,000 were seated, hundreds stood at the sides and back. The doors were closed early and hundreds—perhaps thousands—were turned away.

Such was Vancouver's tribute to the Prime Minister whose policies have given to Vancouver the greatest era of prosperity and development in her history, an era in which from a humble beginning this city has leaped into the forefront of the seaports of the world.

Record of Achievement

It was his record of achievement, culminating in the historic budget declaration of Canada's determination to centre her hopes for future trade expansion upon relations of goodwill and co-operation with her sister nations of the British Commonwealth, that drew this great audience to welcome and cheer the Premier of Canada.

For that mighty concourse of people the Premier delivered himself of the most tremendous speaking effort of his campaign.

Brilliant Statement of Issues

For two hours and three-quarters he explained in clear and simple language the policies which are at stake in the election to be settled upon July 28.

Speaking entirely without notes he covered the whole realm of public issues that have been raised in the campaign.

UNITY OF EMPIRE

Unity of Canada and unity of the Empire, with prosperity for both, he said, had been the aim of his Government from the day it was formed. Every phase of government that he discussed was a part of that unifying theme.

PEACE OUTLET ASSURED

Of special interest to his British Columbia audience was his reiteration of his pledge in parliament that if within six months the two railway presidents do not agree upon a route for the Peace River outlet to the Pacific Coast the Government will take that responsibility upon itself.

To that pledge he added the assurance that this period might be shortened if it were necessary to cope with unemployment by starting the undertaking earlier.

Woven into his discussion of the Government's efforts to expand Canada's trade upon the Pacific was the announcement that the improvement and cheapening of communications across the Pacific was to be made an immediate objective.

MUST HAVE LOWER RATES

He expressed belief that cheap wireless telephone service from Vancouver to Japan was a possibility and announced that if elected he would seek to bring this about.

He met the unemployment issue squarely with a declaration that the Government was prepared to co-operate to the fullest extent with any province if in the opinion of the Provincial Government the emergency was beyond its capacity to deal with.

No special session of parliament was needed to launch public works and to do everything needful to grapple with this problem, he declared.

GREATER AUSTRALIAN TRADE

He revealed to his audience that the Australian move to give British Columbia soft woods the benefit of the British preference was a step in the course of negotiations that have been under way for some months to broaden the preferential agreement between the two dominions.

Argentina's effort to negotiate a trade treaty with Britain had failed, he asserted, primarily because the Canadian Government had notified Britain of what was coming in the way of a policy to foster British trade with this country.

THE BUDGET CRITICS

The salmon treaty and the C.N.R. hotel both found their place in the Premier's argument, while he met ridicule of the budget with ridicule of its critics.

Capping it all came his eloquent peroration appealing to the people of Canada, not to support the Liberal party, but to vote on July 28 in the best interests of Canada and the Empire.

"We have made it apparent to the world," he said, "that Canada intends to do her part to promote to the utmost degree Intra-Empire trade.

NO INTEREST INJURED

"All trade has in time to be paid for with trade. Under the new arrangement that we have made no interest in Canada suffers. Nobody in Canada is saying that we have hurt them, because we studied carefully what we were about.

"In Britain regardless of party all elements have thrown up their hats and cheered this Canadian budget. Englishmen do not cheer when there is nothing to cheer about and Scotsmen do not cheer about getting something when they have got nothing.

"Whether there is a Labor or Con- Government in England our

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policy meets theirs. If the Conservatives put on a tariff Canada will be the first to benefit by preferences granted to the Dominions.

"The Labor Government is in office, opposed to tariffs.

"But we can get into their market under their policy because if we treat the people of Britain fairly as our own kith and kin and let them see that we want to trade with them as our own people they will treat us fairly and generously.

DEFINITELY FRAMED

"The people must determine on July 28 whether they are going to defeat this budget and lose the goodwill of the British people or strengthen the hands of the Government that goes to London in a spirit of co-operation to further Empire trade.

"The budget was definitely framed in relation to the trade between Canada and the Empire.

"Any effect that Canada's representatives can have in the Empire Conference will be proportionate to the degree of support that is evidenced by the Canadian people.

ACT AS CANADIANS

"If we have the voice of the people behind us in no unmistakable terms in favor of this budget of Empire trade then we can get a response we could not get in any other way. On your responsibility depends what is to come of that conference.

"You who want your port developed, your trade increased, your unemployment solved, have the solution in your own hands. So long as the people understand this issue in the true light they will not act as Liberals, Conservatives or Labor, but as citizens of Canada and of the Empire.

"SHALL WE SET BACK THE CLOCK?"

"Shall we vote to set back the clock or shall we go forward to strengthen and upbuild the British Commonwealth of Nations of which we are proud to be an important part?"

The first chapter of the Premier's speech was his account of his work for unity in Canada. Settlement of the grievances of the Maritime and Western provinces on the just and generous basis adopted could not have been achieved without treating all alike.

From the outset his efforts toward unity had been shown by his determination to have every province represented in the cabinet. The success attained in policies for the developmen' of the west had amply justified the pains taken on this score, he contended.

PROVINCES FAIRLY TREATED

The settlements with the provinces had nearly all been made with non-Liberal governments.

Of their fairness he called upon Premier Tolmie to testify by his published statement that he had been treated fairly and courteously regarding the railway lands agreement.

The audience laughed when he said: "You have heard of my statement that I would not give a five-cent piece to any Tory government.

"I would like you to read the full statement in Hansard.

"It was made when Conservative members were seeking to disturb me.

"No province had asked for aid for unemployment relief at that time and when I was asked by members of parliament to give out federal money I pointed out that in the absence of any request from those governments I was not prepared to make grants at that time.

"There was no reference at all to the broad question of unemployment.

WILL RECEIVE HELP

"In that matter we follow the policy of our predecessors, the government of which Senator Robertson and Mr. Bennett were members.

"In the event of the provinces finding the problem too great to cope with and they ask us for assistance we are ready to share in aiding the provinces to deal with unemployment.

"But we have not received to this hour from the government of B.C. any request for aid for unemployment. So far as I am aware the province itself has not made any grant to the municipalities by dipping into its own treasury to relieve unemployment.

NATIONAL DEBT REDUCED

"When a request comes it will be dealt with in the same spirit of co-operation with the provinces as we showed in these other matters.

"When you hear five-cent pieces being talked about remember these settlements with the provinces by which subsidies of hundreds of thousands of dollars are to be paid to the provinces for all time in addition to the return of the lands."

Turning then to the work of the government on taking office to restore the country's credit, he said the entire war remained to be paid for to the tune of $1,780,000,000, deficits of enormous sums were being piled up each year, and the interest on the debt was equal to the entire cost of government in 1911.

DOLLAR WAS WORTH 84 CENTS

The dollar was worth only 84 cents.

The great problem of developing Canada's trade could not be tackled until credit was restored.

"What greater need is there in tackling a problem like unemployment than to have a sound financial policy?" he asked. "A bankrupt business can not give employment to many."

"Conservatives may boast about the millions they spent on unemployment relief, but that fact tells the story of the conditions of unemployment at the time when the Conservatives were in office."

BALANCED THE BUDGET

Unemployment had ceased when the Liberal government began to balance the budget and capital began to come in for development.

This had been followed by reduction of the debt by $270,000,000, and removal of taxation which would, if still in effect, take $118,000,000 more from the taxpayers each year than is now required, if that taxation had not gone.

Reduced taxation was one of the means taken to stimulate productivity. Removal of taxes on the implements of production had assisted the great industries of British Columbia, lumbering, fishing, mining and farming, he said.

COMPETE WITH WORLD

Success of these industries depended on the price at which their products could be sold and in reducing costs these prices had been reduced to enable the industries to compete with the world.

Lowering the duties on tea, sugar, boots and shoes, had also helped to reduce the cost of living in order to help producers.

Unemployment, he said, was of two kinds, the local emergency due to temporary causes and the great permanent problem which was today one of the greatest problems confronting all governments of the world, municipal and national.

CONSERVATIVE POLICY

Mr. Ladner had said in his speech on July 4 that the policy of the government was to do nothing.

"He tells what he knows to be not true," said Mr. King, "and that is not the right way to deal with any problem."

The Premier recited the Conservative policy drawn up when Mr. Bennett was minister of justice, asserting that unemployment was primarily a municipal problem.

The order has said that the Dominion should step in first to provide work and secondly food and shelter for those for who work was not available, when the municipalities and the provinces found the task beyond them.

PREPARED TO ASSIST

"That is the policy we continued and are prepared to continue," he said, "if we have not disbursed as many millions as they did it is because under our policies there has not been sufficient unemployment to require it. When we receive representation that the provinces are not able to assist the municipalities we are prepared to assist."

The Premier then narrated what the Dominion had done to prevent and meet unemployment. Old Age pensions took many off the employment market. So did war pensions to the disabled. The War Veterans' Allowance Act of last session would require expenditure of $2,000,000 to take care of veterans who for causes not directly traceable to war disability had broken down.

KEEP ON WORKMEN

The Government had also backed up Sir Henry Tornton in retaining 5000 C.N.R. employees not really needed because of the lighter railway business this year so as not to throw them on the employment market and make matters worse.

A loss of $16,000,000 in C.N.R. revenue was recorded due to these conditions, he said.

TO OPEN UP PEACE RIVER

Then followed his allusion to the Peace River.

"That policy might be followed with other railway matters," he said. "Vancouver has strongly urged the

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construction of the Peace River railway. If any one has strongly belabored me on that The Vancouver Sun has done so. I said when I was out here last that I was not going to be driven to build any railway by The Vancouver Sun or any other people.

"But the service The Vancouver Sun has rendered in keeping this question to the fore has been of the greatest possible assistance to this province."

QUESTIONED DELAY

The premier repeated almost word for word his statement to parliament that he had seen the presidents of the C.P.R. and C.N.R. and had discussed with them the necessity of immediate construction of a line from the Peace River to the Pacific Ocean.

"I sought to ascertain their reasons for delay," he said. "I think they were right in saying they should come to some agreement, but they were wrong when their actions showed they were taking too long a time to reach that agreement.

GIVEN SIX MONTHS

"We know that the C.P.R. has set aside money for surveys of possible routes and has parties in the country now. We know that the C.N.R. has taken the position that what the country needs even more is immediate branch lines in its own area.

"That is all right, but what the people of Western Canada are interested in is the construction of the road.

"So we gave notice that six months was long enough for them to reach a decision, and that if in another six months after that the line was not begun, then the government of the day will find a way or make it to go ahead.

WOULD PROVIDE JOBS

"I do not see why we should not speed even that time if the work is to be of assistance to unemployment. I would rather deal with unemployment in that way by undertaking work that will help the nation at the same time.

"We also read in the paper distressing stories of accidents at level crossings. Where we have money to spend we should be getting as many subways as we can at a time like this.

"Mr. Bennet and Mr. Stevens and Mr. Ladner said we should call a special session of parliament. Last year they said we should stay in session so as to deal with the U.S. tariff when that tariff was decided on. We would not have been as far ahead as we are now by settling our own tariff in our own way before the U.S. settled theirs.

"Sessions of parliament are all right, but they depend upon the policy. Let Mr. Bennett say what policy he proposes."

Mr. Bennett had made two suggestions—public works, for which no special session was needed, and he had promised to raise the tariff to "protect capital and labor, agriculture and mining, the producer and consumer."

SPECIAL SESSION NOT NEEDED

"Are words like that worthy of serious consideration?" he asked. "If tariff were a remedy the United States would not have 4,000,000 unemployed, equal to the population of Canada from the Head of the Lakes to the Pacific."

A special session was not practicable because the leaders of the Government had to go to London to the Empire Conference in September. But he said:

"We don't need a special session to begin the Peace River outlet and public works. We can go ahead with those on Governor General's warrants. If the conference we have called decides that is the thing to do, any ministry of which I am the head will not hesitate to take full responsibility for warrants for such work to meet a national emergency."

The Premier then told what had been done at a cost of $1,000,000 for extra employees in the Customs Department alone to put the eight-hour day in effect for Government employees and Government contracts.

BUILDING TRADES' LETTER

He read a letter from the Vancouver Building Trades Council asking his views on the five-day week. Putting in the eight-hour day showed the Government's attitude. Actions spoke louder than words.

General legislation on hours of work, however, was in provincial jurisdiction, but the Premier said personally his own opinion was that shorter hours to give work to the greatest possible number met with his approval.

With regard to the general adoption of this principle, he said it was a matter that should easily be settled by agreement at the proposed conference when the provinces and all the interests affected would be represented.

"How would our unemployment situation look like," he asked, "if the Government had not voted down Gen. McRae's scheme to spend $300,000,000 to bring in 300,000 settlers? If we have $300,000,000 to spend at a moment's notice let us spend it on our own people."

FEDERAL TREASURY

He protested against the Province newspaper's criticism of his appeal for supporters from B. C. Governments could do nothing without support, he said, and if that was bribery he asked about the Conservative party's attitude in this election.

"Everything on their program is a direct bribe of money out of the Federal treasury for railways, highways, bridges, wharves, harbor development, national old age pensions and unemployment," he charged. "All these are to come out of the Federal treasury if they are elected.

"I am not trying to bribe Canada that way. The money all comes out of the taxes of the people."

TRADE GREAT ISSUE

Trade expansion was the other great feature of the Premier's speech.

He told of the extension of the trade commissioner service from 22 to 33 countries, the work of scientific research, appointing ministers to U. S., France and Japan, publicity and the negotiation of treaties.

He took exception to Mr. Bennett's wholesale denunciation of trade treaties, as they were not easy to bring about and a surly attitude by Canada would receive similar treatment from other countries.

ATTITUDE OF U. S.

The determination to concentrate future trade expansion on the British Empire was caused by the United States consolidating its position as a great economic unit and the movement to form Europe into a similar unit.

The nations of the Empire situated in all climes, owing allegiance to one King and using one language, could be consolidated into a similar great economic unit, he contended.

"It is to bring that about that we framed our budget as we did," declared the Prime Minister.

CANADA'S TRADE GROWTH

He quoted statistics of the tremendous increase of Canada's trade with the nations of the Empire and with Oriental countries as a result of the trade treaties, and said in this the government had been blocked at every turn by the opposition.

"How much did Mr. Bennett put 'Canada First' when he denounced our making our own treaties and described our minister to Japan as a 'glorified commercial traveler'?" asked Mr. King. "I might refer to the salmon treaty also which would have gone through last year but for the obstruction of B. C. Conservative members, a fact for which they must answer to you. Millions have been lost by that year's delay. That shows how much help we have received from the Conservative members for this province.

DOUBLED IN 8 YEARS

Canada's foreign trade had been doubled in eight years and Canada exported more manufactured goods per capita than the United States or any country except Britain.

"We have reached the stage where we must reach out for more and more markets," he said. "To do that we must reduce the cost of communications. Many of our communications have to be routed by the United States. It costs $10 to communicate from Geneva to Java and $50 from this to the other side of the pacific.

"If we are returned one of the first questions we will take up is the whole matter of costs of communication by cable and wireless so we can be in a better position in dealing with these countries.

"The great Oriental market is just opening up. Why should we not have wireless telephones to Tokyo and Yokohama? I believe that development can be brought about.

"Last year we referred the development of radio in Canada to a committee and so I intend to take up this question of communications with the other side of the Pacific as an important phase of our trade development."

ARGENTINE COMPETITION

He told how the government had been instrumental in preventing a trade agreement between Britain and the Argentine, Canada's greatest competitor in the wheat market, and said if the budget were adopted Britain would have a better outlet for its products than the Argentine and Canada's wheat market would be assured.

Of 1100 items on the tariff 500 had been put on the free list to Britain. True some of these were just clearing out useless lumber.

CONSERVATIVE RIDICULE

"When the Conservatives ridicule our removing that useless lumber, I ask you who put those items on the tariff. A Conservative Government," he declared, "and no doubt they claimed great credit for protecting Canadian industry by these meaningless items. Even cut flowers, which can now come in from the West Indies under the British preference, were probably the occasion of great boasting by the Conservatives when they put the tariff on."

The iron and steel tariff changes, without hurting Canadian industry

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had transferred $200,000,000 of business from United States to Britain, he said, and he had been told that steel for the C.N.R. hotel in Vancouver which would have come from the United States was now to come from Britain because of the tariff changes.

"The Conservatives do not discharge their full duty when on a great Imperial budget such as this they do not put all the facts before you," he asserted.

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Edmonton Bulletin July 9, 1930

PREMIER SAYS ACTION TO BE STARTED SOON

Tells Rail Presidents Work Must Commence in Six Months

By RAY BROWN
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent

VANCOUVER, B.C., July 9.—In Canada's great western sea port Premier Mackenzie King Tuesday night discussed unemployment. His Vancouver audience was the greatest indoor gathering which he has addressed thus far. Platform and floor of that part of the great arena which was used, were filled, and the crowd rose tier on tier in the high galleries at the sides and rear of the rink.

On the platform were gathered those prominent in Liberal political ranks here. The speech was broadcasted from the platform.

Rushing Work

Of particular interest to a western audience was the Prime Minister's statement that the construction of a railway outlet from the Peace River district might furnish employment for many now out of work. He had personally seen the presidents of both great Canadian railway systems in an effort to ascertain the reasons for delay in going on with this project, he said.

"What we have said to each of them is that the people of western Canada are interested in the construction of this road," asserted Mr. King with emphasis. "We have told them—and this was some time ago—that we think six months is long enough to decide the route; and we have told them that if they have not discovered a route in six months, then the government will find a way to construct a road."

Asks for Policy

The Prime Minister demanded to know the policy of Hon. R. B. Bennett with respect to unemployment. The Conservative leader was proposing to call another session of Parliament. "But," said Mr. King, "he gives no indication of what his policy is to be when Parliament meets. What is it that he is proposing? He says he is going to raise the tariff. If raising the tariff is a remedy, why is it that in the United States, where they have a high tariff, there are from three to four million people out of work?"

The sockeye salmon treaty was mentioned by Mr. King and he blamed Conservatives for delay in the pasing of this treaty. Millions of dollars had been lost, he asserted, through the delay, and the Conservatives must account to the people of British Columbia.

A new feature of the Prime Minister's speech Tuesday evening was a reference to the need for better and chaper means of communication between Canada and the Orient. Why should there not be wireless telephone communication between Canada and Tokio, he asked. One of the first subjects which the government proposed to take up if it was returned to power was this matter of direct communication between Canada and the Orient.

General Victor Odlum, chairman, said, in his opening remarks, that it was one of the largest political meetings ever held in Vancouver.

The first speaker was Hon. Ian Mackenzie, minister of immigration and Indian affairs, and the newest member of Premier King's government. He said that Mr. King was welcome in Vancouver, not only because of the record of his government, but for other reasons. The Prime Minister was welcome because his government had put through the Australian treaty. He was welcome because his administration had worked for reduced transportation costs, and had decreased the cost of instruments of production. But, he said, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, was doubly welcome because he had made one of the most magnificent gestures ever made in the British Empire. He referred to the British preference provisions in the budget. These provisions had been acclaimed in Great Britain and Canada, he said, and it was "burlesqued only by third-rate music-hall comedians who make sport of the Empire-building program."

Come Across Line

Mr. Mackenzie expressed the view that a lot of unemployed persons were coming across the line and adding to the unemployment problem in Canada. He thought the border should be watched carefully on this account; but he added that if he had anything to do with immigration matters in the future, returning Canadians would always be welcome in Canada.

The Liberal candidate in Vancouver-Burrard, Wilfred Hanbury, was the next speaker. He proposed, he said, to discuss the British preference. "Mr. Bennett is opposed to extending the British preference and proposed to blast his way into the markets of the world," said Mr. Hanbury. The Liberal policy, on the other hand, was to try and promote trade by good will and friendship.

There was an elevator in Vancouver, and for a long time it did no business. It became known as "a white elephant," said Mr. Hanbury. As a matter of fact it was known as "Stevens' white elephant," he added. If Canada did not succeed in developing foreign trade, the Dominion might ultimately have other white elephants on her hands in the shape of railways which could not carry on and other enterprises which were unable to make a success of business.

Pattullo Speaks

The chairman then introduced T. D. Pattullo Liberal leader in the province of British Columbia.

"In my humble judgment this is the most important election since Confederation," said Mr. Pattullo. Canada's national status was an issue, he declared, as also was Canadian and Empire trade.

He wondered if the eyes of the United States were not on Canada at the present time. "Mr. Bennett has said that if he is returned, the British preference will be annulled," asserted Mr. Pattullo.

The speaker went on to say that Canada's action in the budget would be a powerful contribution to the peace of the world.

The Prime Minister followed.

There were cheers, and some shouted "Laurier for ever."

Mr. King said: "It is the largest gathering that I have had the pleasure of witnessing since the opening of the campaign."

Seeking Information

He did not regard the size of the crowd as a personal tribute to himself. He felt that those present had come prompted by an earnest desire to hear the political issues of the day discussed.

Unity in Canada, unity in the British Empire, and prosperity in both—these had been the aims of the present administration, Mr. King said. He told how, at the time he was forming his first government, he had attempted to secure cabinet representation from every province so that all parts of the land would have a voice in government affairs.

"I have said that the great object of the administration from the outset was the unity of Canada," went on Mr. King. He believed that amicable associationn of the provinces with the Dominion was most important. Therefore, his government, said the Prime Minister, had from the outset gone to work to remove any causes of dissatisfaction on the part of the provinces.

For British Columbia

It found various causes of unrest in different provinces of the Dominion, and in British Columbia there was dissatisfaction because certain lands in the railway belt and the Peace River block were withheld. The government had decided to remedy this, but as it had made up its mind to satisfy the claims of the Maritime provinces, and also to return the natural resources to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Not only was British Columbia receiving back her lands, Mr. King asserted, but the Pacific coast province would also retain the annual subsidy of $100,000.

Mr. King here made reference to his "five cent" remark in the House of Commons. The remark had been made in the course of a speech when he was being interrupted by a member from British Columbia. He explained the connection between the remark and the rest of his speech and declared that "my remark had no reference whatever to the broad question of unemployment."

The attitude of the Dominion government was that if a province was unable to cope with unemployment, and so reported, Federal assistance would be given. "But," added Mr. King, "I have not received from the government of British Columbia any request for assistance."

No Money Given

Indeed, he added, as far as he was aware the British Columbia government had not itself made any contribution to assist in meeting the unployment situation.

Mr. King turned to a review of the government's record. There had been seven surpluses in the eight and half years his government had been in office, he said. The Conservatives were asserting that they had spent millions for unemployment during their period in office.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

3 MAJORITY SAVES LABOR GOVERNMENT

MacDonald Regime Has Close Call on Finance Bill Clause

Associated Press Cable

LONDON, July 9.—By a majority of only three votes, the MacDonald government today scraped through a division on the finance bill which had been regarded as critical.

A Liberal amendment to the finance bill, which had been considered, might cause the downfall of the Labor government, was rejected by 319 votes to 316.

The MacDonald government was saved by four Liberals who voted for

...ndges, but in the light of subsequent ...ecution, declared here, was chosen the ... of the International Beauty Pageant ... only third factors when the original ... captured the prize through the dis... and prize winners. The 18-year-old ... is a claim to being the fairest of the ...rs had been unfair in declaring their



That was a sad commentary on conditions prevailing under the Conservative government, remarked Mr. King.

Tax reductions were then spoken of by the Prime Minister. He told of income tax reductions during his period of office. The sales tax had been cut from six to one per cent. Nearly all the "nuisance taxes" had been abolished, and certain tariffs had been cut down.

"Our first great fight in Parliament, connected with a budget, was when we decided to lower the cost of instruments of production," said Mr. King.

Unemployment

Then he turned directly to the question of unemployment. He wanted to take up this question from the point of view of the unemployed man, he said. There were two kinds of unemployment — world unemployment and local unemployment. World unemployment was a thing of such tremendous importance that he felt in time it would require the attention of the Parliaments of the world.

But to turn to conditions in Canada, Mr. King said, he would like to refer to certain things which were being said by Conservative members in this campaign.

For instance, L. J. Ladner, former member for Vancouver South, had, according to a Herald News despatch,

said that the policy of the government on unemployment "is to do nothing."

"Mr. Ladner knows better than that," declared Mr. King. "He was a member of parliament, and when Mr Ladner says that, he is saying what he knows is not true, and that is not the way to deal with any problem in any place at any time."

Old Tory Policy

The government of today was simply following along lines laid down by the previous Conservative administration in respect to unemployment relief, said Mr. King. He quoted from an order-in-council which was passed in 1921, during the Meighen administration, which laid down the principle that unemployment was primarily a municipal and provincial responsibility, and that the Federal government acted only in cases of emergency.

What was the government doing in its own province, asked the Prime Minister. It had brought in and passed an old age pension law. It had enacted advantageous pension legislation for the returned men, and was meeting the necessary expenditures which would run into millions. It had asked Sir Henry Thornton to keep on employes of the Canadian National system who might have been let out after the wheat crop failure and the stock market crash.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17224

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 9, 1930.

Empire Unity Aim Of His Government Premier King Says

Prime Minister Addresses Large Meeting In Vancouver—Discusses "Five Cent" Piece Remark.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

VANCOUVER, B. C., July 8.—Premier King again discussed the unemployment question at a meeting here in support of Wilfred Hanbury, Liberal candidate in Vancouver-Burrard.

Important Election.

The chairman then introduced T. D. Pattulo, Liberal leader in British Columbia.

"In my humble judgment this is the most important election since Confederation," said Mr. Pattulo. Canada's national status was an issue, he declared, as also was Canadian and Empire trade.

He wondered if the eyes of the United States were not on Canada at the present time. "Mr. Bennett has said, that if he is returned the British preference will be annulled," asserted Mr. Pattulo.

"Applesauce," sang out someone in the crowd.

"Yes and by Mackenzie King," came another shout. There were cries of "Rats," and "Shut up".

The speaker went on to say that Canada's action in the budget would be a powerful contribution to the peace of the world.

There were cheers, and some shouted. "Laurier for ever," when Mr. King rose.

Unity in Canada, unity in the British Empire, and prosperity in both—these had been the aims of the present administration, Mr. King said. He told how, at the time he was forming his first Government, he had attempted to secure Cabinet representation from every province so that all parts of the country would have a voice in the Government affairs.

Five-Cent Piece.

Mr. King made reference to his "five-cent" remark in the House of Commons. The remark had been made in the course of a speech when he was being interrupted by a member from British Columbia. He explained the connection between the remark and the rest of his speech, and declared that "my remark had no reference whatever to the broad question of unemployment."

The attitude of the Dominion Government was that if a province was unable to cope with unemployment, and so reported. Federal assistance would be given. "But," added Mr. King, "I have not received from the Government of British Columbia any request for assistance."

Indeed, he added, as far as he was aware, the British Columbia Government had not itself made any contribution to assist in meeting the unemployment situation.

Mr. King turned to a review of the Government's record. There had been seven surpluses in the eight and one-half years his Government had been in office, he said.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17225

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Daily Star, July 9, 1930.

UNEMPLOYMENT IS TOPIC OF PREMIER

Prime Minister Addresses Large Audience in Vancouver Arena

'PHONE TO ORIENT

Promises Rail Outlet From Peace River District to Coast

VANCOUVER, July 9.—(C.P.)—In Canada's great western seaport Premier Mackenzie King last night discussed unemployment. His Vancouver audience was the greatest indoor gathering which he had addressed thus far. Platform and floor of that part of the great arena which was used were filled. And the crowd rose tier on tier in the high galleries at the sides and rear of the rink.

On the platform were gathered those prominent in Liberal political ranks here. The speech was broadcast from the platform.

Of particular interest to a western audience was the Prime Minister's statement that the construction of a railway outlet from the Peace River district might furnish employment for many now out of work. He had personally seen the presidents of both great Canadian railway systems in an effort to ascertain the reasons for delay in going on with this project, he said.

"What we have said to each of them is that the people of western Canada are interested in the construction of this road," asserted Mr. King, with emphasis. "We have told them—and this was some time ago—that we think six months is long enough to decide the route, and we have told them that, if they have not discovered a route in six months, then the Government will find a way to construct a road.

BENNETT'S POLICY.

The Prime Minister demanded to know the policy of Hon. R. B. Bennett, with respect to unemployment. The Conservative leader was proposing to call another session of Parliament. "But," added Mr. King, "he gives no indication of what his policy is to be when Parliament meets. What is it that he is proposing? He says he is going to raise the tariff. If raising the tariff is a remedy, why is it that in the United States, where they have a high tariff, there are from three to four million people out of work?"

Once more Mr. King anounced the willingness of his government to assist any province which found itself unable to meet the unemployment situation. British Columbia had made no formal requests for assistance, he said. He criticized a statement attributed to Hon. John Ladner, ex-member of South Vancouver, that the Government had "done nothing" to meet unemployment.

"When Mr. Ladner says that, he is saying what he knows is not true—and that is not the way to deal with any problem in any place at any time," declared the Prime Minister.

SALMON TREATY

The sockeye salmon treaty was mentioned by Mr. King and he blamed the Conservatives for delay in the passing of this treaty. Millions of dollars had been lost, he asserted, through the delay, and the Conservatives must account to the people of British Columbia. A new feature of the Prime Minister's speech was a reference to the need for better and cheaper means of communication between Canada and the Orient. Why should there not be wireless communications between Canada and Tokio, he asked. One of the first subjects which the Government proposed to take up if it was returned to power was this matter of direct communication between Canada and the Orient.

There were two kinds of unemployment—world unemployment and local unemployment, said Mr. King. World unemployment, was a thing of such tremendous importance that he felt in time it would require the attention of the parliaments of the world.

The Government of today was simply following along lines laid down by the previous Conservative administration in respect to unemployment relief, said Mr. King. He quoted from an order-in-council which was passed in 1921, during the Meighen administration, which laid down the principle that unemployment was primarily a municipal and provincial responsibility, and that the Federal Government acted only in cases of emergency.

Premier King spoke of "unity in Canada, unity in the British Empire and prosperity in both" as having been the aims of his administration.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17226

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 9, 1930.

Premier King On The Defensive

An Editorial from the Calgary Herald, one of the Southam chain of Newspapers.

THE farther west Premier King travels in his present electioneering tour, the greater attention he finds himself compelled to pay to the pressing and uncomfortable question of unemployment. In Moose Jaw on Wednesday evening he made an extended reference but in Calgary he devoted half of a two-hour address to a review of the subject. This was not a matter of personal choice. The matter was forced on the Prime Minister's attention at the moment of his arrival by a delegation representing the unemployed. Throughout his discussion of the problem at the public meeting he was subjected to considerable heckling, and this drove him to a very lengthy defence of his Government's policy and an equally lengthy reference to the constitutional difficulties in the way of Federal participation.

It is not too much to say that Mr. King was uncomfortable throughout most of his address. He was largely on the defensive, and he had to admit it was within the power of the Federal Government to allocate moneys by orders-in-council for the relief of unemployment. He could have said that several weeks ago instead of repudiating responsibility.

The Prime Minister spoke for almost two hours. At the outset he devoted half an hour to the ancient theme of Canadian development from the time of Confederation, to the transfer of the natural resources, previously reviewed by Mr. Stewart, and the realization of equal status within the Empire. Discussion of unemployment occupied so much time that only brief references were made to the three topics, which he declared at the outset are the main issues of the present campaign. In his opinion these are the record of the Government, the Dunning tariff policies and the forthcoming Imperial Conferences.

From the standpoint of an informative review of these three issues, the Prime Minister's utterance was a great disappointment. He made the claim that the Dunning budget changes would divert a vast portion of our trade from the United States to Europe, but he failed to substantiate the assertion. He failed to show how the tariff changes will correct the one-sided trade situation between this country and the nation to the south. He failed to dispel the general impression that countervailing duties on sixteen specified commodities are merely a pitiable compromise between free trade and protectionist views. Diversion of trade from the States may be accomplished but its extent will take time to prove. Predictions are mere guess work. One may quote the considered opinion of the New York Times, "that the United States will be seriously affected by the Canadian tariff reprisals is unlikely."

Premier King and his colleagues are advancing great claims about the importance of the increases in the British preference, but he failed to explain that of the 589 items free under the preference many will never figure in our imports because they are not produced in the Old Country at all or only on a scale and cost which would debar competition in the Canadian market. The Government's object in the present campaign is to convey the impression that Canadian trade with Great Britain will be greatly increased and that with the United States reduced, but he produced no arguments in this city to justify either claim. He also failed to show the grain growers of Alberta how the changes in the Dunning budget will facilitate the sale of their grain in the British market.

Mr. Dunning said in the House that his tariff changes are complex and numerous. So far no Government speaker has shown the people of the West how the half-free trade, half-protectionist Dunning budget will remedy the adverse economic conditions of the present time. It is not meeting the issue to talk enthusiastically of past prosperity or future greatness. The Dominion is passing through a period of industrial slackness, declining prices and lessening export trade. Government speakers must convince the people that their tariff proposals will produce the benefits claimed for them.

Judged by this test Premier King failed utterly in his address here last evening. It is not unfair to say that he spoke as a man who is on the defensive and is not confident of the success of his cause.

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Vancouver Star July 10/30

D 17227

HIGH LIGHTS OF PREMIER KING'S PLEA

Hon. Ian Mackenzie—"Only third rate music hall artists ridicule Imperial Preference in Vancouver."

Brig.-Gen. V. W. Odlum—"Mr. Mackenzie King is taking up the torch laid down by Laurier."

Premier King—"I regard the entry of one more Mackenzie into the cabinet as a further guarantee of good government.

Premier King—"When the request does come (for unemployment relief) it will be considered in a spirit of co-operation. We will meet the unemployment situation in any part of the Dominion where it has become of national importance."

Premier King—"Consider this election not as a party issue, but how as a citizen of Canada can I make my ballot best serve the interests of the country of which I am a citizen and best serve the ends of the Empire of which Canada is a part."

King—"The first thing which helped to solve the unemployment situation was restoration of confidence in Canada's business."

King—"No corresponding territory on the face of the earth can compare with British Columbia in the matter of natural resources."

Premier King—"The best way to meet the unemployment situation is to provide employment rather than deal out doles."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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Vancouver Star July 29/30

D 1228

PEACE OUTLET AGAIN PLEDGED BY KING

Seven Thousand Vancouver Citizens Attend Rally At Arena To Hear Premier Discuss Election Issue

Unemployment Situation Given Consideration by Speaker

Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Canada's prime minister, proved himself the biggest political drawing card in Vancouver to date in the present federal election campaign when he drew an assembly of more than 7,000 people to the Arena, Tuesday night. Unseen thousands had an opportunity of hearing the premier's address over the radio.

In reasoned, deliberate statements, the Liberal chieftain explained why he believed his government should be returned to power July 28. He avoided oratory and dramatic gestures and he was accorded a courteous hearing from beginning to end of his lengthy address—a marked contrast to the reception accorded one or two of the preliminary speakers, who were subjected to frequent and vociferous heckling.

The premier based his main appeal for return to power on the Dunning budget. This, he declared, had been framed to divert purchases now made by Canada in the United States to the United Kingdom, with the prime motive of ensuring a market for Canada's grain in the Mother Land.

Grain Failure Blamed

To Canada's failure to market her grain in Great Britain last season he laid in large measure the blame for Canada's present economic situation and its resultant unemployment, though he did not omit to bring into consideration world-wide conditions and the recent extensive depression in the stock markets.

He spoke at length upon the matter of unemployment, explaining steps which his government proposed to take towards its alleviation if returned to power. Hon. R. B. Bennett's promise to call a special session of parliament, if elected, to consider unemployment, he dismissed as an election gesture.

He reiterated his stand on the question of an early start on construction of a Pacific Coast outlet for the Peace River area.

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Unity Sought

Unity in Canada had been the first objective of his government on assuming office, he stated. He believed this had been accomplished during his government's eight and a half years in office in grants to the Maritimes to lessen freight rates; in returning to the prairie

Continued on Page 11)

provinces control of their natural resources and at the same time maintaining in perpetuity the annual subsidies which had been granted in lieu of these resources, and in returning to British Columbia railway belt lands on the same terms.

These settlements in several cases, Mr. King stated, had been made with provincial governments which did not subscribe to Liberal policies.

He pointed to this record as standing against Conservative criticism in the matter of his unemployment policy. Mr. King again explained the "five-cent" speech incident. He had made that remark, he explained, while a member from British Columbia sought to irritate him, in the course of a speech, with interruptions.

His remarks, he asserted, had no reference whatever to the broad question of unemployment. He stated he was speaking on a condition as it existed at that particular moment.

No formal request for unemployment relief had come from any provincial premier, he had explained, he said, during his "five cent" speech in parliament, and in the absence of such a request, he had told those Conservative members that he was not prepared to give anything to the governments of the provinces which they represented.

So far as his government's policy in the matter of unemployment was concerned, he explained, it had followed the policy enunciated by Gideon Robertson, when minister of labor in the last Conservative administration.

Under that policy, he stated, federal unemployment relief was made only when a provincial government appealed formally for help on the grounds that a situation had arisen with which it could not cope.

No formal request for unemployment relief had come from the government of British Columbia in recent years, he said. As far as he was aware, he added, the B. C. government had contributed nothing to municipalities in the province for unemployment relief.

MEIGHEN POLICY QUOTED BY KING

He quoted from an order-in-council which was passed in 1921, during the Meighen administration, which laid down the principle that unemployment was primarily a municipal and provincial responsibility, and that the federal government acted only in cases of emergency.

What was the government doing to aid unemployment, he asked. It had brought in and passed an old age pension law. It had enacted advantageous pension legislation for the returned men, and was meeting the necessary expenditures which would run into millions. It had asked Sir Henry Thornton to keep on employees of the Canadian National system who might have been let out after the wheat crop failure and the stock market crash.

The prime minister demanded to know the policy of Hon. R. B. Bennett with respect to unemployment. The Conservative leader was proposing to call another session of parliament.

"But," said Mr. King, "he gives no indication of what his policy is to be when parliament meets. What is it that he is proposing? He says he is going to raise the tariff. If raising the tariff is a remedy, why is it that in the United States, where they have the highest tariff in the world, there are from three to four million people out of work?"

Again Mr. King repeated the willingness of his government to assist any province which found itself unable to meet the unemployment situation. British Columbia had made no formal request for assistance, he said. He criticized a statement attributed to L. J. Ladner, ex-member for South Vancouver, that the government had "done nothing" to meet unemployment.

"When Mr. Ladner says that he is saying what he knows is not true—and that is not the way to deal with any problem in any place at any time," declared the prime minister.

SOCIAL LEGISLATION CITED BY PREMIER

Conservatives were making a boast, Mr. King asserted, that during their last period in office they had spent large sums in unemployment relief. That, he declared, was a sad commentary on conditions prevailing under the Conservative government.

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D 17230

He enumerated legislation instituted by his government tending to alleviate unemployment conditions and in preparation of periods when such conditions were aggravated.

There was the Old Age Pensions Act, which his government had succeeded finally in passing, despite opposition from Mr. Bennett and his friends and from the Conservative majority in the Senate. While the amount offered under this act was not great, he said, it was sufficient to prevent old people from depending upon the municipalities.

During the last Liberal regime, he stated, the government had contributed $233,000,000 to pensions to returned men or dependents of those who had laid down their lives on active service.

PAYMENT OF DOLES OPPOSED BY GOVERNMENT

Under the War Veterans Act, provision had been made for "burned out" veterans to obtain old age pensions before they reached the age of 70 years, if necessary. The provision, he said, meant an additional expenditure in 1930 of $2,000,000 and it had been estimated that this figure eventually would be increased to $18,000,000.

His government, he continued, considered the best way to meet unemployment was to provide some form of employment rather "than deal out doles."

He favored, he said, institution of public works, if it would accomplish that end. In this respect, he cited his support of an early start on a Peace River outlet to the Coast.

There were many accidents in Canada at level crossings. He would favor, he added, building of subways wherever possible to eliminate these crossings and at the same time provide new employment.

During the last session an act providing for an eight-hour day had been passed for government employees, and that included, he said, any employees under control of the government, such as those working under contract, as well as regular employees.

In the Customs department alone, he declared, an extra $1,000,000 had been asked for to meet the cost of extra help occasioned by establishment of the eight-hour day.

He read a letter he had received prior to the meeting from the Building Trades Council of Vancouver, asking him to express his views at the meeting on the question of cutting down the 5½ day week to a five-day week. That he stated was a question for the provinces to settle and not one within the jurisdiction of the federal government.

If his government was returned to power, however, it was his purpose to call at an early date a conference in Ottawa to which representatives of organized labor, manufacturers and industrialists would be invited and it was possible that some agreement on the question could be reached at that conference.

MCRAE SETTLER SCHEME RECALLED

Gen. McRae's immigration scheme was recalled by Mr. King. He explained Gen. McRae's project as a proposal to spend $300,000,000 to bring in 300,000 settlers.

"If we had that much money to spend at a moment's notice," he declared, "it would be better to spend it on the people now here."

Conservatives voted for that scheme, he asserted. Liberals voted against it. If Mr. Bennett were elected, he warned, the scheme might be revised.

He declared that the unemployment situation in Eastern Canada was different from some parts of the west. In Halifax two Conservative candidates were advertising that real progress had been made in the commercial and business life of the city in the last year. In their advertisement, he stated, they had attributed this to the fact that Nova Scotia had a greater representation of Conservatives in the House than Liberals. If that contention was logical, Mr. King asked, what of the situation in British Columbia, with its large Conservative representation in Ottawa?

Trade expansion and establishment of markets abroad had been given particular attention by his government, Mr. King continued. To accomplish this end, trade commissioners abroad had been increased from 22 to 32, money had been spent in wise publicity, he asserted; industrial scientific research had been fostered, and special stress had been laid on negotiation of trade treaties.

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BENNETT ATTITUDE ON TREATIES HIT

Mr. King said he took exception to Mr. Bennett's "wholesale language" in respect to trade treaties. Nations were like individuals, he stated, and if they were treated in surly fashion and approached in a spirit of bravado they were apt to respond in like fashion.

"Arrogance," he asserted, "was not the basis on which to build treaties, but goodwill and mutual advantage."

Agreements had been sought with other countries, particularly with units of the British Empire, he explained, because there was a tendency today toward consolidations of vast economic groups.

Because the United States' mounting tariff wall was making it harder for other countries to trade with the republic on equal terms, he continued, a number of European countries were considering economic unity to meet outside threats. He hoped to see economic solidarity effected of the countries which composed the British Empire.

To achieve this condition Canada had sought these treaties and framed the budget accordingly, he said.

TORIES ACCUSED OF OBSTRUCTION

He supported his government's policy of placing Canada's own representatives in various countries as the best means of developing trade relationships. When Hon. H. H. Marler had been sent to Japan, Mr. Bennett had referred to Mr. Marler as "a glorified commercial traveller," Mr. King said. "That's the kind of help Mr. Bennett and his friends are giving us," he added.

"But we have gone ahead, notwithstanding, and the foreign trade of Canada has doubled since we took over office."

British Columbia and the Port of Vancouver was benefitting by these treaties, he continued. His government was seeking to establish broader trade relationships with Australia, which would benefit this province in seeking a market in the commonwealth for its lumber exports. The Port of Vancouver stood to benefit considerably by establishment of a steady market in the United Kingdom for Canada's grain exports, he added.

A new feature of the prime minister's speech was a reference to the need for better and cheaper means of communication between Canada and the Orient. Why should there not be wireless telephone communication between Canada and Tokio? he asked. One of the first subjects which the government proposed to take up if it was returned to power was this matter of direct communication between Canada and the Orient.

STEEL INDUSTRY IN B.C. HINTED

It was easy to ridicule the budget, he continued. Certain items on the tariff were meaningless, but who put them there, Mr. King asked. It was the Conservatives, he stated. The policy of the budget was to eliminate the "trash" from the list.

The iron and steel industry had been given protection under the budget, he went on. This might prove of particular interest to British Columbia shortly, he added, as the government already had been approached in connection with the establishment of a steel industry in this province.

In its efforts to turn trade from the United States to the United Kingdom, Mr. King stated that it was estimated that $200,000,000 of purchasing power had been diverted from the republic to the Motherland by the Dunning budget.

The first speaker was Hon. Ian MacKenzie, minister of immigration and Indian affairs, and the newest member of Premier King's government.

Mr. Mackenzie expressed the view that a lot of unemployed persons were coming across the line and adding to the unemployment problem in Canada. He thought the border should be watched carefully on this account, but he added that if he had anything to do with immigration matters in future, returning Canadians would always be welcome in Canada.

The chairman then introduced T. D. Pattullo, Liberal leader in the province of British Columbia.

"In my humble judgment this is the most important election since Confederation," said Mr. Pattullo, Canada's national status was an issue, he declared, as also was Canadian and Empire trade. The speaker said Canada's action in the budget would be a powerful contribution to the peace of the world.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17232

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Gazette July 10/30

RAILWAY BUILDING WOULD PROVE HELP TO UNEMPLOYMENT

King Tells Vancouver Audience of Proposed Peace River Outlet Line

SIX MONTHS TO DECIDE

C.N.R. and C.P.R. Presidents Queried on Delay—Better Canada-Orient Communication Feature of Speech

By RAY BROWN,
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

Vancouver, B.C., July 9.—In Canada's great western seaport, Premier Mackenzie King last night discussed unemployment. His Vancouver audience was the greatest indoor gathering which he had addressed thus far. Platform and floor of that part of the great arena which was used, were filled. And the crowd rose tier on tier in the high galleries at the sides and rear of the rink.

On the platform were gathered those prominent in Liberal political ranks here. The speech was broadcast from the platform.

Of particular interest to a western audience was the Prime Minister's statement that the construction of a railway outlet from the Peace River District might furnish employment for many now out of work. He had personally seen the presidents of both great Canadian railway systems in an effort to ascertain the reasons for delay in going on with this project, he said.

"What we have said to each of them is that the people of western Canada are interested in the construction of this road," asserted Mr. King with emphasis. "We have told them—and this was some time ago—that we think six months is long enough to decide the route, and we have told them that if they have not discovered a route in six months, then the government will find a way to construct a road."

The prime minister demanded to know the policy of Hon. R. B. Bennett, with respect to unemployment. The Conservative leader was proposing to call another session of parliament. "But," added Mr. King, "he gives no indication of what his policy is to be when parliament meets. What is it that he is proposing? He says he is going to raise the tariff. If raising the tariff is a remedy, why is it that in the United States, where they have a high tariff, there are from three to four million people out of work?"

Once more Mr. King announced the willingness of his government to assist any province which found itself unable to meet the unemployment situation. British Columbia had made no formal request for assistance, he said. He criticized a statement attributed to L. J. Ladner ex-member of South Vancouver, that the government had "done nothing" to meet unemployment.

"When Mr. Ladner says that, he is saying what he knows is not true—and that is not the way to deal with any problem in any place at any time," declared the Prime Minister.

SALMON TREATY.

The sockeye salmon treaty was mentioned by Mr. King and he blamed the Conservatives for delay in the passing of this treaty. Millions of dollars had been lost, he asserted, through the delay, and the Conservatives must account to the people of British Columbia.

A new feature of the Prime Minister's speech was a reference to the need for better and cheaper means of communication between Canada and the Orient. Why should there not be wireless telephone communication between Canada and Tokio, he asked.

One of the first subjects which the Government proposed to take up, if it was returned to power, was this matter of direct communication between Canada and the Orient.

There were two kinds of unemployment—world unemployment and local unemployment, said Mr. King. World unemployment was a thing of such tremendous importance that he felt in time it would require the attention of the parliaments of the world.

The government of today was simply following along lines laid down by the previous Conservative administration in respect to unemployment relief. He quoted from an order-in-council which was passed in 1921, during the Meighen administration, which laid down the principle that unemployment was primarily a municipal and provincial responsibility, and that the federal government acted only in cases of emergency.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D-17233

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Mail and Empire, July 10, 1930.

KING FORECASTS PHONE TO ORIENT

Dominion Premier Announces Intention to Take Matter Up.

VANCOUVER SPEECH

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Vancouver, July 9.—Direct communication, preferably wireless telephone, between Canada and the Orient, was forecast by Premier Mackenzie King in his address here last night. It was a new utterance by the Prime Minister in the election campaign.

Why should there not be wireless telephone communication between Canada and Tokio, he asked in referring to the need for better and cheaper service.

One of the first subjects which the Government proposed to take up if it was returned to power was this matter of direct communication between Canada and the Orient.

Of particular interest to a Western audience was the Prime Minister's statement that the construction of a railway outlet from the Peace River district might furnish employment for many now out of work. He had personally seen the presidents of both great Canadian railway systems in an effort to ascertain the reasons for delay in going on with this project, he said.

"What we have said to each of them is that the people of Western Canada are interested in the construction of this road," asserted Mr. King with emphasis. "We have told them—and this was some time ago—that we think six months is long enough to decide the route, and we have told them that if they have not discovered a route in six months, then the Government will find a way to construct a road."

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

D 17234

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Edmonton Bulletin

Vancouver Sun, July 8, 1930.

CANADA EVEN GOES FARTHER KING STATES

Government Decides to Get Goods into Country From Old Land

By RAY BROWN
Canadian Press Staf Correspondent

KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 10.—Conditions in Canada, and those in Australia as indicated by the Australian budget, were contrasted by Premier Mackenzie King here Wednesday night. It was the Prime Minister's fifth and last meeting in British Columbia, and he had been reviewing the financial record of his government. He had, he said, been handed a news despatch, on the train, which dealt with the Australian budget.

The commonwealth government had decided to make drastic increases in taxation in an endeavor to recover financial losses. It was faced with a deficit of approximately sixty millions.

"Last year Canada had a surplus of between forty and fifty millions of dollars," said Mr. King. Australia was putting on sales tax just when Canada was taking one off. Australia was finding it necessary to increase taxation, while, according to the Prime Minister, Canada was reducing here by millions.

The meeting was a large one, in spite of extreme heat, and Mr. King recevied an attentive hearing. He stressed the great importance of the budget because through its provisions in respect to the British preference, Canada's wheat market in Great Britain might be assured.

Last Meeting

It was nearly a quarter of nine before Mr. King opened his speech. He mentioned that this was the fifth meeting he had addressed in British Columbia, and his only regret was that he could not stay longer. His British Columbia meetings had been most pleasant, and he would carry away with him happy memories of his stay here.

"I hear that Dr. Manion is coming tomorrow night," said Mr. King. "If you want to know what a real Tory is like, listen to him." Mr. King added that sometimes the man who had gone back on former beliefs and principles became the most strenuous advocate of the new principles which he embraced. "Dr. Manion was for many years a Liberal," said Mr. King, but, he added, that since Dr. Manion had become a Conservative, he seemed to think it necessary to outdo his associates in the Conservative party.

"You will hear from him plenty of declamation and probably a good deal in the line of personal abuse of me," Mr. King said, and he advised his hearers to weight Dr. Manion's words and consider the extent to which he discussed the great issue of the campaign.

Not Piffle Campaign

Mr. King asked his audience not to let small local matters obscure the great issues of the campaign. The first great issue was the record of the government. "The government of Canada is a great business," he said. "If the government record was a good one, the electors should consider very gravely whether to displace it with a new and untried administration. If the record was a bad one, then, said Mr. King, "by all means exercise your right to make a change in July."

He proceeded with the second issue —the budget, mentioning the recent changes made in the United States tariff. "We have felt that we would like to give them a little of their own treatment," Mr. King said, but the government had gone further. It had decided that, undter the circumstances, Canada should buy from the Mother Country many of those th'ngs which formerly had come from the United States. This was the effect of changes in the British preference, and the beneficial effect of the move was well illustrated, Mr. King said, in the reduction on tea.

In a comparatively short time after the tariff on tea was reduced, the price of tea in Canada went down from 10 to 15 cents a pound.

Imperial Meet

The third great issue, Canada's representation at the Imperial conference, was next dealt with by the Prime Minister. He told his audience that all countries were making a special effort to sell their grain in England. The Argentine Republic, for instance, had been trying to get into the British market. This was where the British preference came in.

"The Conservatives are complaining that we have stolen their clothes," Mr. King asserted. "That we have adopted their policies." If that was the case, then the Conservatives should be supporting him. But it was not the case. The British preference was a Liberal policy, and the Conservatives had never extended preference to the Mother Country.

"I would like Dr. Manion or anyone else to tell you when the Conservatives have ever given a preference to Great Britain," Mr. King remarked.

Canada must export the commodities which she produced, said Mr. King. In order to sell, she must buy. It was desirable and important that she should trade with the Mother Country. This was where representations at the Imperial conference came in.

"You have got to ask yourself if, in view of the ridicule that Dr. Manion and other Conservatives are casting on the budget, they are th people to send over to represent Canada at the Imperial conference," Mr. King averred.

The budget, he declared, had met with the support of all parties in the Mother Country. Now what the government needed was to get "the voice of the people of Canada" behind the budget." And if Canada endorsed the budget, Mr. King said, he felt that the position of the Dominion in the markets of Great Britain would be assured.

Reviews Record

The record of the government was then reviewed by the Prime Minister. "Unemployment was everywhere when we came into office," he said. The Conservatives were boasting of what they had done for the unemployment at that time, but the reason they had found it necessary to do so much was that there was a great deal of unemployment.

The Conservatives had gone out of office leaving behind a legacy of debt, Mr. King said. The country had been headed for bankruptcy. All this had been changed and deficits had been turned into surpluses, taxation had been reduced and the debt was being cut down.

With reference to the proposed outlet from the Peace River district to the Pacific, Mr. King said that he had given an undertaking that work would be started on this railway line within a year. This understanding, he said, had been given in the House of Commons a couple of months ago.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Calgary Albertan July 10/30

D 17235

KING COMPARES DEVELOPMENT OF TWO DOMINIONS

Australia Raises Taxes; Those in Canada Lowered, Says Premier

By RAY BROWN
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)

KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 10.—Conditions in Canada, and those in Australia, as indicated by the Australian budget, were contrasted by Premier Mackenzie King here, Wednesday night. It was the Prime Minister's fifth and last meeting in British Columbia, and he had been reviewing the financial record of his government. He had, he said, been handed a news dispatch, on the train, which dealt with the Australian budget.

The Commonwealth Government had decided to make drastic increases in taxation in an endeavor to recover financial losses. It was faced with a deficit of approximately 60,000,000.

"Last year Canada had a surplus of between $40,000,000 and $50,000,000," said Mr. King. Australia was putting on sales tax just when Canada was taking one off. Australia was finding it necessary to increase taxation, while, according to the Prime Minister, Canada was reducing hers by millions.

At the conclusion of the meeting the Premier left for Edmonton where he will speak tonight.

"I hear that Dr. Manion is coming tomorrow night," said Mr. King. "If you want to hear what a real Tory is like, listen to him. Dr. Manion was for many years a Liberal," said Mr. King. But he added that since Dr. Manion had become a Conservative, he seemed to think it necessary to outdo his associates in the Conservative party.

He advised his listeners to weigh Dr. Manion's words and consider the extent to which he discussed the great issues of the campaign.

Great Issues

Mr. King asked his audience not to let small local matters obscure the great issues of the campaign. The first great issue was the record of the Government. "The Government of Canada is a great business," he said. If the Government record was a good one the electors should consider very gravely whether to displace it with a new and untried administration. If the record was a bad one, then, said Mr. King, "by all means exercise your right to make a change in July."

He proceeded with the second issue, the budget, mentioning the recent changes made in the United States tariff. "We have felt that we would like to give them a little of their own treatment," Mr. King said. But the Government had gone further. It had decided that, under the circumstances Canada should buy from the Mother Country many of those things which formerly had come from the United States. This was the effect of changes in the British preference. And the beneficial effect of the changes was well illustrated, Mr. King said, in the reduction on tea. In a comparatively short time after the tariff on tea was reduced, the price of tea in Canada went down from 10 to 15 cents a pound.

The third great issue, Canada's representative at the Imperial Conference, was next dealt with by the Prime Minister. He told his audience that all countries were making a special effort to sell their grain in England. The Argentine Republic, for instance, had been trying to get into the British market. This was where the British preference came in.

"The Conservatives are complaining that we have stolen their clothes," Mr. King asserted, "that we have adopted their policies." If that was the case, then the Conservatives should be supporting him. But it was not the case. The British preference was a Liberal policy and the Conservatives had never extended preferences to the Mother Country.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17236

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen July 10, 1930.

Premier Makes Final Campaign Address in B. C.

Asks Audience Not to Let Small Local Matters Obscure the Great Issues of The Campaign.

(Canadian Press.)

KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 9. — The final campaign meeting of Premier Mackenzie King in British Columbia took place here tonight in torrid weather. In spite of the heat, a good sized audience gathered to hear the Prime Minister. At the conclusion of the meeting, he left immediately to take a train for Edmonton, where he speaks tomorrow night.

It was nearly a quarter of nine before Mr. King opened his speech. He mentioned that this was the fifth meeting he had addressed in British Columbia, and his only regret was that he could not stay longer. His British Columbia meetings had been most pleasant, and he would carry away with him happy memories of his stay here.

"I hear that Dr. Manion is coming tomorrow night," said Mr. King. "If you want to hear what a real Tory is like, listen to him." Mr. King added that sometimes the man who had gone back on former beliefs and principles became the most strenuous advocate of the new principles which he embraced. "Dr. Manion was for many years a Liberal," said Mr. King But, he added, since Dr. Manion had become a Conservative he seemed to think it necessary to outdo his associates in the Conservative party.

"You will hear from him plenty of declamation and probably a good deal in the line of personal abuse of me," Mr. King said, and he advised his listeners to weigh Dr. Manion's words and consider the extent to which he discussed the great issues of the campaign.

Mr. King asked his audience not to let small local matters obscure the great issues of the campaign. The first great issue was the record of the government. "The government of Canada is a great business," he said. "If the government record was a good one, the electors should consider very gravely whether to displace it with a new and untried administration.

"If the record was a bad one, then," said Mr. King, "by all means exercise your right to make a change in July."

He proceeded with the second issue—the budget, mentioning the recent changes made in the United States tariff. "We have felt that we would like to give them a little of their own treatment," Mr. King said, but the government had gone further. It had decided that, under the circumstances, Canada should buy from the Mother Country many of those things which formerly had come from the United States.

This was the effect of changes in the British preference. The beneficial effect of the move was well illustrated, Mr. King said, in the reduction on tea. In a comparatively short time after the tariff on tea was reduced the price of tea in Canada went down 10 to 15 cents a pound.

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"The Conservatives are complaining that we have stolen their clothes," Mr. King asserted. "That we have adopted their policies, if that was the case, then the Conservatives should be supporting him. But it was not the case. The British preference was a Liberal policy and the Conservatives had never extended preferences to the Mother Country.

"I would like Dr. Manion or anyone else, to tell you when the Conservatives have ever given a preference to Great Britain," Mr. King remarked.

Represented at Conference.

Canada must export the commodities which she produces, said Mr. King. In order to sell, she must buy. It was desirable and important that she should trade with the Mother Country. This was where representations at the Imperial Conference came in.

"You have got to ask yourself if, in view of the ridicule that Dr. Manion and other Conservatives are casting on the budget, they are the people to send over to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference,"

Australian Budget.

Conditions in Canada, and those in Australia as indicated by the Australian budget, were contrasted by Premier King. He had, he said, been handed a news despatch, on the train, which dealt with one Australian budget.

The Commonwealth government had decided to make drastic increases in taxation in an endeavor to recover financial losses. It was faced with a deficit of approximately sixty millions.

"Last year Canada had a surplus of between forty and fifty millions of dollars," said Mr. King. Australia was putting on sales tax just when Canada was taking one off. Australia was finding it necessary to increase taxation, while according to the Prime Minister, Canada was reducing hers by millions.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17237

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen July 10, 1930.

Brief Reply by Prime Minister To Mr.Ferguson

Premier King Says Public Needs No Assistance in Judging Policy of Govt. From Record of Action.

(Canadian Press.)

KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 9.—A brief reply to the Kitchener speech of Premier G. Howard Ferguson, of Ontario, on the St. Lawrence waterways, was issued in the form of a statement, by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, on his arrival here this evening.

The statement follows:

"I have seen today the Canadian Press report on Premier Ferguson's speech at Kitchener on July 4th. I observe that Mr. Ferguson devoted the greater part of his time to assailing the Dominion government on its position as to development of water powers in navigable streams and has heroically announced his intention to stand on guard in defence of provincial rights against a wholly mythical attack. His speech is merely a repetition of his press statement of June 30, and requires no further comment. The public will need no assistance in judging the policy of the Canadian government from the record of its action and the correspondence as already made public.

"That record makes clear beyond doubt that the Dominion government has right along made an earnest effort to reach a solution of the question on a fair and enduring basis.

"First, instead of going into the power business itself, the Dominion has indicated that it would be prepared to accede that a province or provincial agency should secure and utilize the power whether the development be made by the province or by the Dominion.

"Second, the Dominion has set forth an eminently clear, fair and practical basis for facilitating utilizing of power. The duty of improving navigation initiates a work which results in the development of power. It has indicated its readiness to make the surplus water power available to the provincial agency on precisely the same basis as in the first case. Our offer in this regard is as follows: 'Should the Dominion government at any time undertake or authorize the construction of any canal or other work for the improvement of navigation, it would be prepared to make available to an approved provincial agency the surplus water power developed, beyond that needed for the operation of the locks and purposes of navigation, on a basis equivalent to that which would govern if the provincial agency had itself undertaken the work as a power development scheme.'

"Mr. Ferguson's alternative is as follows: Should the Dominion desire to undertake or authorize any works within its jurisdiction for the improvement of navigation which could conveniently be carried on contemporaneously with the development of power, it will so notify the province or provinces concerned. Whereupon such province or provinces will be prepared to undertake the development of such water power where necessary to facilitate the navigation plans of the Dominion.

"It is only necessary to place these two statements side by side to judge which is the more clear, the most consistent and the more reasonable.

"Third, we have made every effort to co-operate in the solution of the engineering problems involved, particularly in the development of the St. Lawrence.

"Mr. Ferguson professes to fear that the Dominion government is proposing to enter into negotiations with the United States on that St. Lawrence development without consulting the provinces and thus he states 'placing the actual power development anywhere in any section of the river, either on the American or the Canadian side.'

"So far is this from being the case that as already stated, the Dominion government took the initiative in asking the provincial government to nominate engineers to co-operate with the Canadian section of the joint board in revising the plans for the international rapids section of the St. Lawrence. In other words they were asked to report on precisely this question, where should the actual power development be placed? They presented a unanimous report. That report, which was sent to Mr. Ferguson six months ago, together with the plans and estimates which have been since received from the engineers' conference draft are now before the public and speak for themselves."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

D 17238

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 10, 1930.

Declares Speech Is But Repetition.

Premier King Has No Comment On Ferguson's Waterways Plan Speech.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 9. — A brief reply to the Kitchener speech of Premier G. Howard Ferguson, of Ontario, on the St. Lawrence waterways, was issued in the form of a statement, by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, on his arrival here this evening.

"His speech is merely a repetition of his press statement of June 30, and requires no further comment," said Mr. King. The public will need no assistance in judging the policy of the Canadian Government from the record of its action and the correspondence as already made public."

Instead of going into the power business itself, the Prime Minister adds, "the Dominion had indicated that it would be prepared to agree that a province or a provincial agency should secure and utilize the power whether development be made by the province or by the Dominion.

"It has also set forth an eminently clear, fair and practical basis for facilitating utilizing of power by the province."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 10, 1930.

D 17239

Premier Finishes Campaign In B.C.

Asks Voters Not To Let Local Matters Obscure Great Issues.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 9. — Asking his audience not to let small local matters obscure the great issues. Premier King concluded his campaign in British Columbia here tonight.

The first great issue, he said, was the record of the Government. "The Government of Canada is a great business," he said. "If the Government record was a good one, the electors should consider very gravely whether to replace it with a new and untried administration.

"If the record was a bad one, then," said Mr. King, "by all means exercise your right to make a change on July 28."

He proceeded with the second issue—the budget, mentioning the recent changes made in the United States tariff. "We have felt that we would like to give them a little of their own treatment," Mr. King said, but the Government had gone further. It had decided that, in the circumstances, Canada should buy from the Old Country many of those things which formerly had come from the United States.

This was the effect of changes in the British preference. The beneficial effect of the move was well illustrated, Mr. King said, in the reduction on tea. In a comparatively short time after the tariff on tea was reduced the price of tea in Canada went down 10 to 15 cents a pound.

Discussing the Australian budget, Mr. King said the Commonwealth Government had decided to make drastic increases in taxation in an endeavor to recover financial losses. It was faced with a deficit of approximately sixty millions.

Last year, Canada had a surplus of between forty and fifty millions of dollars, said Mr. King. Australia was putting on sales tax just when Canada was taking one off. Australia was finding it necessary to increase taxation, while according to the Prime Minister, Canada was reducing hers by millions.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17240

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Daily Star, July 10, 1930.

PREMIER ANSWERS HON. G. H. FERGUSON

Prime Minister Issues Written Statement From Kamloops, B.C.

NO COMMENT NEEDED

Mackenzie King Claims Kitchener Speech Was Mere Repetition

KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 10.—(C.P.)—A reply to the Kitchener speech of Premier G. W. Ferguson, of Ontario, on the St. Lawrence waterways, was issued in the form of a statement, by Prime Minister Mackenzie King, on his arrival here last evening.

"His speech is merely a repetition of his press statement of June 30, and requires no further comment," said Mr. King. "The public will need no assistance in judging the policy of the Canadian Government from the record of its action and the correspondence as already made public."

Instead of going into the power business itself, the Prime Minister adds, "the Dominion had indicated that it would be prepared to agree that a province or a provincial agency should secure and utilize the power whether development be made by the Province or by the Dominion.

"It has also set forth an eminently clear, fair and practical basis for facilitating utilizing of power by the Province."

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The statement follows:

"I have seen today the Canadian Press report of Premier Ferguson's speech at Kitchener on July 4. I observe that Mr. Ferguson devoted the greater part of his time to assailing the Dominion Government on its position as to development of water powers in navigable streams and has heroically announced his intention to stand on guard in defence of provincial rights against a wholly mythical attack. His speech is merely a repetition of his press statement of June 30, and requires no further comment. The public will need no assistance in judging the policy of the Canadian Government from the record of its action and the correspondence as already made public.

"That record makes clear beyond doubt that the Dominion Government has right along made an earnest effort to reach a solution of the question on a fair and enduring basis. First, instead of going into the power business itself, the Dominion has indicated that it would be prepared to accede that a province or provincial agency should secure and utilize the power whether the development be made by the province or by the Dominion.

"Second, the Dominion has set forth an eminently clear, fair and practical basis for utilizing of power by the province. In the first case, where the province desires to undertake power developments in navigable waters, its right to do so will be recognized conditionally on the provision of the necessary navigation requirements. This proposal has been substantially accepted."

OWNERS OF POWER.

"In the second case, where the Dominion in the discharge of its power and duty of improving navigation initiates a work which results in the development of power, it has indicated its readiness to make the surplus water power available to the provincial agency on precisely the same basis as in the first case. Our offer in this regard is as follows: "Should the Dominion Government at any time undertake or authorize the construction of any canal or other work for the improvement of navigation, it would be prepared to make available to an approved provincial agency the surplus water power developed beyond that needed for the operation of the locks and purposes of navigation on a basis equivalent to that which would govern if the provincial agency had itself undertaken the work as a power development scheme."

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SOLUTION OF PROBLEM.

"It is only necessary to place these two statements side by side to judge which is the more clear, the most consistent and the more reasonable. Third, we have made every effort to co-operate in the solution of the engineering problems involved, particularly in the development of the St. Lawrence.

"Mr. Ferguson professes to fear that the Dominion Government is proposing to enter negotiations with the United States on that St. Lawrence development without consulting the provinces and thus he states: "placing the actual power development anywhere in any section of the river, either on the American or the Canadian side." So far is this from being the case that already stated, the Dominion Government took the initiative in asking the Provincial Government to nominate engineers to co-operate with the Canadian section of the Joint Board in revising the plans for the International Rapids section of the St. Lawrence. In other words they were asked to report on precisely this question: where should the actual power development be placed? They presented an unanimous report. That report, which was sent to Mr. Ferguson six months ago, together with the plans and estimates, which have been since received from the engineers' conference, are now before the public and speak for themselves."

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17241

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Daily Star July 10/30

PREMIER'S TOUR IN B.C. COMES TO END

King Outlines Outstanding Issues of Election In B.C.

RETURNING EAST

Conditions in Canada and Australia Are Contrasted In Speech

KAMLOOPS, B.C., July 10—(C.P.)—Addressing his final campaign meeting in British Columbia here last night, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King reviewed the outstanding issues of the election campaign and asked his hearers not to let small local matters obscure the great issues before them, which he referred to as the record of the Government, the budget, and Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conference. It was not the case. The British preference was a Liberal policy and the Conservatives had never extended preferences to the Mother Country.

Following the meeting the Liberal leader left for Edmonton, where he will speak tonight.

Conditions in Canada, and those in Australia, as indicated by the Australian budget, were contrasted by Premier King. He had, he said, been handed a news dispatch, on the train, which dealt with the Australian budget.

The Commonwealth Government had decided to make drastic increases in taxation in an endeavor to recover financial losses. It was faced with a deficit of approximately sixty millions.

"Last year Canada had a surplus of between forty and fifty millions of dollars," said Mr. King. Australia was putting on sales tax just when Canada was taking one off. Australia was finding it necessary to increase taxation, while, according to the Prime Minister, Canada was reducing hers by millions.

He stressed the great importance of the budget because, through its provisions in respect to the British preference Canada's wheat market in Great Britain might be assured.

Mr. King asked his audience not to let small local matters obscure the great issues of the campaign. The first great issue was the record of the Government. "The Government of Canada is a great business," he said. "If the Government record was a good one, the electors should consider very gravely whether to displace it with a new and untried administration.

"If the record was a bad one, then," said Mr. King, "by all means exercise your right to make a change in July."

He proceeded with the second issue —the budget—mentioning the recent changes made in the United States tariff. "We have felt that we would like to give them a little of their own treatment," Mr. King said, but the Government had gone further. It had decided that, under the circumstances, Canada should buy from the mother country many of those things which formerly had come from the United States.

EFFECT OF CHANGES

This was the effect of changes in the British preference. The beneficial effect of the move was well illustrated, Mr. King said, in the reduction on tea. In a comparatively short time after the tariff on tea was reduced the price of tea in Canada went down 10 to 15 cents a pound.

The third great issue, Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference, was next dealt with by the Prime Minister. He told his audience that all countries were making a special effort to sell their grain in England. The Argentine Republic, for instance, had been trying to get into the British market. This was where the British preference came in.

"The Conservatives are complaining that we have stolen their clothes," Mr. King asserted, "that we have adopted their policies." If that was the case, then the Conservatives should be supporting him. But it was not the case. The British preference was a Liberal policy and the Conservatives had never extended preferences to the Mother Country.

"I would like Dr. Manion or anyone else, to tell you when the Conservatives have ever given a preference to Great Britain," Mr. King remarked.

Canada must export the commodities which she produces, said Mr. King. In order to sell, she must buy. It was desirable and important that she should trade with the Mother Country. This was where representations at the Imperial Conference came in.

MANION IS RAPPED

"You have got to ask yourself if, in view of the ridicule that Dr. Manion and other Conservatives are casting on the budget, they are the people to send over to represent Canada at the Imperial conference," Mr. King averred. The budget, he declared, had met with the support of all parties in the Mother Country, now what the Government needed was to get "the voice of the people of Canada behind the budget."

And if Canada endorsed the budget, said Mr. King, he felt that the position of the Dominion in the markets of Great Britain would be assured.

The record of the Government was then reviewed by the Prime Minister. "Unemployment was everywhere when we came into office," he said. The Conservatives were boasting of what they had done for the unemployment at that time but the reason they had found it necessary to do so much was that there was a great deal of unemployment.

The Conservatives had gone out of office leaving behind a legacy of debt, Mr. King said, the country had been headed for bankruptcy, all this had been changed and deficits had been truned into surpluses, taxation had been reduced and the debt was being cut down.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D17242

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Gazette July 11/30

BUDGET IS MAIN ELECTION ISSUE, PREMIER SAYS

Contrasts Position of Dominion With That of Australia

CANADA HAD SURPLUS

Local Questions Should Be Left in Background, He Declares

(By Canadian Press.)

Kamloops, B.C., July 10.—Addressing his final campaign meeting in British Columbia here last night, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King reviewed the outstanding issues of the election campaign and asked his hearers not to let small local matters obscure the great issues before them, which he referred to as the record of the Government, the budget, and Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conference.

Discussing the budget, Mr. King declared: "The Conservatives are complaining that we have stolen their clothes, that we have adopted their policy." If that were the case, the Premier stated, then the Conservatives should be supporting him. But it was not the case. The British preference was a Liberal policy and the Conservatives had never extended preferences to the Mother Country.

Following the meeting, the Liberal leader left for Edmonton where he will speak tonight.

Conditions in Canada and those in Australia, as indicated by the Australian budget, were contrasted by Premier King. He had, he said, been handed a news despatch, on the train, which dealt with the Australian budget.

The Commonwealth Government had decided to make drastic increases in taxation in an endeavor to recover financial losses. It was faced with a deficit of approximately sixty millions.

"Last year Canada had a surplus of between forty and fifty millions of dollars," said Mr. King. Australia was putting on a sales tax just when Canada was taking one off. Australia was finding it necessary to increase taxation, while, according to the Prime Minister, Canada was reducing hers by millions.

He stressed the great importance of the budget because, through its provisions in respect to the British preference, Canada's wheat market in Great Britain might be assured.

Mr. King asked his audience not to let small local matters obscure the great issues of the campaign. The first great issue was the record of the Government. "The Government of Canada is a great business," he said. If the Government record was a good one, the electors should consider very gravely whether to displace it with a new and untried administration. If the record was a bad one, then, said Mr. King, "by all means exercise your right to make a change in July."

BUDGET AFFECTS.

He proceeded with the second issue—the budget, mentioning the recent changes made in the United States tariff. "We have felt that we would like to give them a little of their own treatment," Mr. King said, but the Government had gone further. It had decided that, under the circumstances, Canada should buy from the Mother Country many of those things which formerly had come from the United States.

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"I would like Dr. Manion, or anyone else, to tell you when the Conservatives have ever given a preference to Great Britain," Mr. King remarked.

COMING CONFERENCE.

Canada must export the commodities which she produces, said Mr. King. In order to sell, she must buy. It was desirable and important that she should trade with the Mother Country. This was where representation at the Imperial Conference came in.

"You have got to ask yourself if, in view of the ridicule that Dr. Manion and other Conservatives are casting on the budget, they are the people to send over to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference," Mr. King averred. The budget, he declared, had met with the support of all parties in the Mother Country, now what the Government needed was to get 'the voice of the people of Canada behind the budget."

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Edmonton Bulletin July 11, 1930.

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21-12-30

KING MAKES FIGHTING SPEECH

Arouses Great Audiences With Liberal Stand

Pantages and Empire Theatres Packed to Hear Chieftains of Government Outline Strong Policies

Greeted by one of the largest and most enthusiastic crowds ever gathered together for a political meeting in Western Canada, a crowd which jammed Pantages theatre from stage to street exit, crashed down a door, filled the aisles and fire escapes, overflowed out on to the streets, breaking through police and fire lines, and then, when no more room was available there, streamed in a steady procession of hundreds to the Empire theatre where an overflow crowd was takn care of through the medium of loud speakers and a radio broadcast, the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada, scored one of the greatest personal triumphs of a brilliant career as Canadian statesman when he made his first appearance in Edmonton during the present campaign on Thursday night.

And the prime minister was not alone in his triumph. On the platform with him were his minister of justice and attorney general, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, his minister of the interior, Hon. Charles Stewart, sitting member for West Edmonton and again Liberal candidate in that riding together with K. A. Blatchford M.P., former mayor and alderman, sitting member for East Edmonton in the last parliament, and Liberal candidate in the present election. And each member of the quartette scored his own triumph with the Liberal leader.

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LAPOINTE EVOKES MUCH ENTHUSIASM

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, heard by the majority of those present for the first time, evoked wildest enthusiasm by a masterly resume of the issues now before the electors of Canada, and by a whole-souled and sincere expression of Canadianism which brought a ready response from the audiences in both theatres. In the Pantages theatre where the speaker was present in person the enthusiasm reached its height, but even in the Empire theatre where only the loud speakers occupied the stage the big crowd broke out into spontaneous applause time and time again as Hon. Mr. Lapointe drove home his points with telling effect, while from the throngs gathered on the fire escapes and around emergency exits murmurs of approval were general.

Both Hon. Mr. Stewart and K. A. Blatchford were also given ovations, but it remained for the Liberal leader himself to evoke the wildest scenes of enthusiasm.

Speaking with deliberation, careful to deal with the issues of the campaign in detail, and showing a willingness to take up those matters which it had been anticipated he would not care to discuss at a meeting at which interruptions were to be expected, the prime minister carried his audience with him from the start.

PAEAN OF PRAISE FOLLOWS MEETING

"That's what I wanted to hear. No attempt to sidestep. A straight-from-the-shoulder-talk, facing the facts as they are, and no flights of fancy. Putting the issues right before us, and leaving us to choose. Common-sense in every word, and putting it right up to us", declared one enthusiast as he left Pantages after the meeting, and his expression found ready approval on all sides. Men and women, young, old and middleaged, from every walk of life, joined in the paean of praise which followed the meeting and more than one group of citizens discussing the meeting long after its conclusion had more than a passing word of praise for Hon. Ernest Lapointe.

"Those Quebec men can show us how to be real Canadians," was the declaration of a hard-bitten Nova Scotian whose one ambition was to shake hands with the minister of justice. His opinion was shared by hundreds of others, and while the worth of the local candidates was not forgotten, Liberals and Conservatives, Labor and Progressives, joined in expressing the opinion that in Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Edmonton had been favored by hearing two of the outstanding statesmen of Canada since Confederation.

DECLARATION HAS MARKED EFFECT

That the clearcut declarations of policy and principle enunciated by the prime minister had a marked effect on the crowds was evident on all sides. This was especially true of his masterly declaration in conection with the unemployment problem now harrassing the west. Stating his own convictions, giving his hearers his ideas of the cause of this condition, which he declared was world-wide, Hon. Mr. King did not mince words when he answered a written demand of the unemployed delegation who had waited upon him on his arrival in Edmonton.

'There are many things we would like to do but which are impossible because of our constitution," he said "but this much I can and will say tonight, as I have said before, that the minute any provincial government comes to us and says that the unemployment problem cannot be handled by them, and that it has reached the stage where it is a national emergency, the federal government is prepared to step in and give assistance, dollar for dollar, with the municipalities and provinces concerned. That is as far as we can go. That is as far as the laws of the land will let us go under our constitution, and that is as far as it is possigle for any government to go."

That he did not say that the time was ripe when the constitution might perhaps be changed in this respect was also made plain by the prime minister.

"Times are changing. Conditions are changing, and constitutions might have to change to suit these changing times and conditions" he said. "If and when that time comes we will not be found unwilling to act, but at the present time the matter is one for the provinces to initiate, and we have as yet had no formal notification from Alberta or any other province of Canada that the unemployment situation has reached the stage of a national emergency. If and when that time comes we will be prepared to act, and to act immediately."

The prime minister also made it abundantly clear that he was in complete sympathy with unemployed men and that he considered that one of the first duties of the state was to look after the material welfare of those men and women who had given fifty or sixty years of their lives to the upbuilding of Canada, and to the men who had gone overseas in the time of Empire stress.

INTERRUPTER IS QUICKLY SILENCED

Only once was the prime minister interrupted, and the crowd showed its temper against the interrupter in no uncertain manner, while in the Empire theatre the overflow crowd, who could only follow the interruption through the loud speakers, was equally vociferous in expressing its disapproval and warm in its applause for the ready manner in which Hon. Mr King silenced an obvious attempt to break up his discourse.

But if the prime minister's declarations on the unemployment question aroused keen approval is remained for his clear-cut policy of British preference to bring down both houses. Making it plain that the British Empire and Canada were indivisibly associated, that the up-building of the one meant the upbuilding of the other, and that as far as he and his government were concerned the Dunning budget was the paramount issue of the present campaign, with its British preference clause the spear-head of the electoral battle now raging, Hon. Mr. King brought his hearers to their feet with ringing cheers as in a burt of statesmanlike oratory he finished one of the greatest political speeches ever heard in Edmonton.

Long after the crowds gained the idewalks little knots of enthusiasts gathered on the sidewalks in front of both theatres, and while there were many whose political faith did not coincide with that of the prime minister, there was not one who did not agree that in his handling of the questions of the day and his presentation of Canada's financial standing and the record of his administration. Rt. Hon. Mr. King had made hundreds of converts.

"This election is won right now" was the expression most generally heard. "Bennett can never answer that."

And the same opinion had been expressed in the afternoon when Hon. Ernest Lapointe, speaking both in French and in English, had addressed crowded meetings at Morinville and Legal. At both places the turnout broke all records for political meetings, and the enthusiasm engendered by the visit of the minister of justice was regarded by competent observers as practically assuring the return of Hon. Charles Stewart in that district.

UNEMPLOYMENT AND PROSPERITY, THEME

Unemployment and the greater all-embracing question of promoting prosperity and unity in Canada and the entire British Empire formed the principal theme of the premier's address. He reviewed in detail the unemployment situation and its relation to the Federal government, outlining what the government had done towards alleviating distress in different classes of unemployment and pledging further aid.

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"The Federal government stands ready to contribute dollar for dollar with the municipalities and provinces in providing unemployment relief work," the premier said.

After dealing with general issues the premier thanked the unemployed men for not creating a disturbance while he was speaking, and said, "I wonder if we were out of work would we keep silent while a public man was dealing with any other question but unemployment." It was from this point of view he wished to approach the question, he said.

He stated that there were two classes of unemployed, those who wouldn't work and only wished to create trouble, and those who were desirous of securing work but through no fault of their own were unemployed.

At this point the premier was interrupted by a heckler in the gallery who demanded that he retract this statement.

Scores Off Heckler

The premier replied that he was going to say that he had hoped there were none of the first class in the audience, but now he was forced to believe the persons who were interrupting did fall into this category. The premier's reply was loudly cheered by the audience.

Continuing, the speaker said he wished to deal with the men who were unemployed through no fault of their own, as it was only with these that the government was concerned. He traced one of the basic causes of the present unemployment wave crest to last year's poor crop conditions and to the fact that even this reduced crop was not marketed to the degree that previous crops had been.

Lack of grain movement affected many classes of workers. Transportation companies could not maintain reevnue, coal mine production fell off, there was not the same purchasing power of workers, therefore retail stores and, in turn, wholesalers and industrial concerns suffered, with resultant general depression.

In addition to the 1929 crop failure, general world depression was responsible for Canadian unemployment. It was estimated there were nearly 4,000,000 unemployed in the United States and as many out of work in the city of Detroit as in the entire Dominion of Canada.

Not Only Local

"Unemployment begets unemployment, and employment begets employment," declared the premier in pointing out that unemployment was not a local condition or a national condition but a world-wide condition. The only way the problem could be solved was by viewing it in the proper perspective.

He said that when the Liberal government came into power it was already faced with the unemployment problem, and over $1,000,000 had been granted out of the Federal treasury in direct relief to municipalities.

He referred to an order-in-council of the preceding Conservative government of October 7, 1921, when Hon. R. B. Bennett, now opposition leader, was minister of justice. The order-in-council stated that unemployment had become a national problem, and after considerable study it was decided to assist the municipalities and provinces by paying one-third of the cost of providing emergency relief work. However, it was stipulated the unemployment was and always would be primarily a municipal responsibility and before the Federal government would give aid the municipalities must first make their plea to the respective provincial governments and in turn the provincial governments would have to come before the Federal government.

"That was a Conservative government speaking, not the Mackenzie King government," declared the premier. He then referred to an order-in-council of the Liberal government, passed in January 2, 1922, in which it was stated that the unemployment problem which started the previous year showed no signs of early abatement, and therefore the government would carry out the general provisions of the previous Conservative order-in-council relating to unemployment relief.

Always Willing

The premier said that his government had always signified its willingness to act in any emergency arising from unemployment but maintained that the municipalities must first go to their provincial government and attest that they were no longer able to contend with the problem, and in turn the provincial governments could make formal application for assistance to the Federal government.

Despite this stand the premier said he had never received any formal communication for unemployment relief aid from the province of Alberta, as one government should make to another in such a matter.

He said that Premier Brownlee had mentioned, verbally, that the province might require assistance, but Premier King maintained that this was nothing for the government to act upon in Parliament. He said it was not their money the members of the government were handling but the money of the people of Canada.

Amplifying his contention, the premier said that as a matter of fact he had not received any formal request for aid from any province in the Dominion, the kind of communication which one would expect to pass between one government and another in a time of national emergency.

The premier said that if he had wished to play politics with the unemployed question he would have asked Parliament, before dissolving, to grant a few million dollars to distribute among the unemployed and in that way win votes.

"There was a majority there to get it, but when I have to exploit the misfortunes of my fellow men to get votes I hope to retire," the premier declared. He asked the electors to study the records of the two parties in labor legislation and there find out who were their friends.

The speaker said he had received a communication from Edmonton unemployed on arriving at the city and desired to deal with the "demands" outlined, although he did not like the use of the word "demand" in an appeal for co-operation.

The first request of the unemployed petition was that the Dominion government call a conference to study the unemployed problem and invite representatives of unemployed associations throughout the country. He said that this was exactly what he intended to do and would welcome representatives of all classes who had concrete suggestions to offer as to the solution of the problem.

Immediate planning of public works was the next request of the communication, and the premier was also strongly in favor of this and mentioned that it was what the government had been doing. He said that of course the government could not build public works just for the sake of building them, and was not making any empty, rash promises to constituencies to secure votes. The premier said that he was, of course, in favor of union rates being paid on all public works undertaken. "If I have to get into Parliament by deceit, I will retire from public life," he added.

He referred to a tragic letter he had received from a mother who had lost her children in a level crossing accident and asked him to do something towards the elimination of all level crossings in this country.

Plan Suggested

That suggestion presented a good plan for providing unemployed work, the substitution of subways for all level crossings.

Unemployment insurance at once, based on the profits of industry, was the third request. The premier reiterated his stand on this matter, explaining he was heartily in favor of unemployment insurance, but that under the country's constitution the Dominion government had no power to act.

The provinces, however, could initiate a scheme and the Federal government would gladly contribute.

Risks of accident, loss of life or unemployment were being faced constantly by the workers, and against these risks must be provided insurance, the premier maintained. Labor is the first to suffer from industrial depression and must be safeguarded.

Co-operation of municipal, provincial and Federal gobernments in bringing into being a response to third request was asked by the unemployed and the premier also endorsed this.

Immigration

The next request was immediate abolition of assisted immigration and colonization companies' schemes until the workers in the country have secured permanent jobs. This was another matter which the premier proved to be in favor of and mentioned that Hon. Mr. Stewart, the minister of the interior, had already given orders to this effect.

"But what was the attitude of Mr. Bennett and Mr. McRae in this matter?" the premier asked. He mentioned that Mr. McRae had moved in Parliament and had been supported by Mr. Bennett that the Federal government appropriate $300,000,000 to bring in 300,000 and settle these on land not far from Edmonton. The Liberal government had defeated the motion, but the premier asked what would have been the result had the motion carried.

Much Help Given

The premier next said he would proceed to prove that the government had done their utmost to relieve unemployment conditions and disprove the charge that the provincial governments had not been sufficiently aided.

He referred first to the responsibility of the state in caring for the old and infirm. When it was found that the Federal government could not constitutionally bring down an old age pension plan, it was decided to contribute dollar for dollar with the provinces in bringing about pensions for the aged.

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The bill was passed in the House but defeated the first time by the Conservative senate majority. It was later carried, and up to March 31, 1930, the Federal government had paid $3,770,000 in old age pensions and by the end of the current year will have paid $5,400,000, aiding 50,000 persons.

The next group to be assisted were the men who had returned from overseas service impaired in health. No help was asked from the municipalities or provinces in caring for these men, but the entire burden was taken by the Federal government. A total of 57,000 direct and 140,000 indirect pensions are paid, running up to as much as $150 per family. A total of $233,000,000 has been paid out and still the Federal government was charged with doing nothing, the premier said.

In dealing with "burnt-out" veterans the law had been amended to give the men the benefit of the doubt in every case, which will mean an additional charge of $39,000,000.

The premier next referred to the War Veterans' Allowance Act, which provided that men who had served overseas did not need to wait until they were 70 to secure the old age pension, but could get it when they were 60. Further than that, the government would pension men at any age who were burnt out by reason of service. Surely by caring for these men, the Federal government is relieving the unemployment situation, the premier maintained. He said the government had taken generous action with some 12,000 men who had commuted their pensions. These men were being allowed to be restored on the pension list, and this action would mean an additional demand on the Federal treasury of $6,500,000.

In regard to soldier settlement lands the premier said that if the government had observed the agreements to the letter of the law, many of the men would have been closed out and lost all, becoming a charge on the community and a further aggravation of the unemployment problem. However, the government had spent $45,000,000 in helping these men to get on their feet and prevent them from becoming unemployed.

Another action of the Federal government in alleviating unemployment distress was the retaining of some 5,000 employes of the C.N.R. who should properly have been laid off as a result of the falling off in grain movements last year. He said that Sir Henry Thornton had come into his office last year and informed him that it would not pay the railway to keep these men on in view of the crop shortage and the greatly reduced grain movements. He knew that loss of revenue would result in keeping these men on but thought it was the wise thing to do in view of the current conditions.

The premier said he told Sir Henry that the government would back him up in keeping every possible man employed, and as a result the government railway suffered a loss in gross revenue of $16,000,000.

Aids to Industry

Another case of assisting Canadian industry to employ more men was when the government had awared a contract for a ferry to a Canadian firm, despite the fact that its tender was a million dollars more than that of another firm in Great Britain.

The government had enacted an eight-hour day law for civil servants which meant the employing of more persons and cost $1,000,000 a year more. The movement of coal undertaken by the government provided work for many more men.

Provincial Grants

"Since we have been in office we have given the provinces $373,000,000 in grants, subsidies, for highways construction, pensions, etc. Haven't we been doing our best to aid provincial problems?" the premier asked. The premier added that the provinces hadn't given the Federal government "a five-cent piece." He said that Alberta alone had received $39,000,000.

After dealing with unemployment, the premier said he wished to come to the main issue, that of promoting national unity and prosperity and on this all other problems, including that of unemployment, were hinged. In this connection the Dunning budget was all-important, as it provided for the pursuit of proper trade policies. He prophesied that the carrying out of the Dunning budget would see the solution of all problems but warned the people that if they defeated it they would not see the trade increases which the budget promised.

A question of prime importance to the entire Dominion was the problem of how the West was going to market its basic commodities. The people knew that the United States had recently set up tariff walls, particularly against Canadian grain, while France, Germany and other countries had done likewise.

"You have now come to the point where only your one great market is open, the British Empire," declared Premier King. The premier said that it was impossible for Canada to go on trading one way alone. The British market has purchased five billion dollars worth of commodities more from Canada than Canada has from the British market. That a policy of British preference was required was realized by Sir Wilfred Laurier and the late Hon. W. S. Fielding, minister of finance in the Laurier and King governments, the prime minister said.

Liberal Policy

As the duties are lessened the British preference is increased and such a policy is essentially a Liberal policy, the speaker held. Can a Conservative point to one case where his government has done anything to increase trade with the British Empire by giving Britsih preference? the speaker asked. They are great on this loyalty talk and flag waving but fell down when it came to the practical business of promoting unity and prosperity within the British Empire, he charged.

The prime minister said that when President Hoover of the United States had called a special session of congress to consider the tariff question, he (King) had stated that if the U.S. raised its tariffs against Canada, Canada would reciprocate, not in a spirit of retaliation but in the interests of its own people.

The premier said that Canada must be sure of a market for her grain in the British Empire for all time and said that every possible course of action must be studied so that Britain would take more of Canada's trade and Canada more of Britain's. For the markets Canada was losing on one side, she must open for all time to come a great market within the British Empire and transfer her vast trade from United States to Great Britain.

Four Big Phases

The four principal phases of the Dunning budget were reviewed by the speaker. The first of these was revision of iron and steel duties so as to protect established industries in Canada and at the same time buy more iron and steel products from Britain instead of the United States and other countries.

The next object of the budget was to trade with all nations on an equal basis, a Liberal doctrine devoid of Toryism.

To prevent glutting of markets at certain seasons and consequent unfair competition for Canadian producers and manufacturers, seasonal duties were provided, levying a tariff of certain commodities at certain times of the year.

Widening of British preference and the wiping out of 500 duties or 50 per cent of the total list connected with British trade was the fourth phase of the budget.

Coast Outlet

Turning to the question of a Pacific coast railway outlet for the Peace River country, the premier said that if the two railways had not agreed on a suitable route within a short time, say six months, the government was prepared to step in and take action in this regard with a view of implementing and speeding the start of the construction. Many pressing financial needs in connection with branch line construction, confronted the government, he said.

Going back to the budget, the premier said it had been the desire of the government to reduce the cost of living at the same time as promoting trade within the Empire. He referred to the removal of the tea duty, making tea from 10 to 15 cents per pound cheaper, and other duties affecting Canadian households.

He mentioned the fact that a commission from Britain had visited Argentine to investigate the possibility of a trade agreement with the South American country by which Britain would take their wheat. No final action had been taken and the British government were evidently awaiting the outcome of the Imperial conference next fall, the premier pointed out, adding that he would leave this thought with them, and said they must decide who they wanted to represent Canada at the conference.

Third Great Issue

The third great issue of the election was the record of the governmen, declared the premier. He challenged the opposition to discuss this issue on the public platform and declared they dare not. The opposition chose to remain silent on the record of the Liberal government in the matter of national debt reduction, lowering of taxes, pensions, domestic affairs, the operation of the national railways and other questions, the premier maintained.

Should a government with an unchallenged record be replaced in office by men with idle promises? Has Bennett any men who will serve you better than my colleagues in the cabinet? Who would Bennett choose to replace Lapointe, Dunning, Malcolm and Ralston as delegates to the Imperial conference? What men can best serve your interests? There were questions hurled by the premier.

He said that Bennett was strangely silent on the forthcoming Imperial conference at which great things were expected for inter-Empire trade. All classes in Britain were espousing what the Dunning budget means to the Empire and are 100 per cent behind it, he said.

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During the course of his early remarks the premier blasted the reports that Hon. Charles Stewart would be dismissed from the cabinet with the transfer of the natural resources, cutting down the work of the department of the interior.

Quebec Generous

He said that it had always been his desire to have all provinces represented in his cabinet. When he first took office there were only five Liberals in the west. After offers to opposition members to take a seat with the government the premier finally asked Hon. Ernest Lapointe if a Quebec Liberal would retire to give Hon. Mr. Stewart his seat. This request was promtply granted with the result that Hon. Mr. Stewart was elected by acclamation in Quebec to represent Alberta.

When one heard criticism of western representation in the cabinet, the premier asked that it be remembered that Alberta was once represented by the generosity of the French Canadians of Quebec.

He urged support for K. A. Blatchford, candidate for East Edmonton, Hon. Charles Stewart, candidate for West Edmonton, and all Liberal candidates in the province, declaring that the people of Alberta could not be represented by more able men who would protect their interests.

The premier forecast the creation of new portfolios in the cabinet. He referred to the rapid development of aviation and radio and held that a good government must reconstruct its portfolios and departments according to the people's needs and interests.

The Liberal government had two great objectives to keep Canada a united whole within the Empire and to make the Empire a contented, united prosperous and powerful commonwealth of nations. It was desired to keep relations between the provincial and Federal governments friendly for the best good of the people.

In this regard he mentioned that the final approval of His Majesty King George to the British North American Act amendment providing for the transfer of the natural resources to the wetern province would, for the first time since Confederation put all the provinces on an equal basis, with equality of status.

The restoration of the natural resources to the western provinces was only held up owing to the state of evolution of development of resources relating to railway extensions and like matters, which, it was felt could be best handled by the Federal government at Ottawa.

This week is of historic moment in the upbuilding of our nation, the premier said. There was now autonomy throughout the Dominion in the full sense of the word, a complete equality of status.

In reference to the development that had placed Canada on an equality of status with Great Britain herself, the premier said that this epoch-making declaration was held by the Liberal government to give Canada the right to negotiate her own treaties and accordingly drew up a halibut treaty with the United States. King George was asked to empower Hon. Mr. Lapointe to make this treaty, but strenuous opposition was registered from the Conservative benches, the opposition holding that treaties should be made by ambassadors. Since that time Canada had made half a dozen more important treaties and in each case had been upheld by the British parliament.

Always has the Liberal government insisted on exercising its full autonomy, despite opposition of the Conservatives, appointing its own legations and making treaties.

"Who are you going to send to the Imperial conference, men who have cast ridicule on equality of status or men who have gained this recognition for Canada?" the prime minister demanded.

Cheering Greets Hon. E. Lapointe

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, introduced by the chairman as the minister whose French accent and broken English made his speeches one of the features of the House of Commons and were always welcomed, was greeted with cheers as he came forward to address the crowded gathering.

The cheering was renewed when Mr. Lapointe remarked: "Coming to the western province of Alberta and to Edmonton always gives me inspiration so that I go back having imbibed the spirit of the west and I am told in my own province that I am a little western in my outlook and vision and I am proud of it."

"I am here," continued the speaker, "because the Liberal party is a national party and applies not only to one province but to all provinces, sections and classes of society. I came here for the purpose of expressing my admiration of and to reiterate my support of our leader, the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King."

Premier Is Issue

Recently, Mr. Ferguson said that in the present campaign the real issue is Mr. Mackenzie King. "As Liberal and Canadian," asserted Mr. Lapointe, and his statement was greeted with applause, "I accept the challenge, and am proud of our premier being made the issue. Together we have appealed to the people, have fought the same battles and defended the same causes, and together we have carried the banner of Liberalism through Canada, and I am glad to say have done so with some success."

"Mr. King has spoken with the voice of Canada," went on Mr. Lapointe, "not only here but elsewhere, and the views of Canada have never been better expressed. He has given leadership, and if anything is wanted in this young country, it is leadership. The transfer of the natural resources seems a very easy thing now that it is done, but in 1921 Mr. Meighen confessed to the people of Canada that he had been unable to settle the question, and he had to confess failure in attempting to decide this burning question.

"But it has now been done, and the seemingly impossible has been achieved by our premier," emphasized the speaker. "The Maritimes had some real grievances, but Mr. King solved them and there is peace in Canada today.

Two Challenges

"There are two questions upon which this election is being fought," went on Mr. Lapointe, "challenges issued by the leader of the opposition.

"At the opening of the last session of Parliament Mr. Bennett referred to the report of the previous Imperial conference that has to be submitted to the next conference and said that it should be discussed and decided upon by delegates from Canada who had the mandate of the people and that the present government has no mandate to do that."

"This is the first issue of the election and challenge of the Conservatives and it was repeated when the report was submitted to the approval of the House of Commons."

Alluding to what is involved Mr. Lapointe referred to the holding of the conference in London in 1926 when he had the honor of being associated with Mr. King in representing the country, when the doctrine was disseminated and approved giving self-government to the different parts, yet with a unity, crystallized and enshrined in the British throne which now more than ever is the cornerstone upon which the whole structure of Empire is based—a sure foundation that assures the permanence of the whole.

"We show the outside world that friendship and union does not mean absorption," said Mr. Lapointe, "and that each country is free to adopt its own policies, to adjust them to its own conditions — and statesmen have agreed that this is the only solid rock upon which the future of the British Empire is assured.

"Mr. Bennett asks," he continued, "why appear to wrest something from the Mother Country which she is willing to concede?"

"Yes," emphasized Mr. Lapointe, "they did all agree with Mr. Mackenzie King. We are not wresting anything from them."

Don't Want Freedom

Amid laughter and applause Mr. Lapointe continued: "We are fighting Mr. Bennett and his Conservative friends who do not want freedom.

"The conference of 1929, at which I still had the honor of representing the country, was held for the purpose of harmonizing the legal situation with the new doctrine. To make the laws of the Empire coincide with the situation—and we did a pretty good job with it.

"This report will be discussed at the conference of September next," Mr. Lapointe informed the audience, "and I ask you, who do you want to represent you there?"

Voice from the audience—"Mr. Bennett."

"Those who want Mr. Bennett there," countered Mr. Lapointe to the accompaniment of rousing applause, "do not want equality of status, they suffer from an inferiority complex.

"They are not growin- with the country," he continued amid renewed applause, "they are not growing with the times, but the great majority of the Canadian people are not built that way. Do you want to be spoken of in terms of a country that is in its infancy and not able to make its own laws.

"Mr. Bennett is quite competent to represent Canada at the conference only his ideas are wrong, and he will represent the country in a way that is not exactly what is wanted.

"May I quote the words of a great Englishman—no, I am wrong—a Scotsman, Campbell-Bannerman. He said, 'Even good government is not a substitute for self-government.'

"This Canada wants self-government, and that is why we want King to go there to the conference.

"And," remarked Mr. Lapointe in another sally that brought forth an outburst of applause, "that is why I came west, to ask you to send King and Lapointe."

Mr. Lapointe went on to say that another feature is that Great Britain is represented by Ramsay MacDonald, a great democrat and one not showing any traces of Toryism. Australia, South Africa and the Orange Free State are represented by democrats who have no Tory tendencies.

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"I want Canada to be represented by those who are able to deal with these democrats," he stressed.

Proceeding, Mr. Lapointe said that the second thing upon which the government is challenged by the Conservatives is the Dunning budget. Mr. Bennett said that the government had no right to put the budget in effect.

Challenge Accepted

"The challenge has been accepted," he declared, "and we are standing by it. We want to trade with those who want to trade with us, not on an acrimonious basis, but on one of mutual agreement.

"Trade is the life-blood of the country. Canada is a huge country, and do you think it is a matter of wisdom to erect walls and to refuse to trade with the rest of the world. If ever a question is asked along these lines, it should be in Western Canada, where not 25 per cent of the food produced is consumed in the country.

"The opposition of the Tory party to the Dunning budget is the evidence to a different mentality and tendencies. Some think that trade is a war, a blasting of our way through, others believe that trade is a matter of friendly intercourse of one nation with another. Mr. Bennett and the Conservatives are advocates of the first, and the Liberals of Canada are supporters of the second. Why should we slavishly follow the United States in their policy of trade? Just because one country adopts a foolish policy, is it necessary for us to follow?

"Mr. Bennett has promised to have a session of Parliament to solve unemployment," went on Mr. Lapointe, "but a session of Parliament is not always progress. You have speeches and a great show of verboisty and invective. If long-winded abuse of opponents is concerned, you would have had a solution of the unemployment problem long ago.

"The only remedy the Conservatives propose is a higher tariff, and I say without fear of contradiction in this Western Canada that creating tariff bars around the country will not solve unemployment.

Trade Increase

"Since Mr. King has been prime minister," continued the speaker, "the trade of the country has increased 60 per cent, and economists state that expressed in the increase of Canadian farming and manufacturing is the additional employment of 250,000 men. Do you think that is creating a successful Canada? It serves to illustrate the point that expansion of trade is beneficial to all classes of the community.

"It is the attitude of its leader, it is leadership," emphasized Mr. Lapointe, "that has had its effect in Canadian progress."

He asked the audience to realize what expansion of trade in the British Empire meant. It meant trading among 451 million people all through the world, belonging to all nations and countries and creeds, who are living under the guiding star of British liberty and protection. It means an approximate trade of eleven billions of dollars throughout the Empire.

"People in Western Canada should think over very carefully the issues of the election," impressed the speaker—"the policy of Mr. King or that of Mr. Bennett, which is opposed to the expansion of trade with British countries.

Not Dictating

"Freedom and co-operation is the key-note of Mr. King's policy," said Mr. Lapointe. "Canada is not dictating, but is showing leadership as to how trade should be carried on. We have the United States as an example of high tariff walls. Their economists are launching a cry of distress, their manufacturers are operating on short time. Why should Canada do the same thing? It is absurd.

"The tariff policy of Mr. Bennett is a blind alley, a one-way street, leading one way and not coming back at all."

Continuing, Mr. Lapointe said that Mr. Bennett is going around the country preaching blue ruin as he did in 1926. If it had happened as predicted, there would have been no Canada today.

"Mr. Bennett is making promises all through the Dominion," remarked Mr. Lapointe, "a foundry at New Brunswick, a bridge at Nova Scotia, free ports at St. John and Halifax. He is travelling the country like a kind of Santa Claus,' he added, and the audience laughed.

"Of course being in the heat of July he does not wear a beard," went on Mr. Lapointe, "and his generous gifts vanish with the morning dew."

"Canada is a great country," said Mr. Lapointe in conclusion, "a country where people have had to suffer hardships, but a country where conditions are better than in any other country of the world. Conditions are better here than anywhere else in the world. We are going to make Canada a land of which our children will be proud. What she becomes depends upon the men and women of today. It depends upon the children who are now flocking into our schools. They must have Canadian mentality and consciousness. The call is to them, and with the help of our Canadian leaders there is no doubt that this country will achieve its destiny and serve as an example to the people of other nations."

Stewart Scores Personal Triumph

Loud and continued applause greeted the appearance of the Hon. Charles Stewart, the Liberal candidate for West Edmonton.

Mr. Stewart said that he was happy at being present in company with the Prime Minister and his very good friend Mr. Ernest Lapointe. None had worked harder to bring about harmony throughout the people of the Dominion than these two.

As one of the things that had greatly agitated the minds of people in the west was the return of the natural resources everyone d'd know that he had gone to Ottawa with the hope of endeavouring to bring about their return.

Mr. Stewart described the opposition that was at first met with because other provinces considered they had long-standing grievances in the matter, and he eulogised the wonderful manner in which Mr. King had first dealt with these grievances, had secured the co-operation of the other provinces and then proceeded to give the western provinces back the natural resources.

Proud Moment

"It was one of the proudest moments of my life," said Mr. Stewart, "when I was permitted to introduce the bill into the house of Commons that was to place the western provinces upon a basis of equality with the other provinces of the Dominion.

"Due to the efforts of the two gentlemen who sit here,' said Mr. Stewart, "all grievances have been removed and we are a united people of Canada."

Women Spoken for by Mrs. E. L. Hill

Representing the Women's Liberal Club and the Twentieth Century Club Mrs. E. L. Hill moved resolution of thanks to the Premier for implementing the decision of the Privy Council and appointing a woman to the Canadian senate.

"In thanking you for this action," said Mrs. Hill, "we recognize the decision of the Privy Council might have remained for years a dead letter. We thank you for putting it in force. We recognize that women have always been treated generously by Liberals. It was a Liberal government that gave women the franchise in Alberta, and the first to appoint a woman to a judicial position. It was a Liberal government in Ontario that gave women the entry to the University, and for that reason allowed me to become a fellow student with you at Toronto University. We thank you for the kind of woman you have selected. There are two kinds of women—one class like Cleopatra governs men by beauty, another treats them like dirt under their feet, there is also a third class that do not want to be superior or unfair, but try to be good pals with men and with them to help govern our beloved Canada.

Time Is Short

"I can't say all that a woman wants to say in five minutes, Mr. Premier," continued Mrs. Hill and the audience roared with amusement at this admission. "But I do want all the men in the audience who are glad that the last vestige of inferiority is taken from women to second this resolution by their applause."

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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 11, 1930.

JOBLESS PLACE PLEA IN HANDS OF PREMIER KING

Prime Minister Pockets Note For Perusal Later On.

EDMONTON SPEECH MUCH INTERRUPTED

Some Workless Because They Do Not Want Jobs, He Says.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

EDMONTON, Alta., July 10.—A procession of the unemployed, comprising about 500 men, met Premier Mackenzie King when he arrived here for a meeting tonight.

Leaders of the unemployed presented Mr. King with a communication setting forth their demands, which Mr. King accepted and pocketed for perusal later on.

Guest of Women.

Later, the Prime Minister was guest at a reception given by women of the Twentieth Century Club.

Numerous banners carried in the unemployed parade bore striking slogans.

"The Soviet Union is the Workers' Fatherland," one of the banners set forth in red letters on a white ground.

"We can't live on seven dollars a week," asserted another.

"Work at trade union wages or full maintenance," said a third; "We want food, clothing and shelter," a fourth; "Starvation is Breaking up our Homes," still another.

After Mr. King had been driven away, the parade moved from the station uptown where it dispersed after being advised to attend the meeting.

Plain talk on unemployment featured the speech of Premier King. To an element in his audience which demanded that he discuss the unemployment problem, the Prime Minister once more declared the willingness of the Government to co-operate with the provinces in meeting the problem.

But Mr. King said that he was not going to make promises of public buildings and other Dominion undertakings in order to gain the votes of the unemployed.

Is Deception.

"I'm not going to deceive any man," he said. "If I've got to get into Parliament by deceit, then I would rather stay out. If I had wished to play politics on this matter of unemployment, I could have asked Parliament to vote millions and then used them to get votes. But when the day comes that I have to exploit the necessities of my fellow-men in order to get power, then I want to retire from public life."

No formal request for unemployment assistance had been received from any Province, said Mr. King. There had been some informal representations on behalf of Alberta but they were not in such a form that they could be submitted to Parliament.

Mr. King read a series of "demands," contained in a communication received from the unemployed. The demand for a conference at which the unemployed would be represented he said was already met. He expressed his personal sympathy with unemployment insurance. He suggested that a means for giving employment would be to do away with level crossings by substituting subways.

Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, also spoke.

Unity In Canada.

Mr. Stewart dealt with return of the natural resources to the Western provinces. He asserted that, as a result of policies advocated and acted upon by the King administration, there was unity and harmony throughout Canada. The present Government was quite willing to be judged on its record. He was satisfied that when the ballots were counted on July 28, Mr. King would still be prime minister of Canada.

"I am here tonight because the Liberal party is a national party," Mr. Lapointe told the audience.

Some time ago, Premier Ferguson had said that the issue in the campaign was Mackenzie King. If that was so, he was pleased to accept the challenge and embrace Mr. Ferguson's issue. Mr. King had given to Canada leadership in all spheres of activity.

"Who do you want to represent Canada at the Imperial conference?" asked Mr. Lapointe.

"Bennett," sang out someone in the crowd.

"Those who want Bennett and do not want King do not want national status. They have the inferiority complex," countered Mr. Lapointe.

"I purpose to devote the first part of my address to the unemployed," said Premier King, when, during his preliminary remarks, a man in the audience shouted out—'what about the unemployed?"

During the last session of Parliament, said Mr. King, it had been announced that there would be a reorganization of the cabinet. He understood that, as the natural resources were being returned, and as Mr. Stewart, as Minister of the Interior, was administering those resources, it was now suggested that Mr. Stewart's portfolio would disappear and he would cease to be a member of the Government.

Continues Minister.

"Now, may I say that if there is any idea of that kind afloat, the sooner it is abandoned the better," Mr. King continued. Mr. Stewart would continue to be the minister from Alberta after the election. There would have to be some re-organization, but Mr. Stewart would remain in the cabinet.

The Prime Minister said the Conservatives had opposed every step which had been taken by the Government in the direction of national status.

He then turned to the unemployed.

"I think there are some people who are unemployed because they do not want to work," began Mr. King.

"I think you should retract that statement," came a shout from the gallery. There were other cries from different parts of the theatre. Then many in the audience, who objected to the interruptions, shouted: "Shut up".

Mr. King waited for a moment.

"I was about to say that I did not think there was any of that class in the audience," he asserted finally, "but judging by the remarks of my friend in the gallery, he may be one of them," he added.

When the Government had come into power, unemployment was everywhere. Prior to that, a Conservative administration had laid down the principle on which unemployment relief could be granted. This was that unemployment was primarily a municipal, secondly a provincial and finally, in emergent cases, a Federal responsibility.

That was the position set down by the Conservative Government, Mr. King said. It was set forth in an order-in-council passed by that Government, and this was the view held today.

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The Ottawa Citizen July 11, 1930. D 17250

No Promises to Gain the Votes Of Unemployed

Premier King Declares He Will Not Deceive Any Man. Will Not Get Into Parliament By Deceit.

(Canadian Press).

EDMONTON, Alta., July 10.—Plain talk on unemployment featured the Edmonton speech of Premier Mackenzie King. To an element in his great audience which demanded that he discuss the unemployment problem, the Prime Minister once more declared the willingness of the government to co-operate with the provinces in meeting the problem.

But with the greatest emphasis, Mr. King asserted that he was not going to make promises of public buildings and other Dominion undertakings in order to gain the votes of the unemployed.

"I'm not going to deceive any man," he said. "If I've got to get into Parliament by deceit then I would rather stay out." There was applause.

"If I had wished to play politics on this matter of unemployment, I could have asked Parliament to vote millions and then used them to get votes," he said. "But gentlemen," the Prime Minister went on with great emphasis, "when the day comes that I have to exploit the necessities of my fellow men in order to get power, then I want to retire from public life."

No formal request for unemployment assistance had been received from any province, asserted Mr. King. There had been some informal representations on behalf of Alberta but they were not in such a form that they could be submitted to Parliament. "We are prepared to co-operate in unemployment relief in any emergent condition," Mr. King summed up the situation.

Few Interruptions.

There were only one or two interruptions while Mr. King was dealing with unemployment. A large parade of unemployed which met the Prime Minister at the station had given rise to a feeling that there might be trouble at the meeting. The audience was, however, orderly and attentive.

Mr. King read a series of "demands" contained in a communication received from the unemployed. The demand for a conference at which the unemployed would be represented, he said, was already met. He expressed his personal sympathy with unemployment insurance. Other points raised in the communication he referred to. He suggested that a means for giving employment would be to do away with level crossings by substituting subways.

Crowd Breaks Door.

Long before the Prime Minister made his appearance the theater was filled with an audience which sat patiently in a super-heated atmosphere and listened to the intermittent music of an orchestra.

Before the meeting took place the press of people at the front of the building was so great that a door was broken.

With Mr. King on the platform was Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior and others prominent in the life of Liberalism in this district.

The chairman of the meeting was K. A. Blatchford, ex-member for Edmonton East, who requested the audience to remember that when Mr. King was speaking his voice was being carried to perhaps 100,000 people outside the walls of the building. Therefore, in order that the speech might not be interrupted, questions should be reserved to the end.

Proud Day for Him.

The chairman called upon Mr. Stewart, minister of the interior, who dealt with return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces. "It was a proud day in my life when I was permitted to introduce into Parliament the bills returning the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces," Mr. Stewart declared. He asserted that, as a result of policies advocated and acted upon by the King administration, there was unity and harmony throughout Canada. The present government was quite willing to be judged on its record. He was satisfied that when the ballots were counted on July 28 Mr. King would still be Prime Minister of Canada.

"I am here tonight because the Liberal party is a national party," Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, told the audience. "The government of Canada today is a national government," asserted Mr. Lapointe. Mr. King had taught the country that the only basis on which a country could be built was concord at home. "Peace at home, peace among Canadians, industrial peace," that had been the aim of Premier King and he had achieved it.

Representation at Conference.

Representation of Canada at the Imperial Conference was then touched upon by Mr. Lapointe. "We have shown to the world that friendship, union, association does not mean absorption," Mr. Lapointe declared. The British government and leaders of political parties in Great Britain were all in sympathy with Canada's views on national status.

"Whom do you want to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference?" asked Mr. Lapointe.

"Bennett," sang out someone in the crowd.

"Those who want Bennett and do not want King, do not want national status. They have the inferiority complex," countered Mr. Lapointe amid cheers. C. H. Cahan, speaking recently, had said that the Prime Minister appeared to think he and Mr. Lapointe could represent Canada at the Imperial Conference.

"I do not think that," said Mr. Lapointe.

"Mr Bennett or Mr. Cahan could represent Canada, but they would do it badly." He had come West, said Mr. Lapointe, "to ask you not to send to the Imperial Conference men who will degrade, debase and destroy the work which has been done."

Trade Development.

Then Mr. Lapointe turned to trade, Canada's life lay in development of foreign trade, he asserted. In it also lay the solution of the unemployment problem. Canada must not erect a wall to shut out trade.

"Expansion of trade is beneficial to all classes," declared Mr. Lapointe.

"Let the British Commonwealth remain true to the traditions of the past," he demanded. Canada was giving the lead. Let her continue so to do. The people must think very carefully on these matters. The British people would not be dictated to on matters of fiscal policy, but what Canada was doing was to show the way.

"There are more unemployed in the United States because of their high tariff," Mr. Lapointe declared. Why should Canada follow a policy which had demonstrated itself a failure? "Mr. Bennett's trade policy is a blind alley," Mr. Lapointe asserted.

"It is a one way street with no way out." Canada could not succeed under Conservative policy.

Premier's Address.

"I purpose to devote the first part of my address to the unemployed," said Premier King, when, during his preliminary remarks, a man in the audience shouted out: "What about the unemployed?"

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During the last session of Parliament, said Mr. King, it had been announced that there would be a reorganization of the Cabinet. He understood that, as the natural resources were being returned, and as Hon. Charles Stewart was minister of the interior, administering these resources, it was now suggested that Mr. Stewart's portfolio would disappear and he would cease to be a member of the government.

"Now, may I say that if there is any idea of that kind afloat, the sooner it is abandoned the better," Mr. King continued. Mr. Stewart would continue to be the minister from Alberta after the election. There would have to be some reorganization, but Mr. Stewart would remain in the Cabinet.

Every Step Opposed.

Assertion was made by the Prime Minister that the Conservatives had opposed every step which had been taken by the government in the direction of national status.

He then turned to the unemployed. "I think there are some people who are unemployed because they do not want to work," began Mr. King.

"I think you should retract that statement," came a shout from the gallery. There were other cries from different parts of the theater. Then many in the audience, who objected to the interruptions, shouted, "shut up."

Mr. King waited for a moment.

"I was about to say that I did not think there was any of that class in the audience," he asserted finally, "but judging by the remarks of my friend in the gallery, he may be one of them," he added.

There were cheers.

Reviews Situation.

He went on to review the situation. When the government had come into power unemployment was everywhere; prior to that a Conservative administration had laid down the principle on which unemployment relief could be granted. This was that unemployment was primarily a municipal, secondly a provincial, and finally, in emergent cases, a federal responsibility.

That was the position set down by the Conservative government, Mr. King said. It was set forth in an order-in-council passed by that government, and this was the view held today.

Mr. King asserted that British preference was a Liberal policy and that the Conservatives had never given a preference to Great Britain. He emphasized need for an insured market for Canadian grain; this would be accomplished through the budget. Canada was giving preference to Great Britain, in return she might expect to receive consideration when it came to buying grain. Canada had proclaimed to the United States and to the world that she wished to trade on terms of equality.

The changes in the British preference would be a help to the West, Mr. King asserted. They would bring the British market close to Canada. He referred to the construction of the Peace River outlet to the Pacific, saying that if the railways did not do this work, within a year, the government would "find a way or make it" to begin construction of the road.

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Vancouver Sun July 11, 1930.

Premier Scorns Promises Framed To Secure Votes

Rather Be Defeated Than Use Unemployed for Politics

By RAY BROWN
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)

EDMONTON, Alta., July 11.—Plain talk on unemployment featured the Edmonton speech of Premier Mackenzie King.

To an element in his great audience which demanded that he discuss the unemployment problem, the Prime Minister once more declared the willingness of the Government to co-operate with the Provinces in meeting the problem.

But with greatest emphasis, Mr. King assented that he was not going to make promises of public building and other Dominion undertakings in order to gain the votes of the unemployed.

"I'm not going to deceive any man," he said. "If I've got to get into Parliament by deceit, then I would rather stay out." There was applause. "If I had wished to play politics on this matter of unemployment, I could have asked Parliament to vote millions and then used them to get votes," he said. "But gentlemen," the Prime Minister went on with great emphasis, "when the day comes that I have to exploit the necessities of my fellow men in order to get power, then I want to retire from public life."

He went on to review the situation.

TORY ORDER-IN-COUNCIL

When the government had come into power unemployment was everywhere: Prior to that a Conservative administration had laid down the principle on which unemployment relief could be granted.

This was that unemployment was primarily a municipal, secondly a provincial and finally in emergent cases, a Federal responsibility.

That was the position set down by the Conservative Government, Mr. King said.

It was set forth in an order in council passed by that government, and this was the view held today.

NO PROVINCIAL REQUEST

No formal request for unemployment assistance had been received from any Province asserted Mr. King.

There had been some informal representations on behalf of Alberta but they were not in such a form that they could be submitted to Parliament.

"We are prepared to co-operate in unemployment relief in any emergent condition Mr. King summed up the situation.

There were only one or two interruptions while Mr. King was dealing with unemployment.

A large parade of unemployed which met the Prime Minister at the station had given rise to a feeling that there might be trouble at the meeting.

The audience was, however, orderly and attentive.

READS "DEMANDS"

Mr. King read a series of "demands," contained in a communication received from the unemployed. The demand for a conference at which the unemployed would be represented he said was already met.

He expressed his personal sympathy with unemployment insurance.

Other points raised in the communication he referred to.

He suggested that a means for giving employment would be to do away with level crossings by substituting subways.

The Premier in his address stated that Hon. Charles Stewart will continue to be the minister from Alberta after the election.

There would have to be some reorganization, but Mr. Stewart would remain in the cabinet.

Mr. King speaks in Saskatoon tonight.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Edmonton Bulletin July 11, 1930.

Highlights of the Speeches

Premier King

"The wheat crop of 1929 was sub-normal and what crop there was, was not even marketed. There you have the basic reason for the prevailing unemployment."

* * *

"There are some men who don't want to work."

* * *

"I want, once and for all to contradict rumors that in the re-shuffle of portfolios to come after the election, Hon. Charles Stewart, who represents Alberta in the cabinet, will be missed out. For years through the generosity of Quebec Liberals Hon. Charles Stewart represented this province of Alberta from a Quebec constituency and I would like to assure you that now he has his seat in his Home Province, whatever happens, the member for West Edmonton will be in the cabinet."

* * *

"I want to thank those members of this audience who are out of employment for the kind hearing they are giving me. If you and I had no work to do and were hungry would we sit still, I wonder, while someone spoke of other matters."

* * *

"Up to the present, the Federal Government has had no formal communication from any of the provinces asking for aid in dealing with unemployment relief. We will, however, take the matter up when a formal request is made, and pay dollar for dollar with the provinces and municipalities in dealing with this pressing problem.

* * *

"We must keep unemployment out of politics. If we wished we could have asked parliament before the last session ended to vote millions of dollars of the people's money—and we had the majority to do it—and then doled it out to the workless to reap a harvest of votes. But when the day comes that I have to exploit the misfortunes of my fellowmen to win an election I hope to retire."

* * *

"The government has been asked to provide state insurance for the workers. The Federal Government has no power to do this under the constitution of the country. I am beginning to think, though, that the time is come when we must provide for changes in the constitution to take some of these matters away from the provinces and municipalities and bring them under Dominion jurisdiction.

* * *

"We have given so much to the provinces since we came into power that I am beginning to think it is one of our chief functions."

* * *

"You know the difference between the foothills and the mountains Sometimes you can't see the mountains for the foothills. Don't let the minor issues of this campaign obscure your view of the major issues—the big things that affect the whole life and future of this Dominion."

* * *

"With the Dunning budget, we have been trying to bring down the cost of living, particularly in Western Canada, and to buy goods chiefly in the markets where we sell our own goods, the rest of the British Empire."

* * *

Hon. Ernest Lapointe

"Equality of status—as between the nations of the British Empire—is the basis of the Commonwealth It is the doctrine of Unity—Unity in Liberty. And it is centred in the British Throne, which is the cornerstone, the solid foundation of the British peoples the world over."

* * *

"We have never wrested anything from the British Empire as Mr. Bennett says we have. We've been fighting Bennett and his tories who don't want freedom. Those who want Mr. Bennett to represent them at the Imperial Conference don't wan't equality. They haven't grown with the country. They have an inferiority complex."

* * *

"I'm accustomed to sessions of parliament. I've been there 26 years."

* * *

"R. B. Bennett is parading the country as a sort of Santa Claus, but in the heat of July he doesn't wear a white beard and his promises vanish with the morning dew."

* * *

"They have tried to make the Prime Minister the issue in this election. If that is so, we Liberals accept the challenge. We are proud and glad of it."

* * *

Hon. C. Stewart

"When election day comes around and the ballots are counted, rest assured that Canada's Government will be led by Prime Minister Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King."

* * *

Mrs. E. L. Hill

"I can't say—no other woman could—all that I want to in five minutes."

* * *

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17254

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Premier as a Bachelor

"I have received so many compliments on the choice of Canada's first woman senator that I am beginning to think I have done better by the Senate than I have to myself."

* * *

Dealing with the Dunning budget: "Many articles will be cheaper when the budget takes full effect. Sewing machines, vacuum cleaners, chinaware, for example, and, although I'm not interested in this myself, baby carriages."

* * *

Replying to a question from the audience: "I got this rose in my buttonhole from someone—I'm not telling you who. I find this world full of envious, jealous men. However, if my friend will come round after the meeting I'll give him a few tips."

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17255

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Edmonton Bulletin July 11, 1930.

Throng Wildly Greets Premier on Arrival

Unemployed Men Present Demand In Orderly Way

Prime Minister Agrees to Answer Them at Meeting in Evening—Receives Tribute from Athletes

Never before in the history of Edmonton has a more spontaneous and hearty welcome been given to a visiting premier than that accorded the Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, when he stepped off the Canadian National train on its arrival at the C.P.R. station on Thursday afternoon.

On the platform were waiting a large crowd of close friends of the premier and leading supporters of the party, and on alighting from the train, he greeted and shook hands with all individually.

Station Thronged

The station building itself was thronged with a solid assemblage of citizens, including many ladies, and as the premier walked down the aisle that was made for him, cheering broke out again and again. The progress to the entrance took a considerable time as the premier stopped to chat with those he recognized among the crowd.

Unemployed Await

Outside the building, when emerging from the doorway, his eyes rested upon a parade of unemployed drawn up along the sidewalk across the road facing the entrance. Numerous banners carried in the unemployed parade bore striking slogans.

"The Soviet Union is the workers' Fatherland," one of the banners set forth in red letters on a white ground. "We can't live on seven dollars a week," asserted another. "Work at trade union wages or full maintenance," said a third; "We want food clothing and shelter," a fourth; "Starvation is breaking up our homes," still another.

A few yards from the entrance two delegates from the parade stepped forward, and asked the Premier's acceptance of a petition which embodied a number of questions.

"There are quite a number of questions here," remarked the premier. "I cannot answer them now."

"We are asking if you will reply to them at the meeting tonight," said the delegation.

"Certainly," said the premier, and the interview ended, the two men stepping back.

No Animosity

There was no display of animosity, and as the premier drove past the waiting ranks of the parade he waved a greeting to the men.

At the Macdonald hotel many others were in waiting to pay their respects, and after greeting them in the lobby of the hotel, Hon. Mr. King attended a reception in the palm room organized by the Women's Liberal Club.

Following the reception, supporters of athletics in the city who wished to make public recognition of the part taken by the premier in placing at their disposal the old penitentiary grounds for the purpose of an thletic park, made a presentation to the premier of a case containing a gold life memebership pass to the Edmonton stadium, the gift of the Stadium Association.

Those in attendance included Mayor Douglas, K. A. Blatchford, J. A. Clarke., president of the association; Colonel T. C. Sims, vice president of the association and chairman of the presentation committee; Major Kennedy, representing the school board; W. T. Tate, also of the school board; S. Glover, of the Edmonton Olympic Club; R. W. Ross, of the C.N.R. Athletic Association; C. M. Small, vice president of the Stadium Association; J. Hodgson, treasurer of the association and also representing the Edmonton Cricket League; C. H. Croft, president of the Alberta Board of the Amateur Athletic Association, and R. G. Stevenson, secretary to the association, and J. Dwyer.

Clarke Does Honors

Introductory remarks were made by J. A. Clarke, K. A. Blatchford and Colonel Sims, and the last named then handed the gift to Mayor Douglas for presentation.

In acknowledging the presentation, the premier said that he was taken by surprise at the gift and he could not think his old friends too much for their expression of good will. He expressed his delight at meeting the mayor, Mr. Clarke, Colonel Sterns and others in such circumstances, and said that he would prize the gift throughout his life.

"Mr. Stewart is not here, and for that reason I will like to refer to the part which he took," said the premier, and added that Mr. Stewart under whose jurisdiction government lands were vested had done his utmost to obtain the transfer for the city.

"I would like," he added, "to be able to do the same thing with all penitentiary grounds, perhaps if you return the government to power we shall be able to in the future. I do hope however, that the grounds will become a great centre of community service to all."

"The next thing, Mr. Premier," interjected Mr. Blatchford pointing out of the window, "is to clean up the outside of the hotel here."

"No-one wants to do that more than myself," answered the premier, and the proceedings terminated.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17256

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Daily Star, July 11, 1930.

PREMIER KING ENDS ALBERTA CAMPAIGN

Will Speak in Saskatoon Tonight and Return to Prince Albert

DEMANDS ARE AIRED

Premier Answers Questions Submitted in Request by Unemployed

EDMONTON, Alta., July 11.—(C.P.)—In his progress eastward, rime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King today said good-bye to another of the western provinces. Last night he spoke to a great gathering here, dealing particularly with the unemployment problem. This morning he left for Saskatoon, his campaign in Alberta concluded. He will speak in Saskatoon tonight and then turn north again for a brief visit to his own constituency of Prince Albert.

Associated with him will be Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who was one of the speakers of last night's meeting.

That the unemployed question was one of great importance in Edmonton was indicated to Mr. King on his arrival. He was met by a parade bearing banners and presenting a communication containing a number of "demands." At the meeting the Prime Minister referred to these demands, and expressed sympathy with many of them. The demand for an unemployment conference at which the unemployed would be represented, he said, had already been met. The unemployed would certainly be represented at the conference which would meet after the election.

HON. C. STEWART SPEAKS

In addition to Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe, Hon. Charles Stewart, Minister of the Interior, occupied a seat on the platform and made a brief address. Early in his speech Mr. King took occasion to deny rumors that Mr. Stewart would lose his portfolio with the re-organization of the Government after the election. It had been suggested, he said, that with the return of the natural resources, a great deal of the work of Mr. Stewart's department would be done away with, and that his portfolio would no longer require a minister.

It was true, said Mr. King, that the return of the natural resources to the western provinces would reduce the work of the Interior Department, but, on the other hand, the growing activities in radio and aviation would require Government supervision. At any rate there was no question but that Mr. Stewart would be in the next Government if the Liberal party was returned to power.

VIEWS ON UNEMPLOYMENT.

Unemployment once more drew from the Prime Minister the declaration that the Government stood ready to assist any province which reported that it could not cope with the situation.

No formal reports to this effect, and no formal requests for assistance had been received, he asserted. But the undertaking remained. While expressing every sympathy with the unemployed men, Mr. King suggested that there were perhaps some unemployed who did not want to work. This remark met with some disapproval as indicated by one or two shouts from the rear of the hall.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe aroused laughter when he said that "Mr. Bennett is parading the country as a sort of Santa Claus. Because it is the middle of summer," added Mr. Lapointe, "he does not wear a white beard, and his promised gifts vanish like the morning dew." He said that Mr. Bennett was promising great public works if he was returned to power.

The meeting took place in the centre of Edmonton and drew its audience from both east and west constituencies. The east riding was represented in the last Parliament by Mr. Stewart, and the west riding by K. A. Blatchford, who acted as chairman of the meeting.

The thanks of the Liberal women for the appointment of a woman to the Senate were expressed at the outset of the meeting.

THEATRE CROWDED.

A crowded theatre with hundreds unable to gain admission and an overflow meeting faced Premier Mackenzie King.

Long before the Prime Minister made his appearance the theatre was filled with an audience which sat patiently in a super-heated atmosphere and listened to the intermittent music of an orchestra. The walls had been decorated with photographs of Cabinet ministers and posters advocating Liberal policies. Before the meeting took place press of people at the front of the building was so great that a door was broken.

Hon. Mr. Stewart, the first speaker, dealt with return of the natural resources to the western provinces. "It was a proud day in my life when I was permitted to introduce into Parliament the bills returning the natural resources to the prairie provinces," Mr. Stewart declared. He claimed that, as a result of policies advocated and acted upon by the King administration, there was unity and harmony throughout Canada. The present Government was quite willing to be judged on its record. He was satisfied that when the ballots were counted on July 28, Mr. King would still be Prime Minister of Canada.

"I am here tonight because the Liberal party is a national party," Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, told the audience.

PREMIER KING PRAISED.

Some time ago Premier Ferguson had said that the issue in the campaign was Mackenzie King, asserted Mr. Lapointe. If that was so he was pleased to accept the challenge and embrace Mr. Ferguson's issue. Mr. King had given to Canada leadership in all spheres of activity. "The Government of Canada today is a national Government," asserted Mr. Lapointe. Mr. King had taught the country that the only basis on which a country could be built was concord at home. "Peace at home, peace among Canadians, industrial peace," that had been the aim of Premier King and he had achieved it.

Representation of Canada at the Imperial Conference was then touched upon by Mr. Lapointe. "We have shown to the world that friendship, union, association does not mean absorption," Mr. Lapointe declared. The British Government and leaders of political parties in Great Britain were all in sympathy with Canada's views on national status.

"Who do you want to represent Canada at the Imperial Conference?" asked Mr. Lapointe.

"Bennett," sang out someone in the crowd.

"Those who want Bennett and do not want King do not want national status. They have the inferiority complex" countered Mr. Lapointe amid cheers. C. H. Cahan, speaking recently, had said that the Prime Minister appeared to think he and Mr. Lapointe could represent Canada at the Imperial Conference.

"I do not think," said Mr. Lapointe, "that Mr. Bennett or Mr. Cahan could represent Canada." He had come west, said Mr. Lapointe, "to ask you not to send to the Imperial Conference men who will degrade, debase and destroy the work which has been done."

Then Mr. Lapointe turned to trade. Canada's life lay in development of foreign trade, he asserted. In it also lay the solution of the unemployment problem. Canada must not erect a wall to shut out trade.

"Expansion of trade is beneficial to all classes," declared Mr. Lapointe.

"Let the British Commonwealth remain true to the traditions of the past," he demanded. Canada was giving the lead. Let her continue so to do. The people must think very carefully on these matters. The British people would not be dictated to on matters of fiscal policy, but what Canada was doing was to show the way.

"There are more unemployed in the United States because of their high tariff," Mr. Lapointe declared. Why should Canada follow a policy which had demonstrated itself a failure "Mr. Bennett's trade policy is a blind alley," Mr. Lapointe asserted.

"It is a one-way street with no way out." Canada could not succeed under the Conservative policy, Mr. Lapointe said.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17257

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Manitoba Free Press, July 11, 1930.

NOT SEEKING POWER BY PROMISES, SAYS KING

Premier Says He Would Rather Retire Than Have to Exploit Unemployed

Could Have Asked Parliament for Millions if He Wanted to Play Politics

(By RAY BROWN)

Edmonton, Alta., July 10. — Plain talk on unemployment featured the Edmonton speech of Premier Mackenzie King. To an element in his great audience which demanded that he discuss the unemployed problem, the prime minister once more declared the willingness of the government to co-operate with the provinces in meeting the problem.

But with the greatest emphasis, Mr. King asserted thta he was not going to make promises of public buildings and other Dominion undertakings in order to gain the votes of the unemployed.

"I'm not going to deceive any man," he said, "if I've got to get into parliament by deceit then I would rather stay out." There was applause. "If I had wished to play politics on this matter of unemployment I could have asked parliament to vote millions and then used them to get votes," he said. "But, gentlemen," the prime minister went on with great emphasis, "when the day comes that I have to exploit the necessities of my fellow men in order to get power, then I want to retire from public life."

No Formal Request Received

No formal request for unemployment assistance had bene received from any province, asserted Mr. King. There had been some informal representations on behalf of Alberta, but they were not in such a form that they could be submitted to parliament. "We are prepared to co-operate in unemployment relief in any emergent condition," Mr. King summed up the situation.

There were only one or two interruptions while Mr. King was dealing with unemployment. A large parade of unemployed which met the prime minister at the station had given rise to a feeling that there might be trouble at the meeting. The audience was, however, orderly and attentive.

Mr. King read a series of "demands" contained in a communication received from the unemployde. The demand for a conference at which the unemployed would be represented, he said, was already met. He expressed his personal sympathy with unemployment insurance. Other points raised in the communication he referred to. He suggested that a means for giving employment would be to do away with level crossings and substituting subways.

The prime minister spoke in the centre of Edmonton and the meeting was presided over by K. A. Blatchford, ex-member for Edmonton East. Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of the interior and former member for West Edmonton, was the first speaker, and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, the second. Mr. Lapointe said that those persons who did not want Mr. King to go to the imperial conference did not want national status.

An Inferiority Complex

"They have an inferiority complex," he declared. He asked the people not to send to the imperial conference "those who would degrade, debase and destroy the work which has been done."

Mr. Lapointe said that Canada's life lay in development of foreign trade. In it also lay the solution of the unemployment problem. Canada must not erect a wall to shut out trade.

"Expansion of trade is beneficial to all classes," declared Mr. Lapointe.

"Let the British commonwealth remain true to the traditions of the past," he demanded. Canada was giving the lead. Let her continue so to do. The people must think very carefully on these matters. The British pepole would not be dictated to on matters of fiscal policy, but what Canada was doing was to show the way.

"There are more unemployed in the United States because of their high tariff," Mr. Lapointe declared. Why should Canada follow a policy which had demonstrated itself a failure? "Mr. Bennett's trade policy was a one-way street with no way out." Canada could not succeed under Conservative policy.

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OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN, July 12, 1930 D 17258

Question Gives Prime Minister His Chief Topic

Unemployment Is Principal Theme of Address Before Another Huge Audience At Saskatoon.

Ready to Act Soon as Provinces Give Word

Until Then Not Prepared to Spend Money Held in Trust By Govt.

(Canadian Press.)

SASKATOON, Sask., July 11. — Once more the question of unemployment assumed the center of the stage for a time at Premier Mackenzie King's meeting tonight. It arose after a member of his audience had addressed to Mr. King the question: "What about digging up some work for the boys?"

The Prime Minister responded immediately. He could, he said, understand a representative of the unemployed pressing for an answer.

"We are prepared to assist. I'll give that answer now," Mr. King asserted, and there were loud cheers. Also there were some jeers from an element in the audience.

Mr. King paused in his unemployment discussion.

"I would ask those who are interrupting whether they are interested in the solution of unemployment, or whether they have come as agents of the Tory party," he said.

He went on to declare emphatically that his government was ready to assist immediately any province which reported that the situation was too great for it to handle, and requested assistance.

"We have had no request from Saskatchewan," he declared. Indeed there had been no formal request from any province of Canada.

"I am prepared to assert that if a national emergency exists, we will assist," repeated Mr. King. But until word came from the provinces, he was not prepared to spend the money held in trust by the government.

Public Money.

"Remember," and Mr. King emphasized his statement, "remember in dealing with public money we are trustees." The government must spend the taxes of the people, and he did not propose to spend it in a way which was not right, even for the sake of winning an election, he asserted.

A practical suggestion of the Prime Minister was that the municipalities and government co-operate in doing away with level railway crossings by constructing subways. If the municipalities embarked on such a program the government stands ready to assist financially.

Another great crowd greeted Premier King. On his way to British Columbia the Prime Minister spoke in Moosejaw, his only other Saskatchewan meeting thus far in the campaign. Mr. King will hold meetings in Prince Albert, his own constituency, and also in Regina.

Several thousand people were gathered in the arena here to greet Mr. King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, and Dr. A. MacG. Young, ex-member and Liberal candidate in Saskatoon.

It was not his intention to make a speech, said Dr. Young. He preferred to give the time to Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe. He challenged his Conservative opponent to come out and say directly that he (Dr. Young) had received any money in connection with placing the new Saskatoon post office building on its present site. He had not, nor had any of his family received anything, and he resented the "innuendo" which he said was being indulged in by his opponent on this matter.

Hon. E. Lapointe Speaks.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, was the next speaker. I am pleased to bring you the offer of friendship and large and broad co-operation from my friends in the province of Quebec, Mr. Lapointe said. There were two schools of thought in the public life of Canada, asserted the minister of justice. Canada was a young and growing country, and he felt that the Dominion would respond to the doctrine of progress, rather than to that of resistance.

Liberals believed, said Mr. Lapointe, that there was no insuperable difficulty in arriving at the right fiscal policy for Canada. It must be a policy designed, insofar as possible, to meet the needs of all parts of Canada. None other would be worthy of the name "national policy."

"We have lowered duties, and we have not ruined industries," the minister asserted. Duties had been lowered on the instruments of production. They had been cut down on those commodities which were of common use in the home. And yet Canada remained a prosperous manufacturing country.

Canada's attitude in fiscal matters was based on reciprocity and on the good old Liberal doctrine of the British preference, said Mr. Lapointe. Mr. Bennett won't blast his way against John Bull in matters of trade, he remarked, and there was applause. The British preference, he continued, was not merely a matter of sentiment, and the minister quoted figures to show that Canada had derived great benefit out of this policy.

Must Buy to Sell.

"We cannot sell without buying," said Mr. Lapointe. "The Tory policy of wanting to sell without buying is a delusion, a sham. It is a one-way street with no way out. Canada must grow by expanding her trade more and more throughout the world. Mr. Lapointe predicted that the day would come when Canada would rank first in per capita trade among the nations of the world.

"Canada is a better country than any country in the world," asserted Mr. Lapointe with emphasis. There was applause.

"And the wages are the worst," a man shouted from the floor.

The minister went on to enumerate some of the achievements of the government in national and international fields. He mentioned the appointment of a woman to the Senate, the signing of the optional clause, the activities of Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conferences of 1926, which, he said, confirmed the doctrine of national status within the Empire. He called upon the people to see that representatives who would support this new conception of Empire were sent to the coming Imperial Conference this fall.

It would be an anomally if Canada sent a "Tory" as her representative to that conference, Mr. Lapointe said, in view of those who would come from other parts of the Empire.

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D 17259

Premier's Speech.

"Consider things in the interests of yourselves, of your country and of the great Empire of which we are a part," said Mr. King in suggesting that those in the crowd divest themselves for the time being, of party bias or any other similar considerations. He then went on to deal with the return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces. Mr. King mentioned the name of Sir John Macdonald and there was some applause.

"I am glad to hear the name of Sir John Macdonald applauded," Mr. King remarked. "I wish we had a statesman of his caliber at the head of the Conservative party today."

The government had been working with the object of returning the natural resources to the West for the past eight and a half years, Mr. King said. But, he continued, other provinces had their grievances, and these had to be adjusted. Finally, the Western Provinces themselves did not want to relinquish the annual subsidies which the Dominion had been paying them.

The settlement in the case of each of the provinces had involved, not only return of the resources but also payment of the annual subsidies by the Dominion government. And this morning, added Mr. King, he had received official word that His Majesty had signed the amendment to the British North America Act, which placed the Western Provinces on the same footing as the older provinces of Canada.

Canada as a Nation.

"A lot of us like to refer to Canada as a nation," said the Prime Minister. The first man who had used that word in respect to Canada was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had referred to the British Empire as "a galaxy of nations," he continued. But, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that, there were objections that he was advocating separation. And this point of view had existed to a smaller degree ever since.

Efforts of the government in the direction of achieving national status had met with opposition, and sometimes ridicule, from the Conservatives. This opposition had been seen in the assertion of Canada's right to negotiate her own treaties. It had been the case when Canada appointed ministers to Washington, Paris and Tokio.

"What about the five-cent piece," sang out a man.

"Well, if my friend hasn't got one, I'll give him a quarter," said Mr. King, and there was a laugh.

"What about digging up some work for the boys?" asked another person.

"This," said Mr. King, "was a reasonable question, and he would deal with it. There was unemployment in Canada, but it was confined very largely to Western Canada."

"What about Toronto?" came an interjection.

"Toronto will take care of itself," countered Mr. King.

But in order that they might know about conditions in Western Ontario he would quote a Western Ontario paper. He produced a copy of the London Free Press "Progress and Prosperity edition," and showed it to the audience. Every page, he said, was headed "Progress and Prosperity," he quoted from a page.

"Isn't that pretty good news coming from a Tory journal in Western Ontario?" he asked.

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D 17259

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17260

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Journal, July 12, 1930.

KING IS ASKED TO DIG UP JOBS FOR WORKLESS

Charges Interrupters Are "Agents" of Conservatives.

READY TO ASSIST HE TELLS AUDIENCE

Would Aid Financially Subway Construction Program.

By RAY BROWN.
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

SASKATOON, Sask., July 11.—Once more the question of unemployment assumed the centre of the stage for a time at Premier Mackenzie King's meeting tonight. It arose after a member of his audience had addressed to Mr. King the question: "What about digging up some work for the boys?"

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Also Some Jeers.

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He went on to declare that his Government was ready to assist immediately any province which reported that the situation was too great for it to handle, and requested assistance.

"We have had no request from Saskatchewan," he declared. Indeed there had been no formal request from any province of Canada.

"I am prepared to assert that if a national emergency exists, we will assist," repeated Mr. King. But until word came from the provinces, he was not prepared to spend the money held in trust by the Government.

"Remember in dealing with public money, we are trustees." The Government must spend the taxes of the people, and he did not propose to spend it in a way which was not right, even for the sake of winning an election, he asserted.

A suggestion of the Prime Minister was that the municipalities and Government co-operate in doing away with level railway crossings by constructing subways. If the municipalities embarked on such a program, the Government stood ready to assist financially.

The meeting addressed by Mr. King was a large one. Other speakers were Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and Dr. A. McG. Young, Liberal candidate in Saskatoon.

National Policy.

Liberals believed, said Mr. Lapointe, that there was no insuperable difficulty in arriving at the right fiscal policy for Canada. It must be a policy designed, insofar as possible, to meet the needs of all parts of Canada. None other would be worthy of the name "national policy."

"We have lowered duties and we have not ruined industries," the Minister said. "Duties had been lowered on the instruments of production. They had been cut down on those commodities which were of common use in the home. And yet Canada remained a prosperous manufacturing country.

"Canada is a better country than any in the world." asserted Mr. Lapointe.

"And the wages are the worst," a man shouted from the floor.

The Minister went on to enumerate some of the achievements of the Government in national and international fields. He mentioned the appointment of a woman to the Senate, the signing of the optional clause, the activities of Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conference of 1926, which, he said, confirmed the doctrine of national status within the Empire. He called upon the people to see that representatives who would support this new conception of Empire were sent to the coming Imperial Conference this Fall.

It would be an anomaly if Canada sent a "Tory," as her representative to that conference, Mr. Lapointe said, in view of those who would come from other parts of the Empire.

"Some of Us."

The chairman introduced Mr. King. "I know you will all be glad to hear him," he said.

"Oh, some of us," came a shout.

"Consider things in the interests of yourselves, of your country and of the great Empire of which we are a part," said Mr. King in suggesting that those in the crowd divest themselves for the time being, of party bias or any other similar consideration. He then went on to deal with the return of the natural resources to the Western Provinces. Mr. King mentioned the name of Sir John A. Macdonald and there was some applause.

"I am glad to hear the name of Sir John Macdonald applauded," Mr. King remarked. "I wish we had a statesman of his calibre at the head of the Conservative party today."

The Government had been working with the object of returning the natural resources to the West, for the past eight and a half years, Mr. King said. But other provinces had their grievances, and these had to be adjusted.

"A lot of us like to refer to Canada as a nation," said the Prime Minister. The first man who had used that word in respect to Canada was Sir Wilfrid Laurier who had referred to the British Empire as "a galaxy of nations." But, when Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that, there were objections that he was advocating separation. And this point of view had existed too a smaller degree ever since.

Efforts of the Government in the direction of achieving national status had met with opposition, and sometimes ridicule, from the Conservatives. This opposition had been seen in the assertion of Canada's right to negotiate her own treaties. It had been the case when Canada appointed ministers to Washington, Paris and Tokyo.

Five-Cent Piece.

"What about the five-cent piece?" sang out a man.

"Well, if my friend hasn't got one, I'll give him a quarter," said Mr. King.

"What about digging up some work for the boys?" asked another person.

This, said Mr. King, was a reasonable question, and he would deal with it. There was unemployment in Canada, but it was confined very largely to Western Canada.

"What about Toronto?" came an interjection.

"Toronto will take care of itself," countered Mr. King.

But in order that they might know about conditions in Western Ontario, he would quote a Western Ontario paper. He produced a copy of the London Free Press, "Progress and Prosperity Edition," and showed it to the audience. Every page, he said, was headed, "Progress and Prosperity." He quoted from a page.

"Isn't that pretty good news coming from a 'Tory' journal in Western Ontario?" he asked.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17261

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Globe July 12, 1930.

SASKATOON CHEERS AS PREMIER EXPLAINS EMPIRE TRADE PLAN

Preference Is Royal Road Among Highways of Commerce

THOUSANDS AT MEETING

Co-operative Effort to Develop Huge Commerce, Premier Says of Budget

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Saskatoon, July 11.—Premier Mackenzie King electrified an audience of 6,000 in Saskatoon tonight with a masterly exposition of the Government policy of Empire trade, in the course of which he said that "every trade treaty negotiated by the present Government may be likened to the building of a new highway of commerce.

"But the British preference means even more than this. It is nothing less than the royal road of Empire trade, a veritable King's highway of commerce, uniting the far-flung communities and possessions of the British Empire in a great co-operative effort to develop to the fullest extent a heritage of natural resources unequalled by any country in the world's history."

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, also made Empire trade the keynote of his speech, characterizing the Dunning Budget as "the crowning move," and as the outstanding issue of the present election campaign.

"Trade is not war," exclaimed Mr. Lapointe. "Trade is exchange, intercourse, understanding, friendship. It is no use blasting. Bennett won't blast his way against John Bull in matters of trade. (Applause.) The Budget is a declaration that we want to trade with those countries which want to trade with us.

"We stand by the good old Liberal doctrine of British preference. If some countries are erecting a wall around their boundaries to prevent Canadian goods going there, is it not our duty to see that Canadian goods go to countries where there is no wall?"

Mr. Lapointe quoted impressive figures showing how Canada's trade with the Empire has grown by leaps and bounds.

Denouncing Mr. Bennett's promises of bridges, public works, free ports and other pork-barrel patronage in all parts of Canada, Mr. Lapointe in withering tones declared: "It's not statesmanship it's salesmanship."

"Friends or Foes?"

The Prime Minister attributed trade depression largely to last year's poor wheat crop and lack of export demand. "Let us pray that whatever crop we have this year, we'll be able to market it." "This Budget is going to determine whether the depression of which we have had a taste shall be permanent. The people of Canada must decide on July 28 whether friends or foes of Empire trade shall go to the Empire Economic Conference."

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17262

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Calgary Albertan July 12, 1930.

Premier Outl... Basis of Fede... Aid In Emergency

Joint Contributions by Municipalities, Provinces and Dominon Suggested; Government Ready to Help

(By Ray Brown, Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)

SASKATOON, Sask., July 12.—The basis upon which the Dominion Government is prepared to contribute to unemployment relief is one of "dollar for dollar" with the provinces and the municipalities. This has been laid down by Premier Mackenzie King. There is this proviso, however, the particular province concerned must give the Dominion formal notification that the unemployment condition is beyond its powers to cope with, and ask for assistance. The Prime Minister has stated that assistance then will be forthcoming.

Gives Assurance

Once again the question of unemployment assumed the centre of the stage, for a time, at Premier Mackenzie King's meeting Friday night. It arose after a member of his audience had addressed to Mr. King the question: "What about digging up some work for the boys?"

The Prime Minister responded immediately. He could, he said, understand a representative of the unemployed pressing for an answer.

"We are prepared to assist. I'll give that answer now," Mr. King asserted, and there were loud cheers. Also there were some jeers from an element in the audience.

Mr. King paused in his unemployment discussion.

"I would ask those who are interrupting whether they are interested in the solution of unemployment or whether they have come as agents of the Tory party?" he said.

He went on to declare emphatically that his government was ready to assist immediately any province which reported that the situation was to great for it to handle, and requested assistance.

"We have had no request from Saskatchewan," he declared. Indeed there had been no formal request from any province of Canada.

"I am prepared to assert that if a national emergency exists, we will assist," repeated Mr. King. But until word came from the provinces, he was not prepared to spend the money held in trust by the government.

"Remember," and Mr. King emphasized his statement, "remember, in dealing with public money we are trustees." The government must spend the taxes of the people, and he did not propose to spend it in a way which was not right, even for the sake of winning an election, he asserted.

Suggestion Made

A practical suggestion of the Prime Minister was that the municipalities and government co-operate in doing away with level railway crossings by constructing subways. If the municipalities embarked on such a program the Government stands ready to assist financially.

Another great crowd greeted the Premier when he returned to Saskatchewan. On his way to British Columbia the Prime Minister spoke in Moose Jaw, but that was his only Saskatchewan meeting thus far in the campaign. Mr. King will hold meetings in Prince Albert, his own constituency, and also in Regina.

Several thousand people were gathered in the arena here to greet Mr. King, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and Dr. A. Macg. Young, ex-member and Liberal candidate in Saskatoon.

Candidate Speaks

A. H. McIntyre, president of the local Liberal Association, acted as chairman. He referred to the fact that Saskatoon had already been visited by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, and "by our own minister, Hon. C. A. Dunning."

"Your candidate must be a fighter—a real fighter," said the chairman. "In Dr. Young you have a man who does not know the meaning of the word quit." He called on Dr. Young to speak.

It was not his intention to make a speech, said Dr. Young. He preferred to give the time to Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe. He challenged his Conservative opponent to come out and say directly that he (Dr. Young) had received any money in connection with placing the new Saskatoon post office building on its present site. He had not, nor had any of his family received anything, and he resented the "innuendo" which, he said, was being indulged in by his opponent in this matter.

"Right Policy"

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, was the next speaker. "I am pleased to bring you the offer of friendship and large and broad co-operation from my friends in the Province of Quebec. Mr. Lapointe said." There were two schools of thought in the public life of Canada, asserted the Minister of Justice. Canada was a young and growing country, and he felt that the Dominion would respond to the doctrine of progress, rather than to that of resistance.

"Liberals believed, said Mr. Lapointe, that there was no insuperable difficulty in arriving at the right fiscal policy for Canada. It must be a policy designed, insofar as possible to meet the needs of all parts of Canada. None other would be worthy if the name "national policy."

"We have lowered duties, and we have not ruined industries," the Minister asserted. Duties had been lowered on the instruments of production. They had been cut down on those commodities which were of common use in the home. And yet Canada remained a prosperous manufacturing country.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17263

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Globe July 12, 1930.

ONLY A BEGINNING IN EMPIRE TRADE, PREMIER ASSERTS

Huge Audiences at Coast Cheer Message of Liberal Leader

GAINS ARE LOOKED FOR

(BY WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Saskatoon, July 11.—Surveying Liberal prospects in British Columbia at the close of the Prime Minister's tour of the Pacific Coast Province, political observers and press correspondents concede the Liberals four or five British Columbia seats in the new Parliament. They had two in the last House, those of Hon. Dr. James H. King and Albert W. Neill, Independent-Liberal in Comox-Alberni.

Hopes of a larger representation on the Liberal side of the Commons are based chiefly on the notable crowds which greeted the Prime Minister at a half-dozen key centres, and upon the enthusiastic reception in Canada's traditionally British Province of the Government's Empire trade policy. The meeting at Vancouver is described as the largest and most gratifying party gathering ever held there.

The tour commenced at Revelstoke and concluded at Kamloops, with meetings at those points and at Chilliwack, Victoria and Vancouver, and the Prime Minister was accompanied throughout by Hon. Ian M. Mackenzie, new Minister of Immigration, whose scholarly attainments, war record and post-war work for ex-service men have won a place for him in the hearts of British Columbians.

Appeal to Labor.

At Revelstoke the theatre was packed and several hundred people waited at an overflow meeting until 11.30 p.m. to hear the Liberal chieftain. As it is chiefly a railway centre, Mr. King dealt especially with labor questions, emphasizing Government policies for the advantage of labor and referring to his own personal interest in labor problems since and even before he entered public life over a quarter century ago. As Conciliator, Deputy Minister, and Minister of Labor, he had been in close touch with all matters pertaining to the welfare of Canadian workers. The leaders of the Rossland strike of 29 years ago greeted him at the conclusion of his address at Chilliwack, congratulating him upon his efforts to further the cause of labor during the intervening years since the strike.

Nor did the Prime Minister in any of his British Columbia addresses overlook the vital issue of the campaign—the need to develop within the Empire new avenues of trade. It was this proposal in the Government's program which evoked the keenest enthusiasm everywhere in the Province.

Only the Beginning.

The Prime Minister indicated that the Dunning Budget is only the beginning—the preliminary move in a considered plan to further trade within the British family of nations. He spoke of improved means of transport between the various parts of the Empire, the extension of steamship services, and the realities of the British preference, whose benefits were apparent to no part of Canada more than the Pacific Coast. To the British folk of Vancouver and Victoria and the farmers and fruit growers of the interior his promise of still closer co-operation within the Empire made a strong appeal, not only on the ground of economic interest, but also on the ground of sentiment.

A spectacular demonstration occurred at Chilliwack, where that colorful Liberal, G. G. ("Jerry") McGeer, K.C., is the Liberal standard-bearer. The meeting was included in the Prime Minister's itinerary at the eleventh hour, and six or seven thousand men and women from the Fraser Valley were present, where only hundreds had been expected. The crowd packed a whole city block and amplifiers carried the Prime Minister's address to adjacent streets, many people listening from parked automobiles.

Policy of Good-Will.

To these Fraser Valley farmers the Government Leader spoke particularly of the Empire Budget and the Australian and New Zealand treaty. He contrasted the Liberal trade policy of good-will with the Conservative policy of belligerence and "blasting," as expounded by Mr. Bennett. No part of Canada, he said, had gained more from Canada's trade agreement with the Antipodes, which the Tory Party would terminate.

Addressing remarkably enthusiastic audiences in Vancouver, Victoria and Kamloops, the Liberal chieftain stressed the Empire Budget as "the meeting of the ways," and "taking the trade tide at the turn." He traced the notable expansion of Canadian commerce with the Orient, the Antipodes and the West Indies through the Pacific Gateway, and spoke effectively of the development of trade commission services, subsidized steamship lines on the Pacific to other parts of the Empire, and the missionary work of Hon. James Malcolm's department, which is enabling Canadian manufacturers and exporters to capture profitable new markets in foreign lands. Export trade of Canada had doubled during the Liberal regime of the last nine years.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17264

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Globe July 12, 1930.

"Dollar for Dollar," Is Offer to Provinces To Aid Unemployment

Premier King Announces Federal Help in Co-operation With Municipalities to Cope With National Emergency — Seeks Permanent Solution of Problem

OAKVILLE MOTHER WRITES PREMIER

Government Is Advancing Concrete Proposals for Upbuilding of Canadian Basic Industries — One Suggestion to Provide Work Is for Elimination of Dangerous Railway Level Crossings

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Saskatoon, July 11.—Premier Mackenzie King seeks a permanent cure for seasonal unemployment in Canada rather than a temporary, makeshift system of relief by the dole.

He announced today that his Government is willing to give dollar for dollar with the Provincial Governments, in like co-operation with the municipalities, to cope with a national emergency, but is unequivocally opposed to the giving of bribes or exploiting for party gain the necessities of men who are temporarily out of work through no fault of their own.

As against vague and indefinite schemes, the Government, through its Leader, advances concrete measures for the upbuilding of basic Canadian industries such as agriculture, fisheries, iron and steel. In Edmonton and Saskatoon the Prime Minister dwelt upon the Government's plans for a conference between Dominion and Provincial Governments, manufacturers and labor organizations, transportation companies and other large employers of labor.

Work in Winter.

This conference is to be held immediately after the election and will grapple with the problem of finding work in the winter months when seasonal unemployment is at the peak. The railway companies will be urged to place equipment and supply orders in the late autumn for delivery in the spring, thus tiding over a large body of workers who are unable to obtain winter employment outdoors.

Public works, Dominion and Provincial, will be carried on throughout the winter season, and other schemes will be undertaken for the employment of surplus labor available after the snow flies.

A practical proposal concerning the character of public works which might be undertaken as a means of relieving an emergent unemployment situation was advanced by the Prime Minister in British Columbia and at his Edmonton meeting. It was that the Dominion Government would be prepared to co-operate with the railways, the Provincial Governments and the municipalities in a comprehensive program to eliminate dangerous level crossings throughout Canada. This, it was suggested, could be provided for by an extension of the scope of the Level Crossing Fund, to which the Dominion, the railway companies and the municipalities contribute.

In this connection the Prime Minister said he had been profoundly impressed by a letter received from Mrs. George Booth of Oakville, Ont., whose daughter and another girl were instantly killed at a level crossing in that town last month. Mrs. Booth had written to Mr. King with reference to the tragedy, mentioning that she had received scores of letters from all over Canada expressing sympathy and suggesting that action be taken by the railways and others concerned to remove this menace to life and limb. Her poignant appeal had encouraged him in the idea of instituting definite remedial measures which would remove railway and highway death-traps, and at the same time provide useful work for many of the unemployed, who would thus be contributing in a practical way to the safety of those who use the highways of our country.

As Deputy Minister of Labor twenty-eight years ago he had been impressed with the fact that railway accidents in the United States alone, many of which were preventable, exacted a greater toll of human life than that of British soldiers in the South African War.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17265

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Star July 12, 1930.

PREMIER PROMISES AID FOR WORKLESS

Mackenzie King Addresses Large Audience in Saskatoon

SPENDING OF TAXES

Prime Minister Urges Co-operation in Eliminating Level Crossings

SASKATOON, July 11—(C.P.)—Once more the question of unemployment assumed the centre of the stage for a time at Premier Mackenzie King's meeting last night. It arose after a member of his audience had addressed to Mr. King the question. "What about digging up some work for the boys?"

The Prime Minister responded immediately. He could, he said, understand a representative of the unemployed pressing for an answer.

"We are prepared to assist. I'll give that answer now," Mr. King asserted, and there were loud cheers. Also there were some jeers from an element in the audience.

Mr. King paused in his unemployment discussion.

"I would ask those who are interrupting whether they are interested in the solution of unemployment or whether they have come as agents of the Tory party," he said.

He went on to declare emphatically that his Government was ready to assist immediately any province which reported that the situation was too great for it to handle, and requested assistance.

"We have had no request from Saskatchewan," he declared. Indeed there had been no formal request from any province of Canada.

GOVERNMENT AID.

"I am prepared to assert that if a national emergency exists, we will assist," repeated Mr. King. But until word came from the provinces, he was not prepared to spend the money held in trust by the Government.

"Remember," and Mr. King emphasized his statement, "remember, in dealing with public money we are trustees." The Government must spend the taxes of the people, and he did not propose to spend it in a way which was not right, even for the sake of winning an election, he asserted.

A practical suggestion of the Prime Minister was that the municipalities and Government co-operate in doing away with level railway crossings by constructing subways. If the municipalities embarked on such a program the Government stands ready to assist financially.

The meeting addressed by Mr. King was a very large one. Other speakers were Hon. E. Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and Dr. E. McG. Young, Liberal candidate in Saskatoon.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe in his address said: "I am pleased to bring you the offer of friendship and large and broad co-operation from my friends in the Province of Quebec." There were two schools of thought in the public life of Canada, asserted the Minister of Justice. Canada was a young and growing country, and he felt that the Dominion would respond to the doctrine of progress, rather than to that of resistance.

RIGHT POLICY.

Liberals believed, said Mr. Lapointe, that there was no insuperable difficulty in arriving at the right fiscal policy for Canada. It must be a policy designed, in so far as possible, to meet the needs of all parts of Canada. None other would be worthy of the name "National Policy."

"We have lowered duties, and we have not ruined industries," the Minister asserted. Duties had been lowered on the instruments of production. They had been cut down on those commodities which were of common use in the home. And yet Canada remained a prosperous manufacturing country.

Canada's attitude in fiscal matters was based on reciprocity and on the good old Liberal doctrine of the British preference, said Mr. Lapointe. Mr. Bennett wont blast his way against John Bull in matters of trade, he remarked, and there was applause. The British preference, he continued, was not merely a matter of sentiment, and the Minister quoted figures to show that Canada had derived great benefit out of this policy.

"Canada is a better country than any country in the world," asserted Mr. Lapointe with emphasis.

"And the wages are the worst," a man shouted from the floor.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17266

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Mail and Empire July 12, 1930.

PREMIER HECKLED ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Willing to Help Find Work, He Tells Questioner.

TRUSTEES OF FUNDS

Not Prepared to Spend Public Money Till Requested by Provinces.

BY RAY BROWN.
Canadian Press Staff Writer.

Saskatoon, July 11.—Once more the question of unemployment assumed the centre of the stage for a time at Premier Mackenzie King's meeting to-night. It arose after a member of his audience had addressed to Mr. King the question: "What about digging up some work for the boys?"

The Prime Minister responded immediately. He could, he said, understand a representative of the unemployed pressing for an answer.

"We are prepared to assist. I'll give that answer now," Mr. King asserted, and there were loud cheers. Also there were some jeers from an element in the audience.

Mr. King paused in his unemployment discussion.

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He went on to declare emphatically that his government was ready to assist immediately any province which reported that the situation was too great for it to handle, and requested assistance.

"We have had no request from Saskatchewan," he declared. Indeed there had been no formal request from any province of Canada.

"I am prepared to assert that if a national emergency exists, we will assist," repeated Mr. King. But until word came from the provinces, he was not prepared to spend the money held in trust by the government.

"Remember," and Mr. King emphasized his statement, "remember, in dealing with public money we are trustees." The government must spend the taxes of the people, and he did not propose to spend it in a way which was not right, even for the sake of winning an election, he asserted.

A practical suggestion of the Prime Minister was that the municipalities and government co-operate in doing away with level railway crossings by constructing subways. If the municipalities embarked on such a program the government stands ready to [illegible] financially.

The chairman introduced Mr. King. "I know you will all be glad to hear him," he said.

"Oh, some of us," came a shout.

Mr. King referred to the size of the audience, one of the greatest which he had addressed.

"Consider things in the interests of yourselves, of your country and of the great Empire of which we are a part," said Mr. King in suggesting that those in the crowd divest themselves for the time being, of party bias or any other similar considerations. He then went on to deal with the return of the natural resources to the western provinces. Mr. King mentioned the name of Sir John Macdonald and there was some applause.

"I am glad to hear the name of Sir John Macdonald applauded," Mr. King remarked. "I wish we had a statesman of his calibre at the head of the Conservative party to-day."

Status Question.

"A lot of us like to refer to Canada as a nation," said the Prime Minister. The first man who had used that word in respect to Canada was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had referred to the British empire as "A Galaxy of Nations," he continued. But when Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that, there were objections that he was advocating separation. And this point of view had existed to a smaller degree ever since.

Efforts of the Government in the direction of achieving national status had met with opposition, and sometimes ridicule, from the Conservatives. This opposition had been seen in the assertion of Canada's right to negotiate her own treaties. It had been the case when Canada appointed ministers to Washington, Paris and Tokio.

"What about the five-cent piece?" sang out a man.

"Well, if my friend hasn't got one, I'll give him a quarter," said Mr. King, and there was a laugh.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, said there were two schools of thought in the public life of Canada. Canada was a young and growing country, and he felt that the Dominion would respond to the doctrine of progress, rather than to that of resistance.

Liberals believed, said Mr. Lapointe, that there was no insuperable difficulty in arriving at the right fiscal policy for Canada. It must be a policy designed insofar as possible, to meet the needs of all parts of Canada. None other would be worthy of the name, "national policy."

"We have lowered duties, and we have not ruined industries," the Minister asserted. Duties had been lowered on the instruments of production. They had been cut down on those commodities which were of common use in the home. And yet Canada remained a prosperous manufacturing country.

"We cannot sell without buying," said Mr. Lapointe. The Tory policy of wanting to sell without buying is a delusion, a sham. It is a one-way street with no way out. Canada must grow by expanding her trade more and more throughout the world.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17267

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Daily Star, July 12, 1930.

SAYS GOVERNMENT HELP WILL MATCH PROVINCES'

Premier King Tells of Forthcoming Conference on Unemployment

Saskatoon, July 12.—Although labor is a provincial matter, the system of government grants that has been employed so successfully in building the Dominion-wide network of provincial employment agencies will be used in finding a permanent solution to the seasonal unemployment problem in Canada, Premier Mackenzie King announced here yesterday, stating that the federal government was willing to pay dollar for dollar with the provincial governments in assisting municipalities in whose hands the immediate handling of the funds would be placed.

Mr. King plans a Dominion conference to be held immediately following the election at which the concrete arrangements between the provincial and the federal governments will be made as to the payments to the provinces. Other constructive proposals which will be discussed at this conference, to which labor organizations as well as employers of labor are to be invited, will deal with the handling of railway equipment orders and orders from the public works of Canadian governments during slack periods.

The elimination of level crossings throughout the Dominion is suggested by the premier as a great work that might be put through at once as an immediate aid for providing employment. He said that he was deeply impressed by a letter he had received from Mrs. George Booth of Oakville, whose daughter with another girl was killed in a level crossing tragedy. Much moved by the bereaved mother's appeal, the premier is endeavoring to have the scope of the level crossing fund contributed to by both the federal and the provincial governments with the railways.

Constructive proposals for the building up of Canada's basic industries while seeking a solution to the seasonal employment problem will be placed before the conference, the premier stated. He thus plans to kill two birds with one stone and build the industries of Canada while putting idle Canadians back to work again.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17268

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Regina Leader-Post, July 12, 1930.

Prime Minister Advocates Seaport for Saskatchewan

Saskatoon Hears Premier Discuss Campaign Issues

Very Little Heckling Occurs When Unemployment Problem Brought Up

(By Staff Reporter)

SASKATOON, July 12.—Consideration is being given by the Government of Canada to the request made a year or so ago by J. G. Gardiner, when premier of Saskatchewan, for an extension of the boundaries of the province so that there should be included within it a port on the Hudson Bay.

This announcement was made here Friday evening by Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, premier of Canada, in the course of an address to an audience of over 6,000 in the Arena rink.

At the moment the premier was speaking of the development of Canada from the time of confederation until the present time and referring to the fact that today His Majesty the King had signed the amending bill to the B. N. A. Act which brought Saskatchewan into terms of equality with the older provinces of Canada with respect to control of natural resources.

Maritime Province

"We have discussed the question brought to us by your former premier of extending the boundaries of Saskatchewan so that you might have a port on the Hudson Bay within your province—become in reality a maritime province," said the premier.

"We are considering whether or not the time has not come when we should seek to roll the map of Canada north, to extend the boundaries of your province until nothing lies between the southern boundary and the Arctic Circle. That will be one of the important tasks to which we will devote our attention when we are returned to office. We will see if we cannot extend your boundaries straight to the Arctic so that Saskatchewan might have that natural development which is hers by right."

One of the largest audiences which has greeted the premier in the present campaign since he came west of the Great Lakes turned out to meet him this evening. The occasion was the second appearance of the premier on a Saskatchewan platform during this campaign and for an hour before the time set for the opening of the meeting huge throngs of people made their way to the meeting hall.

Little Heckling

Very little heckling occurred although rumor had it during the day that attempts would be made to break up the meeting. At one time, following a stream of interruption from one part of the hall, the premier said: "I am wondering if these gentlemen who are continually interrupting are sincerely anxious to solve the unemployment question or whether they have come here as agents of the Conservative party."

As on former occasions, the premier stressed three matters, the record of the government, the budget and the forthcoming Imperial conference. On the latter point he announced that Hon. Ernest Lapointe would be the representative for the Maritime provinces, if the present government is returned to power; Hon. Colonel Ralston for Ontario, and Hon. Charles Dunning for Saskatchewan. He asked whom Mr. Bennett would substitute for "your Charles Dunning, the man who has done so much for your province, the man whose May Day Budget is being talked of the world over," and reminded the audience that only members of the federal government could attend the imperial conference.

"These men will be the King's highway of the development of trade relations between Canada and the rest of the empire," said the premier.

Amplifys Statement

Unemployment and steps that might be taken to solve the problem was largely featured in the address. While stating, as he did on Thursday evening at Edmonton, that he thought a great deal of employment could be given in the different municipalities of the west if level crossings were removed and construction of subways commenced, the premier amplified his statement somewhat.

Amid cheers he declared that the federal government was at once prepared to give assistance to provincial and municipal authorities to remove from the prairies the danger of loss of life and property through level crossings. "We are prepared right now to give to your municipalities and provincial governments assistance in the construction of subways in order to avoid the terrible loss of human lives at level crossings," he said.

Australian Budget

The new Australian budget as introduced into the Australian parliament earlier in the week was also the subject of comment by the premier. He pointed out that while Australia was about to introduce taxation of incomes and supplement its enormous deficit by the introduction of new forms of taxation in addition to a tariff on imports of all kinds, Canada was reducing its national debt, reducing taxation of all kinds and had through the Dunning budget increased British preference and reduced the tariff on goods from within the empire.

"In the eyes of the world, in the eyes of those who are investing their finances, which country will they turn to," he asked. "Will they turn to Australia, which finds itself compelled to place upon the shoulders of its citizens taxes and is putting up a tariff wall, or will they turn to Canada which has reduced taxes and which has made such a generous gesture to the rest of the empire through the proposals in the Dunning Budget."

Trade Relations

A comprehensive review of trade relations between Canada and the Empire was given by the premier

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as well as the hopes of the government of Canada for a furtherance of trade relations within the Empire.

Accompanying the prime minister this evening was Hon. Ernest Lapointe, who made his first public appearance in this province. Mr. Lapointe brought greetings from Canada's oldest province to the younger ones of the west and outlined in detail the record of the government.

Both the premier and his colleague stated the government was prepared to accept the verdict of the people of Canada on July 28 on the record of the administration. "We come to you with a record which is not attacked by our opponents in one single important particular, a record of which every member of the government is proud, one of reduction of taxation, one of increased trade relations, one of development."

Reaped No Gain

Dr. McG. Young, the Liberal candidate in this constituency, also spoke. He replied to a statement made recently by his Conservative opponent, F. R. MacMillan, when asked if he knew whether Dr. Young had "made anything out of the postoffice site."

Dr. Young stated he had no objection to the question being asked, but objected to the reply, which he quoted to be "I don't know. You had better ask Dr. Young if he comes into this district." Such a reply, said Dr. Young, left the insinuation that there might be something wrong, and he emphatically declared that neither he or his family or the Liberal party directly or indirectly had reaped any gain from the selection of the site.

The premier and his party leave in the morning for Prince Albert, the premier's seat, where a monster picnic function has been arranged. He will leave his train at Rosthern, at which point he will deliver an address, and then will motor across to the northern city, visiting smaller centres en route.

On Sunday the premier will visit the National Park, where social functions have been arranged, leaving to fulfil a speaking engagement in Regina Monday evening.

PRIME MINISTER LAYS DOWN BASIS FOR AID

By RAY BROWN

(Canadian Press Staff Writer)

SASKATOON, July 12.—The basis upon which the Dominion government is prepared to contribute to unemployment relief is one of "dollar for dollar" with the provinces and the municipalities. This has been laid down by Premier Mackenzie King. There is this proviso, however, the particular province concerned must give the Dominion government formal notification that the unemployment condition is beyond its powers to cope with, and ask for assistance. The Prime Minister has stated that assistance will be forthcoming.

Once again the question of unemployment assumed the centre of the stage, for a time, at Premier Mackenzie King's meeting tonight. It arose after a member of his audience had addressed to Mr. King the question: "What about digging up some work for the boys?"

The Prime Minister responded immediately. He could, he said, understand a representative of the unemployed pressing for an answer.

Prepared to Assist

"We are prepared to assist. I'll give that answer now," Mr. King asserted.

He went on to declare emphatically that his government was ready to assist immediately any province which reported that the situation was too great for it to handle, and requested assistance.

"We have had no request from Saskatchewan," he declared. Indeed there had been no formal request from any province of Canada.

"I am prepared to assert that if a national emergency exists, we will assist," repeated Mr. King. But until word came from the provinces, he was not prepared to spend the money held in trust by the government.

Government a "Trustee"

"Remember," and Mr. King emphasized his statement, "remember, in dealing with public money we are trustees." The government must spend the taxes of the people, and he did not propose to spend it in a way which was not right, even for the sake of winning an election, he asserted.

A. M. McIntyre, president of the local Liberal Association, acted as chairman. He referred to the fact that Saskatoon had already been visited by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, and "by our own minister, Hon. C. A. Dunning."

"Fighter" Needed

"Your candidate must be a fighter —a real fighter," said the chairman. "In Dr. Young you have a man who does not know the meaning of the word quit."

Liberals believed, said Mr. Lapointe, that there was no insuperable difficulty in arriving at the right fiscal policy for Canada. It must be a policy designed, insofar as possible, to meet the needs of all parts of Canada None other would be worthy of the name national policy.

"We have lowered duties, and we have not ruined industries," the ministered asserted. Duties had been lowered on the instruments of production. They had been cut down on those commodities which were of common use in the home. And yet Canada remained a prosperous manufacturing country.

Raps "Blasting" Plan

Canada's attitude in fiscal matters was based on reciprocity and "on the good old Liberal doctrine of the British preference," said Mr. Lapointe. "Mr. Bennett won't blast his way against John Bull in matters of trade," he remarked, and there was applause. The British preference, he continued, was not merely a matter of sentiment, and the minister quoted figures to show that Canada had derived great benefit out of this policy.

"We cannot sell without buying," said Mr. Lapointe. The Tory policy of wanting to sell without buying is a delusion, a sham. It is a one-way street with no way out." Canada must grow by expanding her trade more and more throughout the world. Mr. Lapointe predicted that the day would come when Canada would rank first in per capita trade among the nations of the world.

Enumerate Achievements

"Canada is a better country than any country in the world," asserted Mr. Lapointe with emphasis. There was applause.

"And the wages are the worst," a man shouted from the floor.

The minister went on to enumerate some of the achievements of the government in national and international fields. He mentioned the appointment of a woman to the senate, the signing of the optional clause, the activities of Canada's representatives at the Imperial conference in 1926, which, he said, confirmed the doctrine of national status within the Empire. He called upon the people to see that representatives who would support this new conception of Empire, were sent to the coming Imperial conference this fall.

It would be an anomaly if Canada sent a "Tory" as her representative to that conference, Mr. Lapointe said, in view of those who would come from other parts of the Empire.

Premier Introduced

The chairman introduced Mr. King, who referred to the size of the audience, one of the greatest which he had addressed. He then paid a tribute to the work done by Dr. Young "as a member who does watch the interests of his constituency," and yet a man who had a broad conception of his duties.

"Consider things in the interests of yourselves, of your country and of the great Empire of which we are a part," said Mr. King in suggesting that those in the crowd divest themselves, for the time being, of party bias or any other similar considerations. He then went on to deal with the return of the natural resources to the western provinces. Mr. King mentioned the name of Sir John A. Macdonald, and there was some applause.

"I am glad to hear the name of Sir John Macdonald applauded," Mr. King remarked. "I wish we had a statesman of his calibre at the head of the Conservative party today."

Provinces Grievances Adjusted

The government had been working with the object of returning the natural resources to the West for the past eight and a half years, Mr. King said. But, he continued, other provinces had their grievances, and these had to be adjusted. Finally, the western provinces themselves did not want to relinquish the annual subsidies which the Dominion had been paying them. The settlement in the case of each of the provinces had involved, not only return of the resources, but also payment of the annual subsidies by the Dominion government. And, this morning, added Mr. King, he had received official word that His Majesty had signed the amendment to the British North America Act, which placed the western provinces on the same footing as the older provinces of Canada.

Deals With National Status

"A lot of us like to refer to Canada as a nation," said the prime minister. The first man who had used that word in respect to Canada was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who had referred to the British Empire as a "galaxy of nations," he continued. But when Sir Wilfrid Laurier said that there were objections that he was advocating separation, and this point of view had existed to a smaller degree ever since.

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Efforts of the government in the direction of achieving national status had met with opposition, and sometimes, ridicule from the Conservatives. This opposition had been seen in the assertion of Canada's right to negotiate her own treaties. It had been the case when Canada appointed ministers to Washington, Paris and Tokyo.

Five Cents Bobs Up

"What about the five-cent piece?" sang out a man.

"Well, if my friend hasn't got one, I'll give him a quarter," said Mr. King, and there was a laugh.

"What about digging up some work for the boys?" asked another person.

This, said Mr. King, was a reasonable question, and he would deal with it. There was unemployment in Canada, but it was confined very largely to western Canada.

"What about Toronto?" came an interjection.

"Toronto will take care of itself," countered Mr. King.

But in order that they might know about conditions in western Ontario he would quote a western Ontario paper. He produced a copy of the London Free Press, "Progress and Prosperity Edition." and showed it to the audience. Every page, he said, was headed "Progress and Prosperity." He quoted from a page.

Unemployment in West

But, said Mr. King, there was unemployment in the West, and it was due very largely to the failure in the wheat crop and in the marketing of that crop.

That was the importance of the budget.

The budget, said the Prime Minister, would help Canada's trade with Great Britain. He spoke of negotiations which had been going on between Great Britain and the Argentine, whereby the latter country hoped to get more wheat into the British market. No agreement had been made yet between Great Britain and the Argentine, and the widening by Canada of British preference would tend to give Canada a great advantage in the British market.

He reviewed changes in the tariff on British goods. On important commodities the duty had been removed altogether, and construction of the Hudson Bay railway would permit these goods to come to western Canada by a short route.

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The Saskatoon Star-Phoenix July 12, 1930.

KING SPEAKS AT ROSTHERN

Picnic at St. Julien And Meeting at Prince Albert

Canadian Press

ROSTHERN, Sask., July 12. —The first meeting of Premier Mackenzie King in his own constituency of Prince Albert took place here this morning.

LAPOINTE GOES ON

Coming from the City of Saskatoon where he addressed a very large gathering, the prime minister and Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, arrived at this point. Mr. Lapointe, however, proceeded on to Duck Lake for another meeting.

The Rosthern meeting is one of a number Mr. King is to address in a hurried visit to his constituency.

From here Mr. King will attend a picnic at St. Julien, after which he goes on to Prince Albert. Tomorrow, Sunday, there will be no meetings but the prime minister will rest in his cottage on the shores of a lake in the Prince Albert National Park. He will leave Monday morning to attend a meeting in Regina on that evening.

Before the prime minister arrived, brief speeches were delivered by Dr. A. McG. Young, ex-member and Liberal candidate in Saskatoon, and by Dr. J. M. Uhrich, minister of health in the Dunning and Gardiner provincial governments. The former explained the Australian treaty. Dr. Uhrich declared that in the old reciprocity campaign the Conservative cry had been "no truck nor trade with Yankees."

"Today," he said, "Mr. Bennett is very nearly saying no truck nor trade with the British Empire."

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Regina Leader-Post, July 12, 1930.

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...men Observe

Prime Minister Sees Liberal Victory; No Change in Province

Predicts Several Gains in Ontario and Quebec on July 28

(By Staff Reporter)

ROSTHERN, Sask., July 12.—For the first time since commencing the present political campaign, Premier King at a meeting here this morning forecast the result of the election as follows:

Nova Scotia, 10.
P.E.I., 4.
New Brunswick several gains.
Quebec several gains.
Ontario several gains.
Manitoba will hold all the seats.
Saskatchewan as good as in 1926.
Alberta Tories will make no gains, but will likely take six seats. "I think there is no doubt that the Liberal party will be returned on July 28," said the premier. He stated that in Saskatchewan many who voted against the Liberals in the provincial election would support the Liberals on July 28 and he was not prepared to concede any seats to the Tories.

Addresses Meeting

On his way to Prince Albert the prime minister this morning stopped here for a couple of hours and addressed a public meeting in the town hall and farmers for many miles away drove into town this morning and joined with the local township in extending a cordial welcome to the premier.

At the conclusion of the function the premier and his party autoed to St. Julien where a monster picnic was in progress and here he was joined by A. F. Totzke, member for this district in the last parliament. Addresses were delivered.

At the Rosthern meeting the first speaker was W. Tucker of the local Liberal Association. He stated that George Braden, the Conservative opponent of Premier King, was not holding public meetings and therefore the people did not know his views on public issues of the day. Mr. Tucker briefly discussed the Australian treaty and the Crow's Nest Pass.

Dr. Young Speaks

Dr. Young, the Liberal candidate for Saskatoon in a brief address discussed the Australian treaty and with dairying matters generally as they effect the western farmers in the last session of parliament when a resolution was introduced to abrogate the Australian treaty no Conservative member voted in its favor said Dr. Young. He also discussed other trade treaties to show that the dairy producers of Canada has reaped a distinct advantage.

Dr. J. M. Uhrich, former minister of health for Saskatchewan, also addressed the meeting. He dealt chiefly with the tariff and gave a review of the development of the British preference since its establishment in the days of the Laurier government.

"It was the first great effort made by a Liberal administration to reduce the tariff," he said.

Dr. Uhrich submitted that the history of the Conservative party on this question showed consistent opposition. He quoted the reciprocity campaign and the cry of the Tories, "No

(Continued on Page Two)

Child, Deaf Dumb, Lost Eight Days

(Special Despatch)

PRINCE ALBERT, July 12.—With fast waning hope of success, R.C.M.P. and volunteers vainly comb the countryside near Yellow Creek 40 miles southeast of here for a deaf and dumb two-year-old child missing since last Friday.

The infant disappeared mysteriously from under the mother's eyes while playing in the garden and for the past week intensive search by police and scores of neighbors has been unavailing.

The fact that the child is deaf and dumb has added to the difficulties of the searchers. The missing infant is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. A. Florick of Bonne Madonne, well-populated farm area in the Yellow Creek district.

P.T.O.

Martin, Nunns

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Toronto Globe, July 14, 1930.

PREMIER PREDICTS SWEEPING VICTORY

Gains in Practically All Provinces, Even Quebec, He Says

SPEAKS AT PRINCE ALBERT

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Prince Albert, Sask., July 13.—"There is no doubt in the world that the Liberal Party is going to be returned on July 28," said Premier Mackenzie King, speaking Saturday at a crowded meeting in Rosthern. The Liberal Leader seldom indulges in such predictions, and his statement was all the more interesting for that reason.

"I am going to give you my honest opinion of the result, after visiting and speaking in every Province of Canada during the past four weeks," said Mr. King. "In Prince Edward Island we had three seats in the last Parliament; in the new one we will have all four. In Nova Scotia the Liberal Party will capture nine of the fourteen seats as against three in the last House. In New Brunswick I look for Liberal gains. So that certainly, so far as the Maritime Provinces are concerned, we are going to make substantial gains.

"In British Columbia we will get better than half. I cannot say definitely how far the swing will go, but I am confident that Province will turn Liberal. Hon. Ernest Lapoint, who is travelling with me in the West, looks for a solid Quebec. We now have 61 of the 65 seats there.

"In Ontario we are going to make gains. That Province has very decided views concerning the matter of Empire trade and will respond to the proposals made in the Dunning Budget.

"Coming to the Western Provinces, we will hold all we have in Manitoba, which is a majority of the seats. In Alberta the Tories have but one seat and they will not make any gains. The field will be divided between the Liberals and Progressives. In Saskatchewan the Liberals will have an overwhelming majority. The last Provincial election had nothing to do with Federal affairs, and many of the people who voted Conservative then are taking an entirely different view now. We will carry the seats we now have and capture one or two others in the present contest. There is no doubt in the world that the Liberal Party is going to be returned to power."

The Prime Minister's statement was received with the utmost enthusiasm.

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Prince Albert Daily Herald, July 14, 1930.

had been criticized by its opponents

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r Canadian Ace, Dies In Crash

bert Daily Herald

WEATHER
FORECAST
Mostly Fair; Decidedly Warm. A few local thunder storms in Saskatchewan.
TEMPERATURE
At Noon: 86

BERT, SASKATCHEWAN, MONDAY, JULY 14, 1930. No. 11

838-Prime Minister's Office Dec. 31-30

DIDATES IN LOCAL FIGHT

VANCE KILLED WHILE LANDING ON BEAR LAKE

Apparently Hurled From Cabin and Drowned In Deep Water

Toronto, July 14.—Lieut. J. D. Vance, one of the best known airplane pilots in the Dominion, was killed at Humber Bay on the east end of Great Bear Lake today when he attempted a landing in a fog and smoke on glassy water. He was apparently thrown from the window of his cockpit and drowned. The sole passenger "Monte" Prisk of Schrieber, Ontario, escaped with cut hands.

WAR PILOT

Lieut. Vance was one of the best known Canadian war pilots. The information was received in Toronto by the Dominion Explorers company through the Great Bear Lake wireless station of the company. Details are not immediately available. The body is still being sought in very deep water.

Pilot Vance was one of the pilots who aided in the search for the MacAlpine party some months ago. His plane became disabled at Baker Lake some months ago and he spent weeks with his companion, Brian Blasdale, at that northern outpost until it was possible to travel to civilization by dog team. He refused to let his company take the risk of sending planes to get them out. Vance leaves a mother in Toronto and a married sister at Lindsay, Ont.

Check Artists Nailed At Last

Operated In 28 Places, Including Prince Albert

Including Prince Albert in their itinerary which spread all over the three western provinces, and in 28 towns and cities, Walter Askew, alias John B. Collins and David Stephen, alias Dan Cotter, alleged check artists of no mean ability, have been picked up at last by the Regina police. These two men admit and have records prepared by themselves to prove they managed to collect $1,353.40 by means of worthless checks since May 20. Each item has been carefully recorded in a "black book" together with dates and other particulars.

Their victims in this city include Mitchell's drug store, Manville's Hardware and Ted Matheson. Chief Lesley intimated this morning that if the pair are given a sufficiently long sentence in Regina where they are to be tried first, he will not ask that they be sent here for further punishment. Failing this he will have them brought to justice here also.

Mr. Lesley stated today that he was notified of these two men shortly after they had operated in the city. He immediately circularized other police forces, and found that other police forces were also after these men. They masqueraded under a variety of names and operated in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. A statement by them to the Regina police explains that they were starving to death in Winnipeg and had to resort to this mode of finding a living.

Showers Bring Welcome Relief

Texas Still Swelters Under Extreme Heat As Mercury Rises To New Levels

Memphis, Tenn., July 14.—Six deaths have increased to 16 the number who succumbed here during the past three days of intense heat—the most prolonged and severe ever recorded by the Memphis weather bureau.

Kansas City, Mo., July 14.—With the exception of Texas, the southwestern states which for more than a week have sweltered in the grip of a heat wave with thermometers in some localities above the century mark, yesterday were blessed with showers. In Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma the mercury fell from ten to twenty degrees, but Texas baked in the most sever heat of the year. In several places the temperature soared to records unequalled in several years.

London Peace Pact Bill Before House

London, July 14.—Rt. Hon. A. V. Alexander, first lord of the admiralty, today presented a bill giving effect to the London naval treaty as far as Britain is concerned for approval of the House of Commons.

The bill was formally read for the first time. There was no discussion.

PREMIER SPENDS TWO BUSY DAYS IN HIS CONSTITUENCY; THOUSANDS ATTEND MEETING

Visits Park Yesterday, In Company With Minister Of Justice—Predicts Liberal Victory At Polls July 28

Culminating a rapid swing around his constituency with a mass meeting here on Saturday night, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King completed the busiest day he has experienced in his present campaign. He opened Saturday with a meeting in Rosthern, motored over 100 miles to St. Julien, spoke at two open-air meetings and completed the whirl of action by addressing 2,500 people in the Armory here shortly after nine that night.

At St. Julien he was promised 100 percent support on July 28, and at the meeting here was told by one supporter that his majority would be at least 6,000.

The premier regretted he did not arrive in the city in time to kick-off at the final play-off here of the Holmes Cup soccer game. However he was a spectator for a few minutes before proceeding to the Armoury. His arrival at the Armoury was greeted with wild cheering, and he had scarcely settled down when Miss Mabel Willoughby presented him with a large bouquet of roses. The meeting over about midnight, the premier spent some time renewing old friendships in his western home, and then retired in his private car.

Drives To Park

Yesterday morning he was driven by Major J. A. Wood, park superintendent to the national park where he was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Wood. Included in the party was Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice and the latter's son; Professor Roger of Queen's University, and Messrs Picaid, Lemaire and Nichol, all secretaries to the prime minister. Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Davis, K. C., M.L.A., Dr. Thos. Robertson, president of the Prince Albert Federal Liberal Association, Malcolm Daisley, president of the Young Men's Twentieth Century Liberal Club, and J. W. Sanderson, the premier's official agent here, were also guests in the premier's party at Waskesiu.

At the park the premier took things quietly, bathing, boating, and making short inspection trips around the park. Both he and Mr. Lapointe officiated at the opening of a softball game. Mr. King and his party returned to their private car last night and left early today for Regina where the premier is to speak tonight. Mr. King expressed his delight several times at being back in Prince Albert again and hoped to see more of it in the future. When the city band played the "Waskesiu Waltz" at the Armoury on Saturday night the premier complimented the bandmaster and the composer, and hoped that he could waltz to that music at Waskesiu.

Predicts Result

Regarding the outcome of the election, there is no doubt in the mind of the premier that he will be returned with a larger majority than before. At Rosthern on Saturday he gave his first forecast which follows:

"Nova Scotia, ten P.E.I., four and New Brunswick several gains. Quebec several gains, Ontario several gains; Manitoba hold all the seats Saskatchewan as good in 1926. Alberta Tories will make no gains; British Columbia will likely take six seats.

"I think there is no doubt that the Liberal party will be returned on July 28," said the premier. He stated that in Saskatchewan many who voted against the Liberals in the provincial election would support the Liberals on July 28, and he was not prepared to concede any seats to the Tories.

At Rosthern, Mr. King stated he had heard numerous suggestions that election promises were being made to Mennonites with regard to the transfer of land and property. If anybody starts that kind of thing in the constituency of Prince Albert, the premier declared he would come out and expose him.

Some 2,500 people heard Prime Minister Mackenzie King on Saturday night in the Armoury when he gave an outline of the achievements of his government, laying particular stress upon the British preference extensions in the Dunning Budget. The premier had a sympathetic audience throughout, and before starting his address was presented with a large bouquet of roses by Miss Mabel Willoughby. The premier made a fitting reply to this tribute, jocularly expressing the wish that he could have responded to the presentation more fittingly. As the City Band concluded its rendition of Bandmaster A. E. Wilde's arrangement of the "Waskesiu Waltz," Mr. King in the lighter mood said he would have much preferred to dance to the waltz played in his honor, than speak.

At one point in his address, Mr. King paused to drive home a declaration that the next government would either be Liberal or Conservative. He cautioned the audience against thinking of either a Labour, Independent, or Progressive government. Then too he went on to say that the issue at stake was that of the people's approval of the Dunning budget, or their disapproval of it. The future welfare of Canada and the British Empire was at stake, he thought. If the Dunning budget were approved he visualized added prosperity for Canada and Empire. If it were not, then he thought the opportunity for taking advantage of all that the coming Imperial Conference in London during September offered, might not come again for another 100 years.

Voters to Consider

There were three things he urged voters to consider on July 28: First, the record of the government in the past; second, the Dunning budget, and third, who shall represent the country at the Imperial conference in September. He did not think Mr. Bennett could name the men to take to London with him on such an important mission. Mr. King went on to say that he had told Mr. Bennett who he was taking. There was Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, from Quebec; Colonel Ralston, minister of

(Continued on Page 2)

BENNETT SPEAKS AT OPEN RALLY

Opposition Leader Visits Industrial Plants At Riviere du Loup

BY THOMAS GREEN
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)

Riviere Du Loup, Que., July 14 — Hon. R. B. Bennett returned to Quebec province yesterday. On his arrival here the Conservative chief visited several industrial places and this afternoon he addressed a large open air rally in Blais Park.

The meeting was preceded by a convention of Temiscouata Conservatives who selected Mayor Charles Dube, Riviere Du Loup, as candidate for the coming general election.

"How are you going to meet the mass production of the United States," Mr. Bennett asked in open-

(Continued on Page 8)

RATE RISE CANCELLED

Premier Wires Heim Railways Yield To Protests Of Local Board and Others

Premier W. L. Mackenzie King announced to R. W. Heim, president of the board of trade, through a telegram today that the proposed increase in the rate on canned goods from eastern Canada to the head of the lakes has been cancelled, and that the lake and rail rate will remain at 30 cents. This is estimated at a saving of many thousands of dollars to the people of Saskatchewan. The board of trade, with others have recently protested to the Board of Railway Commissioners respecting the proposed increase of the rate to 51 cents. The former rate of 30 cents will continue in effect for the time being.

The premier's message dated July 13, reads as follows: "With further reference to your telegram of July 8 regarding proposed increased freight rates on canned goods, I have pleasure in advising you that I have received the following telegram from Thos. Vien, deputy chief of the Board of Railway Commisisoners His telegram reads: 'Your telegram of tenth chief commissioner handed me in chief commissioner's absence. The board did not issue order increasing rates on canned goods Rail carriers had published special commodity rate of 30 cents per 100 pounds on canned goods in competition with water carriers. Finding they obtained no traffic under that rate, they published supplementary tariff cancelling that rate effective July 14. The board has no jurisdiction to compel carriers to maintain competitive rates below rates fixed by the board. Upon complaints received have taken matter up informally with carriers and they today voluntarily cancelled the supplement complained of and therefore the present rate of 30 cents will continue in effect for the time being. We are advising all complainants accordingly.'"

QUAKES REPORTED

Teheran, Persia, July 14.—Shahpar, Bushire and Khoi all reported earth shocks today. Some were severe. There was no damage.

NO SURPRISES HERE AT CLOSE OF NOMINATIONS

King and Braden Only Names Submitted To Returning Officer

Nomination Day here produced no surprises, there being only two names put forth as candidates for honors in this constituency, namely, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, the present member, and his Conservative opponent George Braden of Rosthern. At two o'clock the official record closed with only these two names recorded as combatants in the coming election in the Prince Albert constituency.

KING'S SPONSORS

The sponsors of Premier King's nomination are;

J. B. Kernaghan, Mina C. King, Andrew McDonald, F. F. Lund, all of Prince Albert; James Fraser, St. Louis; Georgina Gray, Margaret M. Mutchmore, Mrs. L. E. Valade, G. A. Robertson, C. S. Gladstone, F. S. McKim, Leslie Paine, Welfred S. Callaghan, Geo. H. Carr, P. W. Mahon, G. M. Salter, R. C. Bain, Malcolm Daisley; E. J. Benson, all of Prince Albert; J. J. Brule and Nap. Beaudoin, of Albertville; Thomas Watson, Russelville; Mrs. F. A. McLeod, Cecil; J. J. Kraus, Wakaw; Ben Tadman, Prince Albert; M. H. Waschuk, Sokal; J. J. Wilson, Prince Albert; F. Henschel, Rosthern; D. J. Mishalyuk, D. Bodnarchuk, and W. Labach, all of St. Julien; W. A. Tucker, and Ed. Tader, of Rosthern; W. Tretch, Alvena; J. W. Erwin, Riverside; W. B. Bashford, Rosthern; W. A. Boucher, Hoey; E. S. Clinch, Shellbrook; H. Weler, Herman Reth, Gerhard Ens, and R. S. Fleury, Rosthern; Mrs. J. M. P. McLeod and J. M. P. McLeod, of St. Louis; E. C. Brownfield, Big River; E. Dupuis, Hoey; David Venne, Wakaw; A. D. Clark, Butterby; M. E. McLeod, Prince Albert; Mrs. T. W. Sutherland, and T. W. Sutherland, of Shellbrook and James Moffat, Marcelin.

BRADEN SPONSORS

Mr. Braden's sponsors are as follows;

R. Rae Manville, Mrs. Helen Rose, J. G. Diefenbaker, J. W. McDiarmid, Geo. W. Baker, Mrs. Rebeca Rose, Mrs. Ada Hall, Mrs. C. M. Neely, Samuel Carle, Peter Robertson, Mrs. V. R. Mulcaster, F. C. Baker, Ralph A. Miller, F. M. Henderson, A. Haldenby, T. J. Morgan, W. J. Morrison, W. J. Newell, W. D. Ramsey W. G. Hounsell, Dr. A. W. Brodie, Dr. F. J. MacLean, L. M. Watson, Miss Evelyn Clinch, P D. Walker, J. G. Blanchfield, D. L. Burgess, Thos. Bibby, Ed. C. Paul, J. C. Dennis, F. N. Sheldon, D. L. Fitzpatrick, C. Musk, R. Mulcaster.

RAIN HALTS TEST MATCH

England Raises First Innings Total To 242 Runs For Five Wickets

Leeds, England, July 14.—The test match between England and Australia was halted today, first by rain and then by bad light. In the short time during which play was possible England raised their first innings total from 212 runs for five wickets at which it stood on Saturday to 242 without losing a batsman. Australia's first innings total was 566. The play will be resumed tomorrow, the last day of the match.

AUNT HET

BY ROBERT QUILLEN



"A women pretends she dresses to please her husband, but you notice she looks sloppy at home an' saves her gorgeous raiment for a hen party."

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P. T. O.

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W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
Speeches-1922 - 1932

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Letters addressed to the Editor of The Herald for publication must bear the signature of the writer, it being explicitly understood that the name of the writer is to appear on any letter published by The Herald.

MONDAY, JULY 14, 1930.

PRINCE ALBERT—DIRTIEST TOWN ON TOUR

"This is the dirtiest town we've visited on the present tour of Premier King!"

This statement was not made by Premier King, nor by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, nor by a member of the premier's secretarial staff, but by a well known eastern Canadian newspaperman, one of the half dozen or so representatives of newspapers and press associations travelling with the premier on his election tour. The other newspapermen fully agreed with him.

This exclamation was uttered as the speaker, and other members of the press party, stood outside the Armoury as the crowd scattered after the meeting and the clouds of dust rose like a coastal fog and almost obscured nearby street lights. After a pause, the speaker continued: "What's the matter with your city authorities? Are they asleep. Don't they know dust like this is a serious menace to health and one of the worst means by which disease is spread? If they can't afford to buy oil, and if they haven't a fleet of water-sprinkling carts, why didn't they get the fire brigade to douse a wide area around the Armoury and to soak down the dust on that street (meaning Tenth Street, from which cars speeding back and forth from town were sending a solid wall of climbing dust particles into the air)?"

Again excuses had to be made and the men, eager to walk after being cooped up in the train and in cars, were led back to the city by a less dusty street and told of the coming of the C.P.R., the proposal to develop the power project down the river, the fertility of the district surrounding the city, and the promise of mineral discoveries in northern Saskatchewan in an area tributary to this city, in the hope that if informed of the future prospects of this city they might forget the dust and leave with a good impression of Prince Albert.

But when Central Avenue was reached and dust kicked up on the sidewalk, where it lay in places a quarter of an inch in depth, these minute particles of earth and filth again became the topic of conversation and Prince Albert again became the target for sarcastic remarks and cruel jibes from men who will carry away the impression that Prince Albert, centre of Mr. King's constituency, is the dirtiest town they visited on the tour.

In this little story surely there is a lesson for those who are supposed to make our city as healthy a place as possible in which to live and as presentable a city as possible in the eyes of visitors. We believe the present deplorable dust conditions demand immediate attention of the city council and an explanation from the department supposed to control this menace to the health of residents of the city and visitors here.

Even on a normal day in dry weather when automobiles owned locally and those belonging to visitors enroute to or returning from the park stir up perpetual clouds of dust on all our streets, dust conditions are disgraceful for a city of this size and are bound to leave unfavorable impressions in the minds of visitors. This adverse publicity and the danger to the health of those forced to breathe the germ-laden air calls for immediate attention to this matter from civic authorities, and at the same time the public is entitled to a complete explanation of why conditions have been permitted to become as bad as they were Saturday night.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

RE NOXIOUS WEED MENACE

The Editor:

To say the least, it is discouraging to the farmer entering the city limits to see so much apparent lack of weed control. What use farmers and municipalities fighting against weeds when the city's vacant lots and lanes are poluted with sow thistle, Canada thistle, stink weed and many others. I was shocked the other day to note some of the above named flourishing in Victoria Park and at the rear of the Imperial Bank building, other places are not hard to find. I believe the city has a weed inspector. Where is his eye-sight when these weeds flourish on Central Avenue? Rather think if the city fathers took the matter of weed control more to heart some of the city's unemployment might be helped, and assuredly a more beautiful city.

Expect many others will verify my sentiments on consistent weed control.

MRS. BERT SMITH,
Northside, Sask.,
June 30, 1930.

Premier Spends

(Continued from page 1)

defense, from Nova Scotia; Hon. James Malcolm, minister of trade and commerce, from Ontario; and in Saskatchewan there was Hon. C. A. Dunning, and himself, the premier. Mr. King paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Dunning, and thought that everybody in Great Britain would cheer when they knew that Dunning was to represent Canada at the conference.

The premier attacked Mr. Bennett's stand on the budget and particularly the British preference, stating that Mr. Bennett had declared in Winnipeg that he would "blast our way into trade." Going on, the premier thought that Mr. Bennett would not get anywhere with this attitude towards Empire trade preference and trade with Great Britain. Another highlight of the prime minister's address was that he declared that while others were talking about smaller questions, there was the main and important question of a national policy at stake in this election. This policy affected the welfare of all Canada, and the whole Empire. He thought that the decision on July 28 should be a mandate to the government to go to the Imperial conference and tell the British people about the policy of Canada as being the policy of the Canadian people and not of a party.

Should be United

At a time like this, Mr. King thought the country should be united. Sir Wilfrid Laurier was referred to in many places in the premier's address. The late premier's efforts to secure reciprocity and try to establish better trade relationships were amply quoted by Mr. King. He made reference to the fact that the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier had been a member for this constituency, and that also he had been a member for the constituency now represented by Hon. Ernest Lapointe. Mr. King thought that was why both he and Mr. Lapointe had so much in common. He went to eulogize Mr. Lapointe as a Canadian who had done a great deal to make Canada one of the great nations of the world, and in bringing Canada to a place where she was destined to play a large part in the world.

When Mr. King mentioned that this was the third time he had stood for this constituency, and hoped that July 28 would result in his election again, someone in the audience shouted, "yes, 6,650 majority." The premier thanked the interrupter and remarked: "I hope my friend is right." Mr. King payed a fine tribute to the committees and organizations here that are carrying on his campaign in this constituency and thus relieving him so that he is able to attend to other matters throughout Canada.

Questions Involved

There are important questions involved in this election, the speaker maintained. He had heard a lot about smaller issues around the "back concessions," by men who are "not statesmen." He hoped the time would never come when had had to appeal to prejudice. He would try to seek the great things which all have in common in order that Canadians might be happier, and a more united and contented people. He thought people everywhere in Canada were genuinely interested in the greater questions of the hour.

The government, he said, might have remained in office until October or November in 1931. It could have waited until then, but Mr. Bennett had insisted that the government secure a mandate from the people before going to the Imperial Conference. Mr. King explained that the government did not have a mandate in 1923, nor in 1926, and yet it went to Imperial Conferences and had apparently given Canada every satisfaction. Mr. Lapointe had more recently attended a sort of subordinate conference in London to lay the foundation for a greater conference, and he had had no mandate, although he accomplished his task with satisfaction.

The same could have been said of this conference, Mr. King continued. After the conference was over a session of parliament could have followed. And after the session, an election could have been held and the people could have judged the government accordingly. But, he added, the Dunning budget was framed to meet a critical situation. It was also framed in relation to the situation as it affects the west. All these things were considered in view of the coming Imperial conference.

Mr. Bennett at first ridiculed the budget, Mr. King charged, and tried to convince the British people that the people of Canada had no confidence in its government. "Very well," Mr. King continued, "we will take the budget before the people, ask them to support it, then go to England and say we are speaking in the name of the people of Canada. That's the reason why we told Mr. Bennett to hurry up, and let the people decide the question."

Mr. King then began to rap the actions and promises of Mr. Bennett. He went on to tell of the lavish promises he claims Mr. Bennett is making. Referring to what he claimed were Mr. Bennett's intentions if elected to spend a lot of money, Mr. King declared this meant increased taxation. There could be no reckless spending without heavier taxation to make up for it. There was no mind in this for the real issue, the premier declared.

The question at stake was likened by Mr. King to represent a clover leaf. There are three leaves to it, all making one. The first is, has the government a record to recommend it? The second is, is the budget brought down worthy of support? and the third is, are the men in the government the best men to send to the Imperial Conference?

Not Attacking Budget

Mr. King thought it strange that the opposition leader was not attacking the budget. For, he said, was Mr. Bennett able to make a serious charge against the government, although the government had been in office eight and a half years. The reason he thought, was because there had been honesty and economy in the administration. The premier was of the opinion that the government, likened unto a business concern, had shown itself to be worthy of its employer's trust. Surpluses were increasing, and relationships with those who traded with the country were happier. He did not think that a business would fire its trustees when they showed such good results. He went on to say that he was at the meeting to tell how the country had been managed, and wanted to know if it was the wish of the people to change the trusteeship.

Making Promises

Delving into the finances of the country, Mr. King stated that when his government took over, there was a heavy deficit. The old government had been good at making promises, but while a few individuals may have benefited, the general public had not. However, he declared, after two years his government showed that the revenues of the country were greater than the expenditures, and that since taking over, for seven years there has been a succession of surpluses. Since Confederation, Mr. King stated four years under Tory regime, four years under Sir Wilfrid Laurier, there have been surpluses, but the greatest surpluses of all had been shown during his own regime during the past seven years. There were 15 years of surpluses, but the last seven had been the greatest of all. The amounts his government had paid off were greater than any.

Apart from this, Mr. King declared that taxes had been steadily reduced. The income tax reductions were traced by him right down to the present where donations to charities were being allowed for. On the whole, the income tax had been reduced to a point where it was not a burden to those who felt it most. The sales tax was also given attention by the premier. He traced the reduction from the 6 percent. in 1923, to the one percent at present, and stated that if re-elected he was certain this also would disappear. The old nuisance taxes were also referred to by the premier, who explained that these had also been wiped out with the exception of the tax on checks of $10 and over, on which a two-cent stamp was required. The postage stamp reduction was also referred to by Mr. King as another reduction in taxation.

Summing up, the premier declared there was now a saving of $115,000,000 in the way of tax reductions a year than there was five years ago. He then went on to state that he thought at this rate all Canada's debt would be wiped out in about 40 years time.

Switching then to the tariff question, Mr. King declared that if Canada is to get an increase in trade, it must be by reducing the tax on instruments of production. The Tories, he said, had objected, but the government had done it. The government had also reduced the taxation on motors which were regarded more every day as a household necessity. The Tories had again objected, but the government had lowered the tariff. He thought this lowering was all for the benefit of the people. In putting up a tariff wall against the United States it meant less tariff against Great Britain, and less burden on Canada.

Compares Australia

The situation in Australia was quoted by Mr. King. There was a question of the new Labor government going into office facing a huge deficit. Mr. King thought it significant that while Canada in its budget was showing decreased taxation and prosperity, Australia was showing increased taxation on everyday commodities. Australia was putting up a high tariff wall in order to recover a huge deficit of $60,000,000. Their new taxes amount to $60,000,000, Mr. King stated. "I wonder," he said, "how the country would feel if we had to tell you that?"

"Our story," he declared, "is one of increasing prosperity, and Canada is one of the best countries in the world to trade with." Continuing, Mr. King stated, "there is no possibility of the next government being Labor, Independent or Progressive. The choice is distinctly between the Conservatives and the Liberals as far as federal policies are concerned. "May I point out," he asked, "that whenever there has been a division in the House, the Labor, Independent, and Progressives have invariably supported the government, and that point is worth keeping in mind."

Pointing to the prominent position in the Dunning budget given to British preference, Mr. King declared that England has always bought more from Canada, than the latter had from her. He traced the efforts of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others to maintain a mutual interchange of goods. He described Mr. Bennett's policy to be "no preference without getting something for it." England had always given Canada, Mr. King continued, free access to her markets and had treated Canada generously. A celebrated Canadian journalist had recently declared, he said, that England bought from Canada, amounting to $5,000,000,000 more, than Canada had from England. By encouraging the British preference, Mr. King declared this would tend to keep prices down. Consumers will get goods more cheaply.

In the present project of British preference, there are 1,000 items, and out of these 500 were tax free. This meant a great saving, which Mr. King stated the women would appreciate most as they purchased most of the things which men needed. He went on to describe the benefits through the reduction of the tea tax, stating that right after this went into effect the price of tea went down from 10 to 15 cents per pound. The reduction of tariffs on articles coming from Great Britain meant lower prices to the consumer, he stated. The whole object of the preference was to be able to trade on an equal basis. Mr. King was of the opinion that the interests of the consumers and the producers of this country were being looked after. "When we saw the United States determined to put up her tariffs, we asked, can't we find a way to purchase these things from Great Britain? The result is, by the British preference, we now have transferred $200,000,000 worth of business from the United States to Great Britain. There was no spite in this, but fair treatment. We believe that the first result will be that the United States under pressure from its press and public opinion, will reduce its tariffs against us," the premier declared

"On the question of unemployment, Mr. King declared this was a condition which the government could not be blamed for. In the United States there were from three to four millions unemployed, and in a highly protected country too. There were in Detroit alone as many out of work as there are in the whole of Canada. The same is true all over the world, he declared. The purchasing power of all peoples has decreased. Contributing causes are the stock market crash which has resulted in an all-round reduction of purchasing power.

In the west, where the main industry is agriculture, Mr. King attributed unemployment to the failure of the 1929 crop, and the inability to market what there was of it. This had a serious effect upon the transportation companies, and these in turn cut down operating expenses, and so generally effected the economic situation all over Canada. "All suffered, and there is no blame to attach to the government," Mr. King exclaimed.

Continuing, he said, "it all comes to agriculture and marketing. We had this in mind when considering the United States tariff. We wanted a market in Great Britain, the one market left to us. Canada is the nearest Dominion, and we feel we are in a favored position. Other countries are making overtures to Great Britain. We have taken steps to overcome the Argentine competition, and feel sure Great Britain will respond and give preference to Canada. The British market is the only one sure market left. The big question when framing the Dunning budget, was to secure that market."

The press in Great Britain praised Canada highly for the stand she has taken, Mr. King claimed. He went on to say that Canada has done something noble which people will not forget. When a nation takes that view of a thing, then, Mr. King thought that something is coming which must be far reaching. Referring to the visit to Canada of the Hon. J. H. Thomas, it had since been said that Mr. Thomas had declared that Great Britain would buy Canadian wheat if Canada bought her coal from Great Britain. Mr. Thomas' proposal that they would take more of our products, as we took more of her products," the premier continuel. "However," he said, "Mr. Thomas had also said that he was

(Continued on Page 7)



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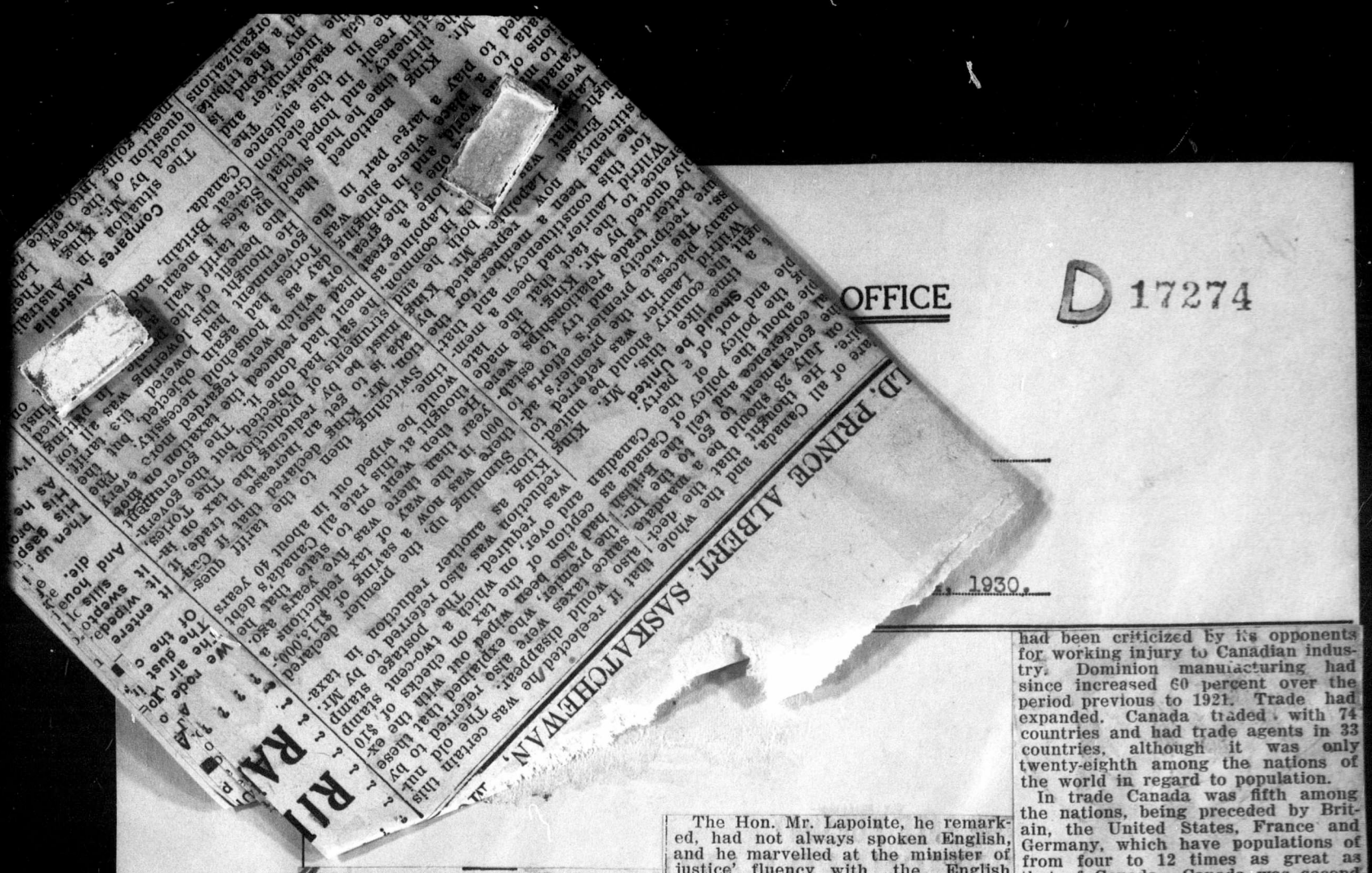

not in a position to make a promise or enter into an agreement."

He said he would have to return to his people and explain to them. He came out through a desire for closer co-operation and to lay the groundwork for the Imperial Conference. Mr. King explained that the government had wanted to hold the conference in Canada, but other Dominions thought London more central.

"Since the Dunning Budget," he continued, "we can now go to London and say, 'this is what we have done, let us see what we can bring back in return.' Concluding, Mr. King declared, "this may be the great moment when we can go forward and prosper. If we do not take this step the opportunity may not come again for another 100 years. We can go to the Imperial Conference and declare that our people have made good, made a noble gesture, and our people want to know what Great Britain is going to do about it. Now is the time to think of nothing but our country and of the great Empire of which we are a part. We have come to a time where our national policy affects the whole future of the Empire itself. We should all be united. It is for you to decide on July 28 if the government will go to London and say 'this is the policy of the people, and not of a party.' We are looking for a mandate. If Mr. Bennett is successful it means that the budget is defeated, and all Mr. Bennett could say at London would be 'it is all wrong to give you a preference." Mr. Bennett says he will blast our way into the trade, or else not deal at all. I don't think he will get anywhere with that," Mr. King concluded.

Expresses Thanks

T. C. Davis, K.C., M.L.A., introduced by Malcolm Daisley, president of the Young Men's Twentieth Century Liberal Club, who acted as chairman, expressed thanks for the large attendance of the meeting. He also voiced appreciation for the Young Liberals' work in arranging the meeting.

Irrespective of the government of the day, he felt, the men who comprised it were Canadians first and last, and, as distinguished citizens, deserved a fair hearing.

Mr. Davis recalled a strange coincidence, in that in 1896 Prince Albert was represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who also ran in Quebec east. Premier King was to be found in a similar role, since he had been successful here, as had Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on two occasions, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe was member for Quebec east.

The Hon. Mr. Lapointe, he remarked, had not always spoken English, and he marvelled at the minister of justice' fluency with the English language now.

Third For Premier

The present election was the third in which the Premier would run in Prince Albert. His opponent, Mr. Braden, had been a candidate before, and had been defeated three times.

Mr. Davis thought it only fair that the Premier be elected the third time, so as to give both a "50-50 break."

Irrespective of political allegiance, he felt Prince Albert was the better for Mr. King's representation of it. The Medstead line was significant of a small portion of his contribution to Prince Albert. The C.P.R., terminal here was another contribution "to some extent" by Mr. King. The man or woman who would not agree that Premier King had not made a great contribution to Prince Albert in Prince Albert National Park and many other things was very partizan, he said.

While Mr. Davis felt it was a great honor to have this constituency represented by the Premier, he felt also that the city, through its association with the Premier, had a great advertising asset. He believed that something should be done in return, in the interests of Prince Albert, of Canada and of the Empire, by the re-election of the Premier on July 28.

Enthusiastic Applause

The Hon. Ernest Lapointe, greeted with enthusiastic applause, felt there was evidence, with reference to the Premier, that Prince Albert recognized a good man when it met him. He was pleased, he said, to bring a message of friendship from east Quebec to Prince Albert. He had come, he said, to stand by his leader in the west, and the Premier had defended their common cause in eastern Canada. He was pleased to come to defend the man whom he had followed since the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Mackenzie King, The National Leader," was the topic on which the Hon. Mr. Lapoint elected to speak. The premier was a leader, and under his direction Canada was assured of leadership in all spheres of national and international activity.

Conditions in Canada in 1921 were not very satisfactory, he recalled. A huge debt had been piled up, due largely to the war, and the country also had a railway problem that was very disturbing. The government had been blamed in the House and on the platform because it had not raised the tariff after 1921.

"We have not slavishly followed any country, and I know western audiences will not blame us," Mr. Lapointe declared. Tariffs, he said, had been lowered on many articles such as instruments of production, agricultural implements, trucks and automobiles, miners' fishermen's and lumbermen's tools. The government had been criticized by its opponents for working injury to Canadian industry. Dominion manufacturing had since increased 60 percent over the period previous to 1921. Trade had expanded. Canada traded with 74 countries and had trade agents in 33 countries, although it was only twenty-eighth among the nations of the world in regard to population.

In trade Canada was fifth among the nations, being preceded by Britain, the United States, France and Germany, which have populations of from four to 12 times as great as that of Canada. Canada was second in trade per capita among the nations of the world. In the export of manufactured goods per head, Canada was first.

Schools of Thought

In the subject of trade there were two schools of thought, according to Mr. Lapointe. To those who follow the first thought commerce was war and believed it was necessary to blast one's way through the tariff borders of the world. The second school to which the Liberal party subscribed, believed trade was an exchange based on friendly intercourse. The Dunning budget was an expression of this school. This budget was based on the Liberal policy carried on since the time of Laurier, based on reciprocity and British preference. Even in the countervailing duties against the United States there was an element of reciprocity. In the statutes there was still an offer of reciprocity recorded in the time of Mr. Fielding, authorizing the government to lower certain duties if "the neighbors to the south" did likewise. British preference was another expression of the Liberal school of thought in trade. British markets were open to Canada, and British preference had been devised in the time of Fielding. The year after British preference was first established Canadian exports to the Old Country totalled about $75,000,000 against $100,000 imports from Britain. Last year Canadian exports to Britain had been $450,000,000, against British imports of over $200,000,000, less than half the exports. Certainly Canada was not the loser. Canadian goods went to the Old Country free, while British goods required $40,000,000 duty on the Canadian market.

The Dunning budget, he felt, would bring great benefits to the Dominion.

"Why not build a trade among ourselves in the British world?" Mr. Lapointe asked. He pointed out that the Empire represented 451,000,000 people of all races and creeds, "all guided by the same star, British justice and British liberty." This meant he said, an aggregate trade among the nations of the Empire, of more than $11,000,000,000.

"Is there not opportunity in this to build trade?" he demanded.

"The home market is a sham, a delusion," He added. He enquired whether a country with a huge territory as large as that of Europe, larger than the United States, with natural wealth of all kinds, could progress by building a wall of tariff around it.

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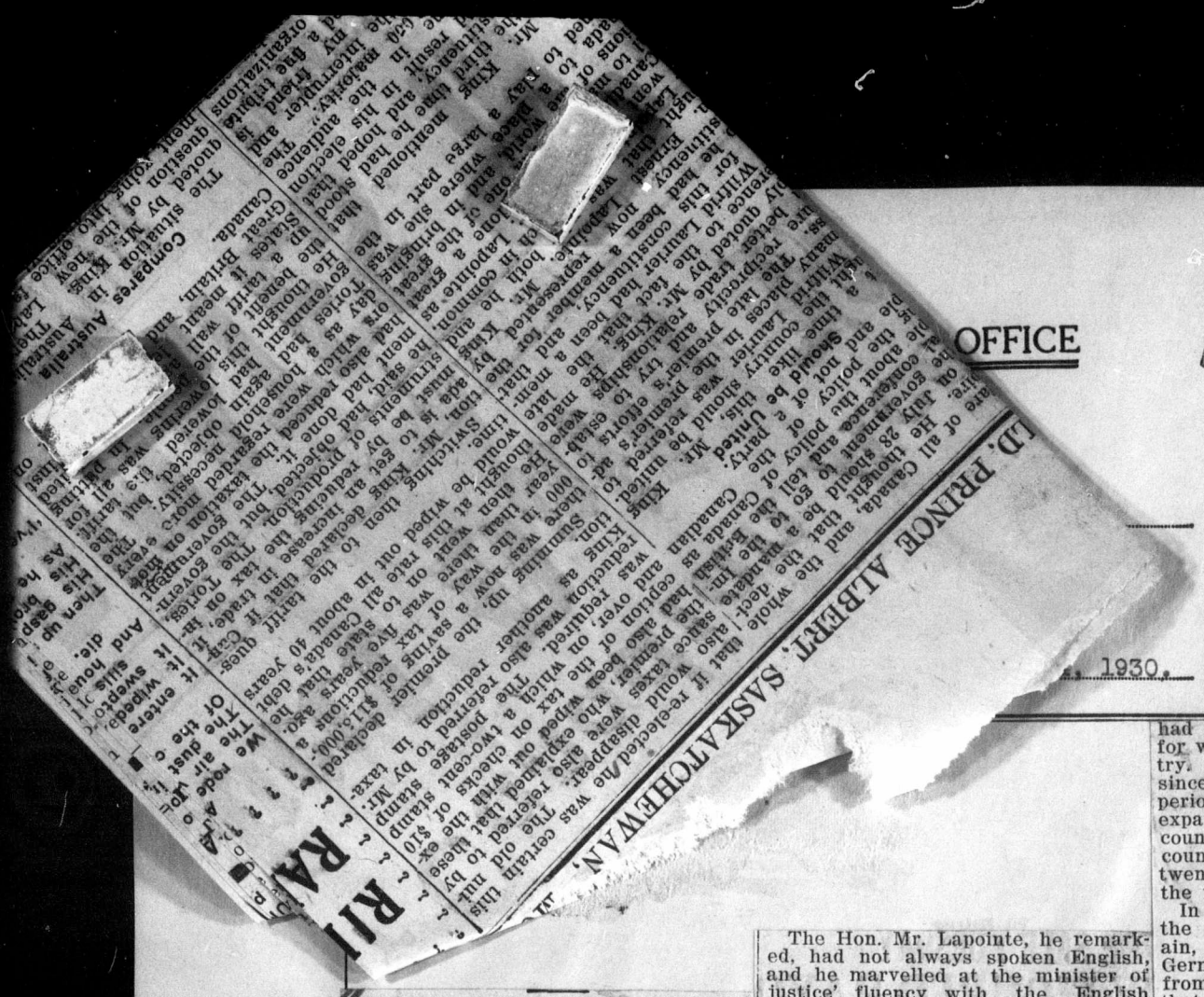
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T. C. Davis, K.C., M.L.A., introduced by Malcolm Daisley, president of the Young Men's Twentieth Century Liberal Club, who acted as chairman, expressed thanks for the large attendance of the meeting. He also voiced appreciation for the Young Liberals' work in arranging the meeting.

Irrespective of the government of the day, he felt, the men who comprised it were Canadians first and last, and, as distinguished citizens, deserved a fair hearing.

Mr. Davis recalled a strange coincidence, in that in 1896 Prince Albert was represented by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, who also ran in Quebec east. Premier King was to be found in a similar role, since he had been successful here, as had Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on two occasions, and the Hon. Ernest Lapointe was member for Quebec east.

The Hon. Mr. Lapointe, he remarked, had not always spoken English, and he marvelled at the minister of justice' fluency with the English language now.

Third For Premier

The present election was the third in which the Premier would run in Prince Albert. His opponent, Mr. Braden, had been a candidate before, and had been defeated three times.

Mr. Davis thought it only fair that the Premier be elected the third time, so as to give both a "50-50 break."

Irrespective of political allegiance, he felt Prince Albert was the better for Mr. King's representation of it. The Medstead line was significant of a small portion of his contribution to Prince Albert. The C.P.R., terminal here was another contribution "to some extent" by Mr. King. The man or woman who would not agree that Premier King had not made a great contribution to Prince Albert in Prince Albert National Park and many other things was very partizan, he said.

While Mr. Davis felt it was a great honor to have this constituency represented by the Premier, he felt also that the city, through its association with the Premier, had a great advertising asset. He believed that something should be done in return, in the interests of Prince Albert, of Canada and of the Empire, by the re-election of the Premier on July 28.

Enthusiastic Applause

The Hon. Ernest Lapointe, greeted with enthusiastic applause, felt there was evidence, with reference to the Premier, that Prince Albert recognized a good man when it met him. He was pleased, he said, to bring a message of friendship from east Quebec to Prince Albert. He had come, he said, to stand by his leader in the west, and the Premier had defended their common cause in eastern Canada. He was pleased to come to defend the man whom he had followed since the death of Sir Wilfrid Laurier.

"Mackenzie King, The National Leader," was the topic on which the Hon. Mr. Lapoint elected to speak. The premier was a leader, and under his direction Canada was assured of leadership in all spheres of national and international activity.

Conditions in Canada in 1921 were not very satisfactory, he recalled. A huge debt had been piled up, due largely to the war, and the country also had a railway problem that was very disturbing. The government had been blamed in the House and on the platform because it had not raised the tariff after 1921.

"We have not slavishly followed any country, and I know western audiences will not blame us," Mr. Lapointe declared. Tariffs, he said, had been lowered on many articles such as instruments of production, agricultural implements, trucks and automobiles, miners' fishermen's and lumbermen's tools. The government had been criticized by its opponents for working injury to Canadian industry. Dominion manufacturing had since increased 60 percent over the period previous to 1921. Trade had expanded. Canada traded with 74 countries and had trade agents in 33 countries, although it was only twenty-eighth among the nations of the world in regard to population.

In trade Canada was fifth among the nations, being preceded by Britain, the United States, France and Germany, which have populations of from four to 12 times as great as that of Canada. Canada was second in trade per capita among the nations of the world. In the export of manufactured goods per head, Canada was first.

Schools of Thought

In the subject of trade there were two schools of thought, according to Mr. Lapointe. To those who follow the first thought commerce was war and believed it was necessary to blast one's way through the tariff borders of the world. The second school, to which the Liberal party subscribed, believed trade was an exchange based on friendly intercourse. The Dunning budget was an expression of this school. This budget was based on the Liberal policy carried on since the time of Laurier, based on reciprocity and British preference. Even in the countervailing duties against the United States there was an element of reciprocity. In the statutes there was still an offer of reciprocity recorded in the time of Mr. Fielding, authorizing the government to lower certain duties if "the neighbors to the south" did likewise. British preference was another expression of the Liberal school of thought in trade. British markets were open to Canada, and British preference had been devised in the time of Fielding. The year after British preference was first established Canadian exports to the Old Country totalled about $75,000,000 against $100,000 imports from Britain. Last year Canadian exports to Britain had been $450,000,000, against British imports of over $200,000,000, less than half the exports. Certainly Canada was not the loser. Canadian goods went to the Old Country free, while British goods required $40,000,000 duty on the Canadian market.

The Dunning budget, he felt, would bring great benefits to the Dominion.

"Why not build a trade among ourselves in the British world?" Mr. Lapointe asked. He pointed out that the Empire represented 451,000,000 people of all races and creeds, "all guided by the same star, British justice and British liberty." This meant he said, an aggregate trade among the nations of the Empire, of more than $11,000,000,000.

"Is there not opportunity in this to build trade?" he demanded.

"The home market is a sham, a delusion," he added. He enquired whether a country with a huge territory as large as that of Europe, larger than the United States, with natural wealth of all kinds, could progress by building a wall of tariff around it.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

"Will you not agree that in a country where there has been considerable depression for a few years, that Canada is remarkably free from trouble? We have industrial peace."

There had been no strikes for the past few years, he continued. The average number of days lost each year through strikes for the last four years had been 213,792. During the previous 10 years this average had been 141,558 days, six and a half times greater.

The old age pensions law had been a stroke of policy, he felt. After being long considered an impossibility, under Premier King the question was solved. He referred also to the Anti-Combines legislation, intended to prevent a system of high prices. The government had been criticised for this measure, but, he believed, it had had a preventive effect. In Ontario this year companies and individuals had pleaded guilty to infractions of this law.

National Government

The present government was a national government, not a government of one group or class.

"I wouldn't be a member of it if it were otherwise," the speaker declared. Liberalism had shown that the only way to develop the country was through harmony with all classes, he said.

"By that policy we Liberals stand forever," Mr. Lapointe exclaimed.

The transfer of the natural resources he recalled, had been before the country for many years. It had been promised by many leaders, mainly by Opposition leaders, because the latter were prone to be generous.

"I heard Meighen say the question was impossible of solution. He admitted his utter failure," the speaker stated. He declared he was proud to say the question had been settled by negotiation. Friday morning Premier King had received word that His Majesty the King had given his assent to the bill, which had first passed the Canadian House and then the House of Commons in England.

In the eastern provinces there had been complaints that confederation had worked injury, since these provinces were far from the Canadian markets. These provinces were now satisfied. Mr. Lapointe felt if all the other provinces accepted similar sacrifices it would be because of their national consciousness.

In 1926 in London, Canada was represented by Premier King at the Imperial Conference, with Mr. Lapointe associated with him. At this conference was approved a basis of imperial structure, unity between the Dominions and with Great Britain and the Crown, which more than ever became the corner stone on which the Empire was based. Canada controlled her own legislation and even had her own part in international matters. In 1929 another conference was held, at which it was decided to reconcile the statutes with the agreement, so as to have the entire empire at harmony. The details of this plan are to be submitted at the Imperial Conference in December, and the legislation coming from it will be introduced into all the Dominions, according to Mr. Lapointe.

In Montreal recently, Mr. Bennett wanted to know why the government was apparently wresting from the Old Country liberties she was willing to concede. The government had not been trying to "wrest" these rights. Balfour and other British leaders, including Premier MacDonald had worked hard on these problems, in co-operation with Premier King. The only men who had given trouble were Mr. Bennett and other Conservatives who thought Canada should act as a subordinate country.

Canada, under Premier King, had a seat in the council of the League of Nations, and was an international leader. In connection with the world court of justice there was an optional clause which made it optional as to whether the nations concerned should wish to make it compulsory for them to accept the jurisdiction of the world court. Many countries agreed but the British Commonwealth hesitated. Canada asserted her leadership when Premier King sent word that Canada was willing to abide by the clauses in question, and at the last League Assembly many other nations also signed the clause.

Mr. Lapointe remarked that he has been described as an idealist. He thought Mr. Bennett had referred to him as a dreamer. He pleaded guilty, he said, to the former charge. He dreamt of a Canada which would lead the world in peace, in production, in social well-being, in progress, in being free from selfishness and prejudice, a model to other nations.

"I know no better way to hasten the realization of this dream than to elect Mackenzie King," the speaker concluded, amid a roar of applause.

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REGINA LEADER-POST, July 14, 1930.

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Prime Minister In National Park Has Very Quiet Week-End

PRINCE ALBERT MEETING FEATURED BY LACK OF HECKLING AND ATTENTION OF LARGE AUDIENCE; "WILL RAISE YOUR MAJORITY TO 6,000," ONE MEMBER OF AUDIENCE SHOUTS DURING HEIGHT OF MEETING

(By Staff Reporter)

PRINCE ALBERT, July 14.—A right royal welcome was given Premier King when he arrived Saturday in the city which on three occasions has returned him to parliament. Crowds met him at the station and for a long time after his private car had been placed on a siding, little knots of people stood around in the hope of catching sight of their Premier.

Nearly 3,000 people were in the Armory building when the Premier entered just before 9 o'clock at the evening meeting. As he entered the crowd rose and greeted him with cheers and throughout a two-hour speech the enthusiasm of the audience made itself manifest in outbursts of applause and cheering.

"We'll make your majority 6,000," cried out one supporter when the Premier was speaking of the many votes given him in 1926. Despite a rumor current in the city during the day that an attempt would be made to disturb the Premier's meeting there was no heckling and he was enabled to discuss the important issues of the campaign without interruption.

Cheered to Echo

The enthusiasm of the audience, however, seemed to reach its highest pitch when the Premier was naming those of his colleagues in the government, who if the government is sustained, he will ask to represent Canada at the forthcoming Imperial conference. "There will be two representatives from Saskatchewan," he said. "There will be Charles Dunning and the Prime Minister. When we remember what the Dunning budget stands for in the matter of British preference, I think I see the people of Britain cheering as they see this son of Britain returning to his homeland to bind stronger the ties between Canada and the old land."

The crowd rose and cheered to the echo and it was some moments before the Premier could continue his address.

Larger Than Parties

On the question of the British preference the Premier stated he could not understand the attitude of the Conservative party. "Forget your party differences," was his appeal to the audience. "Remember you are Canadian citizens. The Conservative party has stated it will support this policy of British preference. Why, then, do they not support us? If that is true, there should be no parties. We should all be for the state, for our country, and for its best interests.

"This great question is larger than Liberal or Conservative, Progressive or Labor, east or west. It is something that affects the whole future of our country and it affects the whole future of the British Empire itself. As we grow in strength within our own boundaries from increased trade relations so more and more will the power and might and influences of our Empire grow and develop."

T. C. Davis, K.C., welcomed the chief speakers of the evening.

Great Advantage

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, paid tribute to Premier King in the development of the economic policy of Canada. He referred to the reduction in the duties on implements of production, agricultural implements and so forth. At some length, Mr. Lapointe discussed the British preference proposals.

"The offer which has been made by Mr. Dunning in his budget will result in great advantage to Canada," said Mr. Lapointe. "I quote the words of a great British writer: the Dunning budget is one of those strokes of policy which eliminate the thoughts of the Empire."

A cordial welcome was extended to the Premier by the huge audience as he rose to make his address. As on former occasions the Premier emphasized that there are three main issues before the electorate in the present campaign—the record of the government, the Dunning budget and the selection of those who shall represent Canada at the forthcoming Imperial Economic conference in England.

Sales Tax Cut

The Premier outlined in detail the record of the government made during the last eight and a half years, referring to increased exemptions from the income tax, the reduction of the sales tax to almost vanishing point. "When I was here last I told you that we hoped to reduce the sales tax in the near future. We did so. Tonight I may say that if this present government is returned to power that one per cent. will disappear altogether in a very short time."

The effect of the British preference was discussed fully by the Premier giving a reference to the action of the U.S.A. in connection with raising tariff duties the Premier said he felt that as time went on the President of the U.S.A. would lower some of the duties thus giving to Canada one of the markets she should naturally have. Speaking of markets for Canada wheat—the Premier said that he contemplated with awe, as he drove through the great grain fields of the west what would happen if Canada could not find a market for her surplus crop. Asked how Britain was responsible to the practical gesture contained in the Dunning budget, the Premier said British leaders of thought and

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newspapers were unanimous in expression of appreciation. "Surely it is reasonable to assume that these expressions will become more practical as time goes on," said the Premier. "And we may look forward to an increase of trade with Great Britain."

Over the week-end the premier toured his constituency and on Sunday stole away to his log cabin on the shores of beautiful Lake Waskesiu in the National Park. Here, with a few friends, he spent the day, far from cares of state, fishing, swimming strolling along sandy beaches, even playing with the children. Tonight he has returned to the city his holiday ended.

Following a mass meeting in Saskatoon Friday, the Premier addressed a large meeting Saturday morning at Rosthern, then motored to St. Julien where the Ukrainians of the district had arranged a large open air meeting, dropped into the Ukranian holiday picnic at Sokal and met a number of his constituents, and ended the day by addressing between 2,000 and 3,000 people in the armories at Prince Albert.

Leave This Morning

The Premier and party leave Prince Albert this morning and will arrive in Regina this evening in time for the meeting scheduled in the capital city on behalf of Hon. Charles Dunning.

An important announcement was made by the Premier during his Prince Albert speech. He was discussing the reduction made each year in the sales tax and stated that the present tax of one per cent. would be done away with if the present government was returned to office. At the Rosthern meeting Premier King warned the Conservative party that he had been informed that men representing themselves as agents of that party were known to be making promises to Mennonites in some parts in connection with transfers of land. "If any man starts that kind of thing in this district I am going to be one who will come out and expose him," said the Premier.

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REGINA LEADER-POST, July 14, 1930.

PREMIER TO SPEAK IN WINNIPEG TUESDAY

By RAY BROWN
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., July 14.—The campaign tour of Premier Mackenzie King in Western Canada is drawing to a close. Mr. King will speak in Regina this evening. At midnight he will again turn eastward with Winnipeg his next stop. He will probably arrive in Winnipeg shortly before noon Tuesday and will speak in the afternoon and evening in that city. Then he leaves for Ontario.

The keynote of the prime minister's speech was the importance of the British preference provisions in the budget. These were, he said, a great gesture of friendship which had been accepted gratefully by the people of the British Isles. Undoubtedly Canada would benefit by the step which she had taken. The Dominion must retain the British market for her wheat. The way to do that was to establish and maintain a strong bond between Canada and the mother country.

Purchasing Power Transferred

As a result of tariff changes made in the budget, said the prime minister, Canada was transferring $200,000,000 of purchasing power from the United States to the Mother Country. Public men and newspapers across the line were beginning to feel that perhaps the United States had been somewhat too drastic in her tariff policy toward Canada and Mr. King expressed the opinion that President Hoover might decide on some modifications of the tariff.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, who has been touring a section of the prairie provinces, also spoke from the Prince Albert platform. He contrasted the Liberal policy with respect to trade, a policy he said, of friendship and goodwill, with the policy of "blasting a way to trade."

Prefaced by Waltz

Mr. King's speech was prefaced by the playing of a waltz composed locally and named after Lake Waskesiu, on the shores of which his cottage stands in the Prince Albert National Park. Then came the presentation of another bouquet, the third which Mr. King had received in one day, and a few words of welcome by Malcolm Daisley, president of the Prince Albert Young Liberals. Mr. King thanked his constituents for their warm welcome, and also for nominating him once again to contest the constituency of Prince Albert.

"The government did not have to go to the country until November of next year," Mr. King told the audience. "We might well have taken the position that there was no need for a new mandate he said. The government had a good majority in the house. It had experienced ministers quite competent to represent the Dominion at the Imperial Conference. But, he continued, after the budget had been introduced, framed to meet the vital need of Canada, and the Conservatives began to belittle it and to cast ridicule upon it, then it became necessary to appeal to the people.

Only Two Possibilities

There was no probability of a Progressive government being returned to power, said Mr. King, neither was there any possibility of a Labor government. There could be only a Liberal or Conservative government in Canada at present. Therefore the electors should consider the policies of these two parties and make their choice between them.

The chief feature of the budget brought down by Hon. Charles Dunning at the last session was the increase in the British preference, said Mr. King. "Under Mr. Dunning's budget we have made the largest increase in the British preference that has been made at any time," he declared. He asserted that the Progressive party, supported by Labor, had at one time introduced an amendment in the House of Commons urging a substantial increase in the British preference. "That's what we have done now," said Mr. King, "and if the Progressives are consistent they should support us." Some of the Progressives, he added, were supporting the government, but not all.

But no matter how generously Canada treated Great Britain, the Mother Country had treated the Dominion much more generously in the past.

Would Expose Person

He had heard, said Mr. King at Rosthern, numerous suggestions that election promises were being made to Mennonites with regard to transfers of land and property. If anybody started that kind of thing in the constituency of Prince Albert, the prime minister said he would come out and expose him.

The St. Julien meeting was held under the summer sky near a little domed Greek church set by the side of one of the prairie roads. Crops are looking excellent in this location, and the great fields of green wheat and oats rolled round the little poplar grove on the outskirts of which the platform was erected. A rustic arch, simply made by bending two slim poplars until they met and tying their heads together, bore a streamer with "Welcome to Canada's Prime Minister."

Two little sun browned girls gave Mr. King flowers when he rose to speak. His speech was short. He referred briefly to the record of the government, and informed his listeners that "there are more unemployed in the city of Detroit than in the whole of Canada."

Lapointe Speaks

At Prince Albert, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, and T. C. Davis, M.L.A., divided the speech making with Mr. King. There were two schools of thought in trade matters, Mr. Lapointe told the great audience. "There are those who think trade is war—that you must blast your way," he continued. On the other hand there were those who believed that trade was based on friendship and goodwill—that it was an exchange out of which both parties stood to gain.

"England has right along permitted us to go into her markets and compete on the same basis with her own producers," said the premier. He did not think the bargaining spirit which he said was being displayed by Mr. Bennett, was the right spirit in which to meet a country which had done so much for Canada.

Means Budget's Defeat

He spoke of the visit of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas to Canada. "When we get to England," Premier King stated, "we are going to say to Mr. Thomas and others: "Yes Mr. Thomas, this is what we have done. Now we have come over to see what you and the British people are going to do."

The great question of the British preference and its effect on trade was larger than any party or sectional appeal, said Mr. King. "If this government is defeated, the budget is defeated," he declared. He referred to the fact that Hon. Charles Dunning, minister of finance, would be one of the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference if the government was returned. Mr. Dunning had been a British immigrant boy. He had come to Canada and made his way to the top. His attendance at the conference would be appreciated by the English people; it would help to bind closer the bonds between Canada and Great Britain.

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The Edmonton Bulletin July 14, 1930.

Bennett Scored For Making Too Many Promises

Prime Minister King Says Whole Conservative Party Disqualified by Tactics of Conservative Leader

By RAY BROWN
Canadian Press Staff
Correspondent

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., July 14.—A rapid swing round his own constituency, culminating in a great mass meeting here at night, made Saturday one of the busiest days that Premier Mackenzie King has spent thus far in the election campaign. Opening with a morning meeting in the town of Rosthern, the Prime Minister motored over a hundred miles, spoke at two open air meetings and then hurried on to the city of Prince Albert for the final speech in his own constituency.

Everywhere Mr. King was accorded friendly receptions and excellent hearings. At St. Julien, where one of the open air meetings took place, the audience was composed very largely of Ukrainians, and one of the speeches was in the native tongue of the majority present. Here the Prime Minister was informed that he had received 100 per cent of the vote in that district on two previous occasions, and that he would get it again on July 28. Mr. King thanked the audience and remarked that they could not do any better than 100 per cent.

BENNETT OFFERS TO GIVE MUCH

At his first meeting of the day in Rosthern, Premier King voiced strong criticism of certain tactics which he said Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was employing in the campaign. He said that Mr. Bennett was going around making promises to the electorate—a bridge here, some other public work there. A candidate could be disqualified in an election campaign, asserted the Prime Minister, if he gave prizes at picnics or did anything which savored of an effort to influence the electorate.

"I believe that Mr. Bennett's action is of a character to disqualify his whole party," Mr. King said. The people of Canada would, however, deal with the opposition leader when the proper time came.

At Rosthern also the Prime Minister gave his audience a forecast of election results based on his observation during the campaign thus far. He has now visited every province of the Dominion. It was an optimistic statement from the point of view of the Liberal party. In Prince Edward Island the government would probably carry all four seats, he said. Nova Scotia, he thought, would probably return nine Liberals. Quebec remained "solid," and the government would have "all that we have won and perhaps more." There would be additional seats for government supporters in Ontario. "We will hold all that we have in Manitoba." Mr. King did not think that the Conservatives would gain in Alberta. Whatever gains there were would be divided between Liberals and U.F.A. "I have not had much of a chance to see Saskatchewan, but I think that it will be just as good as last time," the Prime Minister said.

No Doubt of Election

"I think there is no doubt in the world," summed up the Prime Minister, "that the Liberal party is going to be returned on July 28."

He had heard, said Mr. King at Rosthern, numerous suggestions that election promises were being made to Mennonites with regard to transfers of land and property. If anybody started that kind of thing in the constituency of Prince Albert ,the Prime Minister said he would come out and expose him.

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Trade Matters

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"I believe I will be returned again this time," he said, smiling down at the audience.

"By about six thousand majority," sang out some one in the crowd, and there was laughter and cheers.

"Well, I thank my friend for that announcement," remarked the Prime Minister.

Not Forced

"The government did not have to go to the country until November of next year," Mr. King told the audience. "We might well have taken the position that there was no need for a new mandate," he said. The government had a good majority in the House, it had experienced ministers quite competent to represent the Dominion at the Imperial conference, but, he continued after the budget had been introduced, framed to meet the vital need of Canada, and the Conservatives began to belittle it and to cast ridicule upon it, then it became necessary to appeal to the people.

The record of the government was reviewed by the Prime Minister. Was there any reason, he asked, for dismissing a government with a good record in order to substitute a new one? Taxation and tariffs had been reduced even though certain tariff reductions had been met by Conservative criticism that the industry concerned would be ruined; and the industry had not been ruined. "On the whole the tariff bears less heavily today than at any other time in the history of the Dominion since tariffs were introduced," he said.

Probabilities

There was no probability of a Progressive government being returned to power, said Mr. King. Neither was there any possibility of a Labor government. There could be only a Liberal or Conservative government in Canada at present. Therefore the electors should consider the policies of these two parties and make their choice between them.

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eclared. He asserted that the Progressive party, supported by Labor, had at one time introduced an amendment in the House of Commons urging a substantial increase in the British preference. "That's what we have done now," said Mr. King, "and if the Progressives are consistent they should support us." Some of the Progressives, he added, were supporting the government, but not all.

But no matter how generously Canada treated Great Britain, the Mother Country had treated the Dominion much more generously in the past.

What England Did

"England has right along permitted us to go into her markets and compete on the same basis with her own producers," said the Premier. He did not think the bargaining spirit which he said was being displayed by Mr. Bennett, was the right spirit in which to meet a country which had done so much for Canada.

"We have transferred something like $200,000,000 worth of purchasing power from the United States to Great Britain," he continued. The result was that newspapers and public men in the United States were complaining about the treatment accorded Canada by the republic. It was now suggested that President Hoover might make some modifications in the tariff against Canada.

Canada had held out a hand to Great Britain in this budget, said Mr. King. He felt that there would be a real practical response from the Mother Country. He mentioned that European countries had taken action to shut out Canadian wheat. The Argentine had made overtures to get into the British market.

"It fills me with awe, in driving through these great wheat fields, to think what may happen if Canada ever loses the British market," he said. The people of England were full of appreciation of the British preference changes. This was evidenced by the British newspapers which were loud in their praises of the budget. "Do you mean to tell me that when all the people are taking that view, something will not come of it?" Mr. King asked his listeners.

Refers to Thomas

He spoke of the visit of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas to Canada. "When we get to England," the Prime Minister said, "we are going to say to Mr. Thomas and others: 'Yes, Mr. Thomas, this is what we have done. Now we have come over to see what you and the British people are going to do.'"

The great question of the British preference and its effect on trade was larger than any party or section appeal, said Mr. King. "If this government is defeated, the budget is defeated," he declared. He referred to the fact that Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of finance, would be one of the Canadian delegation to the Imperial conference if the government was returned. Mr. Dunning had been a British immigrant boy. He had come to Canada and made his way to the top. His attendance at the conference would be appreciated by the English people. It would help to bind closer the bonds between Canada and Great Britain.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17281

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 14, 1930.

BENNETT ACTION MAY DISQUALIFY ALL FOLLOWERS

Premier King Scores Conservative Leader's Tactics.

CERTAIN LIBERALS WILL BE RETURNED

Likely Increase Support From Ontario, Prime Minister Says.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., July 13.—A rapid swing round his own constituency, culminating in a great mass meeting here at night made Saturday one of the busiest days that Premier Mackenzie King has spent thus far in the election campaign. Opening with a morning meeting in the town of Rosthern, the Prime Minister motored more than 100 miles, spoke at two open air meetings and then hurried on to the city of Prince Albert for the final speech of his own constituency.

At his meeting in Rosthern, Premier King voiced strong criticism of certain tactics which he said Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative Leader, was employing in the campaign.

Making Promises.

He said that Mr. Bennett was going around making promises to the electorate—a bridge here, some other public work there. A candidate could be disqualified in an election campaign, asserted the Prime Minister, if they gave prizes at picnics or did anything which savored of any effort to influence the electorate.

"I believe that Mr. Bennett's action is of a character to disqualify his whole party," Mr. King said. The people of Canada would, however, deal with the Opposition Leader when the proper time came.

He also gave his audience a forecast of the election result, based on his observation during the campaign thus far. He has now visited every province of the Dominion.

In Prince Edward Island the Government would probably carry all four seats, he said. Nova Scotia would probably return nine Liberals. Quebec remained "solid," and the Government would have "all that we have now and perhaps more." There would be additional seats for Government supporters in Ontario. "We will hold all that we have in Manitoba." Mr. King did not think that the Conservatives would gain in Alberta. Whatever gains there were would be divided between Liberals and U.F.A. "I have not had much of a chance to see Saskatchewan, but I think that it will be just as good as last time," the Prime Minister said.

"I think there is no doubt in the world," summed up the Prime Minister, "that the Liberal party is going to be returned on July 28."

He had heard, said Mr. King, numerous suggestions that election promises were being made to Mennonites with regard to transfers of land and property. If anybody started that kind of thing in the constituency of Prince Albert, the Prime Minister said he would come out and expose him.

Mr. King referred briefly to the record of the Government and informed his listeners that "There are more unemployed in the city of Detroit than in the whole of Canada."

At Prince Albert, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and T. C. Davis, M.L.A., divided the speech-making with Mr. King.

Thanks Constituents.

Mr. King thanked his constituents for their welcome, and also for nominating him once again to contest the constituency of Prince Albert.

"I believe I will be returned again this time," he said.

"By about 6,000 majority," sang out someone in the crowd.

"The Government did not have to go to the country until November of next year," Mr. King told the audience. "We might well have taken the position that there was no need for a new mandate." The Government had a good majority in the House. It had experienced Ministers quite competent to represent the Dominion at the Imperial Conference.

But, he continued, after the budget had been introduced, framed to meet the vital need of Canada, and the Conservatives began "to belittle it and cast ridicule upon it," then it became necessary to appeal to the people.

The record of the Government was reviewed by the Prime Minister. Was there any reason, he asked, for dismissing a Government with a good record in order to substitute a new one? Taxation and tariffs had been reduced even though certain tariff reductions had been met by Conservative criticism that the industry concerned would be ruined; and the industry had not been ruined. "On the whole, the tariff bears less heavily today than at any other time in the history of the Dominion since tariffs were introduced," Mr. King asserted.

There was no probability of a Progressive Government being returned to power, said Mr. King, neither was there any possibility of a Labor Government. There could be only a Liberal or Conservative Government in Canada at present. Therefore, the electors should consider the policies of these two parties and make their choice between them.

Hand to Britain.

Canada had held out a hand to Great Britain, in the Dunning budget, said Mr. King. He felt that there would be a real, practical response from the Old Country. He mentioned that European countries had taken action to shut out Canadian wheat. The Argentine had made overtures to get into the British market.

"It fills me with awe, in driving through these great wheat fields, to think what may happen if Canada ever loses the British market," he said. The people of England were full of appreciation of the British preference changes. This was evidenced by the British newspapers which were loud in their praises of the budget. Do you mean to tell me that when all the people are taking that view, something will not come of it?"

He spoke of the visit of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas to Canada. "When we get to England," the Prime Minister stated, "we are going to say to Mr. Thomas and others: 'Yes Mr. Thomas this is what we have done. Now we have come over to see what you and the British people are going to do.'"

The great question of the British preference and its effect on trade was larger than any party or sectional appeal, said Mr. King. "If this Government is defeated, the budget is defeated." He referred to the fact that Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, would be one of the Canadian delegation to the Imperial conference if the Government was returned.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17282

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Calgary Albertan, July 14, 1930

Will Make Gains In Onto[illegible] Seats, He Tells [illegible]hern

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PRIME MINISTERS
OFFICE
OTTAWA ONT

Prime Minister Optimistic in Ad[illegible] His Constituents; Summarises Situation [illegible]vorably

At Rosthern on Saturday Prime Minister Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King permitted himself to forecast the result of the forthcoming general vote in the Dominion. He said that, in Prince Edward Island the Government probably would carry all four seats. Nova Scotia he declared would be likely to return nine Liberals. In Quebec the Government would retain all that it had and perhaps make some gains. There would be additional seats gained in Ontario, the situation in Manitoba would not be altered for the worse and he did not think the Conservatives would make any gains in Alberta. As to Saskatchewan he thought, although he had not yet familiarized himself with the situation, the Government could depend upon as large a measure of support as hitherto.

By RAY BROWN
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent)

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., July 14.—A rapid swing round his own constituency, culminating in a great mass meeting here at night, made Saturday one of the busiest days Premier Mackenzie King has spent thus far in the election campaign. Opening with a morning meeting in the town of Rosthern, the Prime Minister motored over 100 miles, spoke at two open-air meetings and then hurried on to the City of Prince Albert for the final speech in his own constituency. Everywhere Mr. King was accorded friendly receptions and excellent hearings. At St. Julien, where one of the open-air meetings took place, the audience was composed very largely of Ukrainians, and one of the speeches was in the native tongue of the majority present. Here the prime minister was informed that he had received 100 per cent of the vote in that district on two previous occasions and that he would get it again on July 28. Mr. King thanked the audience and remarked that they could not do any better than 100 per cent.

Criticism Voiced

At the first meeting of the day in Rosthern, Premier King voiced strong criticism of certain tactics which he said Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was employing in the campaign. He said that Mr. Bennett was going around making promises to the electorate—a bridge here, some other public work there.

Candidates could be disqualified in an election campaign, asserted the Prime Minister, if they gave prizes at picnics or did anything which savored of an effort to influence the electorate.

"I believe that Mr. Bennett's action is of a character to disqualify his whole party," Mr. King said. The people of Canada would, however, deal with the Opposition leader when the proper time came.

At Rosthern also the Prime Minister gave his audience a forecast of election results based on his observation during the campaign thus far. He has now visited every province of the Dominion. It was an optimistic statement from the point of view of the Liberal party. In Prince Edward Island the Government would probably carry all four seats, he said. Nova Scotia, he thought, would probably return nine Liberals. Quebec remained "solid" and the Government would have "all that we have now and perhaps more." There would be additional seats for Government supporters in Ontario. "We will hold all that we have in Manitoba." Mr. King did not think that the Conservatives would gain in Alberta. Whatever gains there were would be divided between Liberals and U.F.A. "I have not had much of a chance to see Saskatchewan but I think that it will be just as good as last time," the Prime Minister said.

"I think there is no doubt in the world," summed up the Prime Minister, "that the Liberal party is going to be returned on July 28."

Ministers Speak

At Prince Albert, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and T. C Davis, M.L.A., divided the speechmaking with Mr. King.

"I believe I will be returned again this time," said the Prime Minister, smiling down at the audience, as he thanked his constituents for their nomination.

"By about 6,000 majority," sang out someone in the crowd, and their was laughter and cheers.

"Well, I thank my friend for that announcement," remarked the Prime Minister.

"The Government did not have to go to the country until November of next year," Mr. King told the audience. "We might well have taken the position that there was no need for a new mandate," he said. The Government had a good majority in the House, it had experienced ministers quite competent to represent the Dominion at the Imperial Conference. But, he continued, after the budget had been introduced, framed to meet the vital need of Canada, and the Conservatives began "to belittle it and to cast ridicule upon it, then it became necessary to appeal to the people."

Record Reviewed

The record of the Government was reviewed by the Prime Minister. Was there any reason, he asked, for dismissing a Government with a good record in order to substitute a new one. Taxation and tariffs had been reduced even though certain tariff reductions had been met by Conservative criticism that the industry concerned would be ruined; and the industry had not been ruined. "On the whole the tariff bears less heavily today than at any other time in the history of the Dominion since tariffs were introduced," Mr. King asserted.

There was no probability of a Progressive Government being returned to power, said Mr. King, neither was there any possibility of a Labor Government. There could be only a Liberal or Conservative Government in Canada at present. Therefore, the electors should consider the policies of these two parties and make their choice between them.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 17283

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Star July 14/30

BENNETT'S TACTICS RILE PREMIER KING

Opposition Offers Bribes to People, Prime Minister Claims

HE EXPECTS VICTORY

Ukrainians in Prince Albert Promise Solid Vote For Liberal Leader

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., July 14 — (C.P.)—The campaign tour of Premier Mackenzie King in western Canada is drawing to a close. This morning after a two-day visit his own constituency of Prince Albert, the Prime Minister left for Regina. With Hon. C. A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, Mr. King will speak there this evening. At midnight he will again turn eastward with Winnipeg his next stop. He will probably arrive in Winnipeg at noon tomorrow and will speak afternoon and evening in that city. Then he leaves for Ontario.

A rapid swing around his own constituency, culminating in a great mass meeting here at night made Saturday one of the busiest days that Premier Mackenzie King has spent thus far in the election campaign. Opening with a morning meeting in the town of Rosthern, the Prime Minister motored over a hundred miles, spoke at two open air meetings and then hurried on to the city of Prince Albert for the final speech of his own constituency. Everywhere Mr. King was accorded friendly receptions and excellent hearings. At St. Julien, where one of the open air meetings took place, the audience was composed very largely of Ukrainians, and one of the speeches was in the native tongue of the majority present. Here the Prime Minister was informed that he had received one hundred per cent of the vote in that district on two previous occasions, and that he would get it again on July 28. Mr. King thanked the audience and remarked that they could not do any better than 100 per cent.

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It was an optimistic statement from the point of view of the Liberal party. In Prince Edward Island the Government would probably carry all four seats, he said. Nova Scotia, he thought, would probably return nine Liberals. Quebec remained "solid" and the Government would have "all that we have now and perhaps more." There would be additional seats for Government supporters in Ontario. "We will hold all that we have in Manitoba." Mr. King did not think that the Conservatives would gain in Alberta. Whatever gains there would be divided between Liberals and U.F.A. "I have not had much of a chance to see Saskatchewan, but I think that it will be just as good as last time," the Prime Minister said.

"I think there is no doubt in the world," summed up the Prime Minister, "that the Liberal party is going to be returned on July 28."

He had heard, said Mr. King at Rosthern, numerous suggestions that election promises were being made to Mennonites with regards to transfers of land and property. If anybody started that kind of thing in the constituency of Prince Albert, the Prime Minister said he would come out and expose him.

MAKES SHORT SPEECH.

Two little sun-browned girls gave Mr. King flowers when he rose to speak. His speech was short. He referred briefly to the record of the Government, and informed his listeners that "there are more unemployed in the city of Detroit than in the whole of Canada."

At Prince Albert, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and T. C. Davis, M.L.A., divided the speech-making with Mr. King. There were two schools of thought in trade matters, Mr. Lapointe told the great audience. "There are those who think trade is war—that you must blaze your way," he continued. On the other hand there were those who believed that trade was based on friendship and good will—that it was an exchange out of which both parties stood to gain.

Mr. King thanked his constituents for their welcome, and also for nominating him once again to contest the constituency of Prince Albert.

"I believe I will be returned again this time," he said smiling down at the audience.

"By about 6,000 majority," sang out someone in the crowd and there was laughter and cheers.

"Well, I thank my friend for that announcement," remarked the Prime Minister.

"The Government did not have to go to the country until November of next year," Mr. King told the audience. "We might well have taken the position that there was no need for a new mandate," he said. The Government had a good majority in the House. It had experienced ministers quite competent to represent the Dominion at the Imperial Conference. But, he continued, after the budget had been introduced, framed to meet the vital needs of Canada, and the Conservatives began to "belittle it and cast ridicule upon it," then it became necessary to appeal to the people.

"We have transferred something like $200,000,000 worth of purchasing power from the United States to Great Britain," he continued. The result was that newspapers and public men in the United States were complaining about the treatment accorded Canada by the Republic. It was now suggested that President Hoover might make some modifications in the tariff against Canada.

Canada had held out a hand to Great Britain, in this budget, said Mr. King. He felt that there would be a real, practical response from the Mother Country. He mentioned that European countries had taken action to shut out Canadian wheat. The Argentine had made overtures to get into the British market.

The great question of the British preference and its effect on trade was larger than any party or sectional appeal, said Mr. King. "If this Government is defeated, the Budget is defeated," he declared. He referred to the fact that Hon. Charles Dunning, Minister of Finance, would be one of the Canadian delegation to the Imperial Conference if the Government was returned. Mr. Dunning had been a British immigrant boy. He had come to Canada and made his way to the top. His attendance at the conference would be appreciated by the English people; it would help to bind closer the bonds between Canada and Great Britain.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17284

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Star July 14/30

LIBERALS TO GAIN IN EVERY PROVINCE

Says Dunning Budget Ensures British Market for Canadians

Prince Albert, Sask., July 13.—The Liberal party was going to be returned to power in the federal election on July 28 with gains in every province, Premier King predicted here last night in giving a province by province forecast of results based on his own observations during the campaign.

Prince Edward Island will return four Liberals, Nova Scotia nine and Quebec will remain solidly Liberal, the premier predicted. The government would gain seats in Ontario and would hold all that they had in Manitoba. In Alberta the premier thought that any gains would be divided between the U.F.A. and the Liberals. As he had not studied conditions in Saskatchewan, Mr. King declined to make any prediction for that province, although he thought the Liberal party would retain all its present seats.

Under Mr. Dunning's budget British preference had made the largest increase in all time, declared the premier. England had always been most generous to Canada, as she had allowed Canadians an entry to the home market on the same basis as her own producers.

By means of the Dunning budget the Liberal party had transferred some $250,000,000 of purchasing power from the United States to England. Public and newspaper opinion in the United States was now such that public men in the United States were urging a modification of the recent United States tariff bill. At a time when the Argentine was making a drive to have the British buyers take Argentine wheat, the Dunning budget had gained so much good will in the old land that it had helped to ensure for Canadian wheat the British market.

If the Liberal party were returned and members of the present government attended the imperial conference, stated Mr. King, he would say to the present Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, secretary for the dominions, and others: "This is what we have done for you; what are you going to do for Canada?"

If the government were defeated it would be a defeat of the Dunning budget and of imperial preference. Referring to the fact that Hon. Charles Dunning, minister of finance, had come to Canada as an immigrant boy, the premier said that the sending of Mr. Dunning to England as a Canadian delegate to the imperial conference would be a magnificent gesture.

At the close of his speech Mr. King turned to his audience and said: "I think I will be returned again." "By about 6,000 majority," declared a member of the audience. "Well, I thank my friends for that assurance," the premier rejoined.

Fires West's Enthusiasm

The government's empire trade proposals have fairly set the heather on fire in Saskatchewan. At political meetings throughout the province during the past few days "new Canadians" from southern Europe who have pioneered on western homesteads have caught the glamor of a market of 450,000,000 people in the home land.

The prime minister strongly defended the British preference, and explained the purpose of it. "Where do you sell your grain?" he asked, and added: "We cannot always send our ships laden in one direction. We must buy from those who buy from us. We must buy British goods by giving British preference. That is the purpose of the Budget. Mr. Dunning went over all the 1,000 items in the tariff schedules to see where we could give Britain an extension of the preference. Out of 1,000 articles, the duty on 500 coming from Britain is now wiped out.

"Won't that mean something to the people of Western Canada? Won't the Hudson Bay Railway, providing a rapid route to your markets in Britain, mean something to you and give an entirely new significance to the British preference? You're going to have the shortest trade route to the British Isles."

Mr. King announced the cabinet already had discussed extension northward of the prairie provinces. "We seek to roll the map of Canada further Back, to extend the boundaries of these provinces until nothing lies between the international boundary to the south and the Arctic ocean to the north but these provinces. Aerial development is playing a part as never before."

"Royal Road of Empire Trade"

Reverting to the budget, Mr. King said: "We believe that we have taken a step that has appealed to the whole British Isles, and that the British people are ready to respond to our appeal. The British government is ready to consider any suggestions that might be made by Canada to sell a larger quantity of our goods to Britain, the goods which we have in plenty, and to buy from them larger quantities of the goods they have in plenty. In the Dunning budget we have found a way whereby we can buy from British Empire sources from $100,000,000 to $200,000,000 worth of goods that we have been buying from the United States, and we can do it without giving any offence to the country to the south. Do you not think that the people of Great Britain will respond to that—(cheers)—and will not the British government respond to the voice of the people?

"What is the opinion in Great Britain to-day? Praise for what Canada has done in the budget. And are not all these expressions of opinion in British newspapers and from leading Britishers related to the empire economic conference? We had that in mind when we framed the budget. We can say truthfully that we have done something to encourage trade within the empire. Englishmen, Scotsmen, Irishmen are thinking now what they can do to reciprocate. The empire economic conference will settle the future of trade in the far-flung communities and possessions of the British domain. The British preference is the royal road of empire trade."

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17285

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Globe, July 14, 1930.

PACT WITH ARGENTINA AIDING BRITISH EXPORT IS HALTED BY BUDGET

No Such Agreement Now Is Possible Until After Imperial Economic Conference, Premier King Says—All Saskatchewan Quick to Appreciate Merits of Trade Policy

GROWTH TO NORTH FORECAST IN SPEECH

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Prince Albert, Sask., July 13.—The Dominion Government's Empire trade proposals have fairly set the heather on fire in Saskatchewan.

That Ontario should cheer for the Dunning Budget is not surprising in view of the intensely British character of her people. At political meetings in this Province, however, a large proportion of the electors are "new Canadians" who came here as immigrants from Europe and pioneered on prairie homesteads. They have not the sentimental ties nor traditions which bind the Scottish and English folk of Ontario to the Motherland. They are Canadians rather than British, but they are prepared to buy British goods, because they realize that Britain is the only market upon which they can depend for the products they have to sell.

Of the subjects which the Dominion Prime Minister has discussed in Saskatchewan during his present tour, the "May Day" Budget and the need for adequate representation of Canada at the forthcoming Empire Economic Conference have been given by far the greater prominence, and have carried the strongest appeal. Unemployment is a side issue, and comparatively insignificant as contrasted with the paramount question where the Saskatchewan grain grower is going to market his surplus.

Argentine Pact Halted.

Speaking at a memorable meeting in his own constituency of Prince Albert last night, the Prime Minister said that Canada's friendly gesture with regard to Empire trade had prevented the consummation of a proposed agreement between Great Britain and Argentina whereby the latter would have bought British manufactured goods in exchange for Argentine grain. "The United Kingdom hesitated, after delivery of the Dunning Budget, to make a final agreement with Argentina, and it is doubtful that any agreement will be concluded until after the Imperial Economic Conference in October," said Mr. King, amid cheers.

The Prime Minister strongly defended the British preference, and explained the purpose of it. "Where do you sell your grain?" he asked, and added: "We cannot always send our ships laden in one direction. We must buy from those who buy from us. We must buy British goods by giving British preference. That is the purpose of the Budget. Mr. Dunning went over all the 1,000 items in the tariff schedules to see where we could give Britain an extension of the preference. Out of 1,000 articles, the duty on 500 coming from Britain is now wiped out," he exclaimed, amid an outburst of applause.

"Won't that mean something to the people of Western Canada? Won't the Hudson Bay Railway, providing a rapid route to your markets in Britain, mean something to you and give an entirely new significance to the British preference? You're going to have the shortest trade route to the British Isles."

Growth Northward.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17286

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Globe, July 14, 1930.

Must We Haggle With Our Own Kin? Let All Canada Give the Answer, Premier Tells Cheering Thousands

Shall This Country Endanger Its Surest Wheat Market? He Asks Saskatchewan Audience — If Government Loses, Budget Is Defeated, He Declares

NEW TRADE ERA BEFORE EMPIRE

"We Want to Go to the Economic Conference With a United Canada Supporting Us," Prime Minister Declares at Prince Albert

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Prince Albert, Sask., July 12.—That the Prime Minister will carry Prince Albert with a majority of 6,000 was the prediction of enthusiastic Liberals who gathered around him at the conclusion of a meeting which packed the Armories Saturday night.

Although he had spoken at two other meetings earlier in the day the Liberal chieftain seemed to be inspired by the remarkable demonstration of affection accorded him in Prince Albert and he spoke of the prospects for greater trade between Canada and the Motherland in a manner that aroused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm and patriotic fervor.

"We are transferring $200,000,000 worth of trade from the United States to our own kith and kin across the seas in no spirit of spite," said he, "but in a spirit of fair trading. Americans understand that. Newspapers, public men and leaders of industry in the Republic already are realizing they have gone too far and I venture to say that before very long the President of the United States will exercise his authority to lower the tariff wall against Canada and we will recover markets that are temporarily lost."

Outlet for Grain.

Picturing the British market as the one sure outlet for Canadian grain, the Prime Minister said: "It fills me with awe as I ride through these vast Western wheat fields to contemplate the thought that our wheat should ever be excluded from the United Kingdom, the one great market for our surplus, and we may well endeavor to safeguard that market. The Dunning Budget was framed for that purpose. Do you not think we have made a noble gesture to the Motherland? Every newspaper in Britain is thanking Canada for what we have done; every Board of Trade, every Chamber of Commerce, every bankers' association and commercial organization is referring to it in highest terms and urging Britain to follow Canada's example, while British statesmen are saying Canada has done something the British Isles never will forget. Do you mean to tell me that where a whole nation takes that view something will not come out of it that will pave the way to greater trade within the British family—something far-reaching?

"If this opportunity is lost it may not come again for years; if this opportunity is seized we shall commence a new era of trade and prosperity for all parts of the Empire. For that reason Liberals and Conservatives should forget party differences and think only of themselves as Canadians.

Question to Conservatives.

"If our policy once was the policy of the Conservatives, why don't they support it? It is a time when none should be for party, and all should be for the State, for this question is larger than party, larger than East and West. It is something that affects the future of the whole Empire. As we develop, so will the strength and power of the Empire develop. We want to go to the Economic Conference with a united Canada supporting us, with the voice of the Canadian people backing us.

"If this Government is defeated, this Budget is defeated. To bargain and barter and blast with our own kith and kin is unthinkable. Canada leads the way to greater Empire trade, and Dunning, father of the great Imperial Budget, English immigrant who made his way to the top in Canada, will be welcomed in England as a distinguished son returning to help bind British nations together in stronger ties of trade. The name of Saskatchewan will be on all British lips."

The Prime Minister was strongly supported by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who said he dreams of Canada as an Empire nation that will lead the world in the arts of peace, production and social well-being, a nation that will serve as a model to all the countries of the earth.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17287

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Hamilton Spectator July 14, 1930

PREMIER DEALS WITH ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

King Declares New Trade Era in Sight

Praise For Dunning Budget in the West

Prince Albert, Sask., July 12.—That the prime minister will carry Prince Albert with a majority of 6,000 was the prediction of enthusiastic Liberals who gathered around him at the conclusion of a meeting which packed the armories Saturday night.

Although he had spoken at two other meetings earlier in the day, the Liberal chieftain seemed inspired by the remarkable demonstration of affection accorded him in Prince Albert and he spoke of the prospects for greater trade between Canada and the Motherland in a manner that aroused his audience to a high pitch of enthusiasm and patriotic fervor.

"We are transferring $200,000,000 worth of trade from the United States to our own kith and kin across the seas in no spirit of spite," said he, "but in a spirit of fair trading. Americans understand that. Newspapers, public men and leaders of industry in the republic already are realizing they have gone too far and I venture to say that before very long the president of the United States will exercise his authority to lower the tariff wall against Canada and we will recover markets that are temporarily lost."

Outlet For Grain

Picturing the British market as the one sure outlet for Canadian grain, the prime minister said: "It fills me with awe as I ride through these vast western wheat fields to contemplate the thought that our wheat should ever be excluded from the United Kingdom, the one great market for our surplus and we may well endeavor to safeguard that market. The Dunning budget was framed for that purpose. Do you not think we have made a noble gesture to the Motherland? Every newspaper in Britain is thanking Canada for what we have done; every board of trade, every chamber of commerce, every bankers' association and commercial organization is referring to it in highest terms and urging Britain to follow Canada's example, while British statesmen are saying Canada has done something the British Isles never will forget. Do you mean to tell me that where a whole nation takes that view something will not come out of it that will pave the way to greater trade within the British family—something far-reaching?

"If this opportunity is lost it may not come again for years; if this opportunity is seized we shall commence a new era of trade and prosperity for all parts of the Empire. For that reason Liberals and Conservatives should forget party differences and think only of themselves as Canadians.

Question to Conservatives

"If our policy once was the policy of the Conservatives, why don't they support it? It is a time when none should be for party, and all should be for the state, for this question is larger than party, larger than east and west. It is something that affects the future of the whole Empire. As we develop, so will the strength and power of the Empire develop. We want to go to the economic conference with a united Canada supporting us, with the voice of Canada supporting us, with the voice of the Canadian people backing us.

"If this government is defeated, this budget is defeated. To bargain and barter and blast with our own kith and kin is unthinkable. Canada leads the way to greater Empire trade, and Dunning, father of the great imperial budget, English immigrant who made his way to the top in Canada, will be welcomed in England as a distinguished son returning to help bind British nations together in stronger ties of trade. The name of Saskatchewan will be on all British lips."

Growth Northward

Mr. King announced the cabinet had discussed extension northward of the prairie provinces. "We seek to roll the map of Canada further back, to extend the boundaries of these provinces until nothing lies between the international boundary to the south and the Arctic ocean to the north, but these provinces. Aerial development is playing a part as never before."

The prime minister was strongly supported by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, who said he dreams of Canada as an Empire nation that will lead the world in the arts of peace, production and social well-being, a nation that will serve as a model to all the countries of the earth.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17288

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Mail and Empire, July 14, 1930.

KING HAS NO DOUBT LIBERALS WILL WIN

Prime Minister Predicts Government Gains in Ontario.

BREATHES OPTIMISM

Has Visited Every Province, Confidently Forecasts Victory.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Writer.

Prince Albert, Sask., July 13. — "I think there is no doubt in the world that the Liberal party is going to be returned on July 28," declared Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King here last night, summing up an optimistic province-by-province forecast of election results which he said was based on his own observations in every province of the Dominion.

Confidence pervaded the Prime Minister's address here to the electors of his own constituency. He predicted Liberal gains in many sections and losses nowhere.

In Prince Edward Island the Government would probably carry all four seats, he said. Nova Scotia, he thought, would probably return nine Liberals. Quebec remained "solid," and the Government would have "all that we have now and perhaps more." There would be additional seats for the Government supporters in Ontario. "We will hold all that we have in Manitoba." Mr. King did not think that the Conservatives would gain in Alberta. Whatever gains there were would be divided between Liberals and U.F.A. "I have not had much of a chance to see Saskatchewan, but I think that it will be just as good as last time," the Prime Minister said.

"Under Mr. Dunning's budget we have made the largest increase in the British preference that has been made at any time," he declared.

The Progressive party, supported by Labor, had at one time introduced an amendment in the House of Commons urging a substantial increase in the British preference. "That's what we have done now," said Mr. King, "and if Progressives are consistent they should support us." Some of the Progressives, he added, were supporting the Government, but not all.

But no matter how generously Canada treated Great Britain, the Mother Country had treated the Dominion much more generously in the past.

"England has right along permitted us to go into her markets and compete on the same basis with her own producers," said the Premier.

He did not think the bargaining spirit which he said was being displayed by Mr. Bennett, was the right spirit in which to meet a country which had done so much for Canada.

"We have transferred something like two hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of purchasing power from the United States to Great Britain," he continued. The result was that newspapers and public men in the United States were complaining about the treatment accorded Canada by the republic. It was now suggested that President Hoover might make some modifications in the tariff against Canada.

Canada had held out a hand to Great Britain, in this budget, said Mr. King. He felt that there would be a real, practical response from the Mother Country. He mentioned that European countries had taken action to shut out Canadian wheat. The Argentine had made overtures to get into the British market.

"It fills me with awe, in driving through these great wheat fields, to think what may happen if Canada ever loses the British market," he said. The people of England were full of appreciation of the British preference changes. This was evidenced by the British newspapers which were loud in their praises of the budget. "Do you mean to tell me that when all the people are taking that view, something will not come of it?" Mr. King asked his listeners.

He spoke of the visit of Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas to Canada. "When we get to England," the prime minister stated, "we are going to say to Mr. Thomas and others: 'Yes, Mr. Thomas, this is what we have done. Now we have come over to see what you and the British people are going to do.'"

The great question of the British preference and its effect on trade was larger than any party or sectional appeal, said Mr. King. "If this government is defeated, the budget is defeated," he declared. He referred to the fact that Hon. Charles Dunning, minister of finance, would be one of the Canadian delegation to the imperial conference if the government was returned. Mr. Dunning had been a British immigrant boy. He had come to Canada and made his way to the top. His attendance at the conference would be appreciated by the English people; it would help to bind closer the bonds between Canada and Great Britain.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, and T. C. Davis, M.P.P., divided the speech-making with Mr. King. There were two schools of thought in trade matters, Mr. Lapointe told the great audience. "There are those who think trade is war—that you must blast your way," he continued. On the other hand, there were those who believed that trade was based on friendship and good-will—that it was an exchange out of which both parties stood to gain.

Mr. King's speech was prefaced by the playing of a waltz composed locally and named after Lake Waskesiu, on the shores of which his cottage stands in the Prince Albert National Park. Then came the presentation of another bouquet, the third which Mr. King had received in one day, and a few words of welcome by Malcolm Paisley, president of the Prince Albert Young Liberals. Mr. King thanked his constituents for their welcome, and also for nominating him once again to contest the constituency of Prince Albert.

"I believe I will be returned again this time," he said smiling down at the audience.

"By about 6,000 majority," sang out someone in the crowd and there was laughter and cheers.

"Well, I thank my friend for that announcement," remarked the Prime Minister.

"The Government did not have to go to the country until November of next year," Mr. King told the audience. "We might well have taken the position that there was no need for a new mandate," he said. The Government had a good majority in the House. It had experienced ministers quite competent to represent the Dominion at the Imperial Conference. But, he continued, after the budget had been introduced, framed to meet the vital needs of Canada, and the Conservatives began "to belittle it and cast ridicule upon it," than it became necessary to appeal to the people.

The record of the Government was reviewed by the Prime Minister. Was there any reason, he asked, for dismissing a government with a good record in order to substitute a new one. Taxation and tariffs had been reduced even though certain tariff reductions had been met by Conservative criticism that the industry concerned would be ruined; and the industry had not been ruined. "On the whole the tariff bears less heavily to-day than at any other time in the history of the Dominion since tariffs were introduced," Mr. King asserted.

There was no probability of a Progressive government being returned to power, said Mr. King, neither was there any possibility of a Labor government. There could be only a Liberal or Conservative government in Canada at present. Therefore the electors should consider the policies of these two parties and make their choice between them.

Saturday was one of the busiest days that Premier Mackenzie King has spent thus far in the election campaign.

Opening with a morning meeting in the town of Rosthern, the prime minister motored over a hundred miles, spoke at two open-air meetings and then hurried to the city of Prince Albert for the final speech in his own constituency. Everywhere Mr. King was accorded friendly receptions and excellent hearings. At St. Julien, where one of the open-air meetings took place, the audience was composed very largely of Ukrainians, and one of the speeches was in the native tongue of the majority present. Here the prime minister was informed that he had received one hundred per cent. of the vote in that district on two previous occasions, and that he would get it again on July 28. Mr. King thanked the audience and remarked that they could not do better than 100 per cent.

At his first meeting of the day in Rosthern, Premier King voiced strong criticism of certain tactics which he said Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was employing in the campaign. He said that Mr. Bennett was going around making promises to the electorate—a bridge here, some other public work there. A candidate could be disqualified in an election campaign, asserted the prime minister, if he gave prizes at picnics or did anything which savored of an effort to influence the electorate.

"I believe that Mr. Bennett's action is of a character to disqualify his whole party," Mr. King said. The people of Canada would, however, deal with the Opposition leader when the proper time came.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17289

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

CHEERS AND JEERS MARK KING RALLY

6,000 People in Armories at Regina Hear Prime Minister.

MANY INTERRUPTIONS

Chairman Asks That Hearing be Given—Answers to Unemployed.

By RAY BROWN
Canadian Press Staff Writer.

Regina, July 14.—A great crowd, hot weather and an element in the audience which shouted, booed and shot questions and interjections at the platform, combined to make Premier Mackenzie King's meeting here this evening one of the most strenuous of the campaign. Once again unemployment was the bone of contention. To its discusison the Prime Minister devoted the major part of his speech.

The province of Saskatchewan had made no request for federal assistance to meet unemployment, asserted Mr. King with great emphasis. Why had it not done so?

"The fact that no representations were made from this province convinces me that the provincial Government did not want assistance," he continued.

Cheers, and then a chorus of "boos" was the response to this.

"I'm not going to let this unemployment situation become a political issue," went on the Premier.

He charged that "there had been a great game to play politics with the unemployed of this province," and he asserted, with the utmost force, that if the Premier of Saskatchewan would make application, "I am prepared to say to him that for every dollar the province and municipalities will give, the Dominion will give a dollar."

No applications for assistance, which could be presented to Parliament, had been received, the Prime Minister insisted. He dealt with statements which were attributed to Premier Tolmie of British Columbia, and Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways, that application had been made for relief, and insisted that no direct application, which could be regarded as such, had been made.

Five-Cent Piece.

In the running fire of interruptions which occurred during the unemployment reference, came frequent allusions to the "five-cent piece" remark of the Prime Minister.

At the time that the communication was received from Dr. Tolmie, the Government was considering more beneficial treatment for ex-service men, Mr. King said.

"I ask you, did we stop at consideration in that regard?" the Prime Minister queried his audience.

"No, you gave five cents," came a voice from the rear of the armory.

This evoked laughter and disturbance.

"Let me tell the man who said that, that we gave five millions," retorted Mr. King.

This met with cheers, but there were also some boos.

"May I say to my friend how good it is for the Conservatives that I made that remark about the five cents, or they would not have had an issue. A party is in a pretty bad way when it has to adopt a five-cent issue."

Laughter and cheers greeted this response.

The Prime Minister shared the speaking with Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance. Both Mr. Dunning and Mr. Lapointe spoke briefly, however. Mr. King told of the efforts which he said were being made to solve unemployment permanently in Canada by developing trade with Great Britain and securing an assured market for Canadian wheat in the Mother Country.

A tribute to Hon. C. A. Dunning was paid by the Prime Minister. Both in his capacity as Minister of Railways and later as Minister of Finance, Mr. Dunning's services had been outstanding. Since his appointment to the portfolio of finance, Mr. Dunning had given every moment of his days and many of his nights to the work.

"The most serious problem in Canada to-day is in Western Canada," said Mr. King. It was as a result of this problem that there was unemployment in the West. Mr. King thanked the committee in charge of arrangements for giving special seating in the auditorium to the unemployed. He wished to talk to them, and he wanted them to appreciate that he understood their difficulties.

Answer to Unemployment.

Unemployment in the West, in Saskatchewan and in Regina, and how that situation could best be met, was the theme which he wished to discuss, Mr. King said. In the previous Conservative Government, an order-in-council had been passed.

"Mr. Bennett was Minister of Justice in that Government," said Mr. King.

There was a burst of applause.

"I am delighted that there are so many friends and supporters of Mr. Bennett here," began Mr. King.

The applause rose again, however, and Mr. King had to wait.

When he could be heard, he said: "It is to them in particular that I am anxious to speak. I do not need to convince my Liberal followers of the truth, but I hope to get things before those others present in a fair and impartial way."

Mr. King said he would not read the complete order, but would quote from it.

"Read it all," came a shout, and this met with some support.

"Then I will read it all," Mr. King said immediately.

He proceeded to read the order which set forth that unemployment was principally the responsibility of the municipalities, secondly that of the provinces and finally, if the provinces could not cope with the situation, of the Federal Government. This was the principle which the present Government had accepted.

But the Dominion Government had a right to expect formal word.

Up to this very hour, continued Mr. King, he had not received from the premier of any single province in Canada any representations which he could lay before Parliament.

There were cheers and boos.

"I am not going to exploit the necessity of the people to gain power, but I am going to give the people the truth," said Mr. King.

The Prime Minister repeated his statement. He had not received from any provincial premier a formal report on unemployment conditions and a request for assistance.

When Mr. King went on to refer to published statements from Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, and from Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways in the Saskatchewan Government, declaring that applications had been made to the Dominion for assistance. He quoted from a telegram which he said had been received from Dr. Tolmie saying that he understood representations were being made by Manitoba with respect to unemployment, particularly of ex-service men, and that British Columbia concurred in them. This came at a time when the Dominion Government was considering giving additional sums to ex-service men.

"Now," continued Mr. King, "I ask you did we stop at consideration in that regard?" he said.

"No, you gave five cents," came a shout, and there was some disturbance.

"Let me tell the man that said that we gave five millions," the Premier responded.

There were cheers.

There were also some jeers.

"May I say to my friend," Mr. King went on, "how good it is for the Conservatives that I made that remark about the five cents or they would not have had an issue. A party is in a pretty bad way when it has to adopt a five-cent issue."

This sally drew laughter and cheers.

No representations which could be laid before Parliament had been received by the Dominion from either British Columbia or Saskatchewan, Mr. King declared.

No Appeal from Premier.

"Why is it that no appeal has come to me from the premier of this province, saying that here is an unemployment situation," said the Prime Minister. He charged that public works had been held up and efforts made to project unemployment into politics. There was "a great game to play politics with the unemployed of this province," he declared.

"The fact that no representations have been made convinces me that the Government of this province did not want assistance," Mr. King asserted.

Again there were shouts of protest, accompanied by cheers.

"I'm not going to let this unemployment situation be made a political issue," continued Mr. King.

If the Premier of Saskatchewan tonight, any time, would make application for assistance, "I am willing to give dollar for dollar with the province and municipalities" to meet the situation, Mr. King said. He repeated the statement.

The Prime Minister dealt with the communication from the unemployed. The first question was whether the Government would put in the eight-hour day if returned to power.

The government had not power to do in the eight-hour day generally, said Mr. King. It had already adopted it among government employes and on government contracts.

The second question was if the government would bring in a system of unemployed insurance.

Again the prime minister replied that the Dominion had no jurisdiction. He favored unemployment insurance personally, but it must be initiated by the provinces.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17290

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Regina Leader-Post July 15, 1930

Notable Remarks By Premier King Picked at Random

No part of Canada can suffer without all parts suffering, and anything that affects the west affects the whole Dominion. Mr. Dunning's service to the west has redounded to the benefit of Canada as a whole.

* * *

The principle laid down is that the unemployment question is first municipal, second the province, and if they cannot cope with it it becomes a national question.

* * *

We have been prepared to come in and help any provincial authority but I can say that up to this very hour I have not received from the premier of any province a single document I can lay before parliament showing a request from any provincial authority.

* * *

I am not going to exploit the necessities of my fellow citizens to gain power.

* * *

What a godsend it was to the Tory party that I mentioned that five-cent piece, or they would not have had an issue.

* * *

Why has no appeal come from the premier of this province to myself as the premier of Canada saying there is an emergent condition in Saskatchewan which his government could not cope with?

* * *

Is your case in Saskatchewan in the hands of a deputy minister or a minister of the Crown or the prime minister of your province? When the natural resources matter was under consideration we had dozens of letters from ministers of the Saskatchewan government. On the question of unemployment we cannot lay one document before parliament.

* * *

If you trace down this unemployment question you will find from the beginning there has been started a movement calculated to bring the question into the realm of party politics.

For every dollar the province of Saskatchewan and the municipalities will give, the Dominion government will give one dollar as well towards providing employment to those at present out of employment.

* * *

If the government of this province and the municipalities of any of them will join with the Dominion government in undertaking the construction of these subways we will provide dollar for dollar.

* * *

In this way (old age pensions and soldiers' pensions) we are taking care of a quarter of a million people in this country. I ask you, does this indicate whether or not the federal government is doing anything in connection with unemployment in Canada?

* * *

We have taken the position for a long time that not one dollar shall be spent bringing in new immigrants from foreign countries, and I am told that not one foreign immigrant has been brought into Canada for years at the public expense.

* * *

We have not the power to pass compulsory insurance which means contributions on the part of the state and employers and employees. We can make a contribution to any such scheme started by a province.

* * *

I certainly am in favor of a complete cessation of immigration aided by the state. We cannot of course prevent people coming to our country but I do not assume that is what is meant by this question.

* * *

In the light of all we were giving I was not going to dole out public money on the eve of an election to Tory governments to spend in defeating the Dominion government.

* * *

In productivity and marketing lies the solution of this problem. It depends on the national policies of the country related to its crop, its finances, its transportation and its trade.

* * *

It is an appalling thought to contemplate what will happen to Canada as a whole if the day ever comes when the grain that is being harvested in such vast quantities in Western Canada does not find a market in the countries of the world

* * *

As I speak tonight I believe that but for the Dunning budget you would have found today that instead of the Argentine agreement not being signed it would have been signed and our position in the British market would have been far more difficult that it is at the present time.

* * *

We have taken the position that the one market above all others that we must seek to retain and which we wish to retain for reasons of inter-imperial relations, is the British market.

* * *

The Dunning budget permits increased trade between Canada and the Mother Country. We can got to Britain and say we have taken a step forward for the purpose of encouraging trade.

* * *

Through the whole of Britain in every section they are of opinion that the gesture made by Canada in the Dunning budget is one of the finest things done in the history of the Empire.

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D 17291

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Armories Gathering To Hear King One of Color, a Little Humor and Varied Viewpoints

A strange feeling of unrest seethed in the Regina Armories long before the King party had made its appearance on the platform on Monday night.

To begin with, it was hot. The air hung fetid, oppressive, wilting. Bald heads shone with sweat and faces were mopped constantly. Hats, newspapers were impromptu fans, and their motion gave an increased effect of restlessness all over the building.

The Regina Regimental Band brought a diversion with the "Stein Song." In the brief interlude following, there were cries and muffled murmurs:

"All right, let's go!"

"What about that nickel?"

"All right, bring on your nickel!"

The band rushed bravely in to fill the breach.

They filed onto the platform. Canada's premier, members of his cabinet, Regina's leading Liberals. There were cheers and handclapping and war whoops of delight, and there were "boos" and jeers from the unsympathetic.

Curiously like a circus, the meeting last night. Noises came from throats scarcely human. Boos were like the angry growling of the circus lion just before the evening meal. There were tense expressions on faces, an air of the animal about to spring. Before the evening was over, the tension was to increase almost to the breaking point.

Party creed mattered little when the opening bars of "O Canada" were played, with the exception of a defiant few who kept their seats, their determination to oppose written plainly in their faces. The chairman's comment later on their discourtesy brought an answering shout from a man near the front, ticketed with the unemployment insignia, chewing gum idly, surly: "Play 'The King' and we'll stand!"

Portraits of politicians. The Hon. Ernest Lapointe, foot swinging carelessly, fingers beating a quick tattoo, tongue tapping his teeth, a contemplative look on his face. Canada's premier sitting quietly, one leg crossed, a black portfolio resting across his knees; cautioning the chairman in his attempts to maintain order with a quiet remark, "All right! All right!" The Hon. W. Motherwell, dignified and reserved, listening attentively. The Hon. Charles Dunning, his shy, quick smile lighting his face.

The young politician in the making was personified on the platform last night when Stewart Thom, president of the Twentieth Century Liberal Club, with confidence and enthusiasm, poured out his speech about the young Liberals in quick rushes of words.

The way people listen. It was funny! One man with his mouth wide open, eyes fixed on the speakers. The fat man with the amiable grin, his face shining in the heat. The man chewing gum in short jerks, arms folded, expression unaltered all evening.

At one time there was a most unearthly racket underneath the platform. Chains clanked and dragged on the floor. There was a thump against the platform floor. Feet were shuffled. Two girls were heard later discussing the strange noises. "I was sure it was a ghost, for a minute." "Or somebody with a bomb."

Arms akimbo, one stocky usher kept a close watch on hecklers all over the building. Where there was a persistent dissenting voice, there also was the staunch keeper of law and order. Sometimes he scowled fiercely, and twisted his lips. Other times he was all broad grins.

Politics, it would seem, are disastrous to breeding, to good manners." There was discourtesy last night in remarks shouted. Downright rudeness. Laughter of the ignorant. Once when the eastern visitor, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, was addressing the gathering, there was a loud shout: "Talk in English." His accent, of course, was tinder to the anti-French fire burning in the breasts of some of the unconverted Liberalism.

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D 17292

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Rows and rows of unemployed were in the audience, faces tanned with their days spent wandering the streets, buoyed up for the moment with the excitement running high at the meeting. On these men, stony or fertile soil, were to fall the words of the premier concerning his solutions to the unemployment situation in Canada today. His suggestion for the construction of subways under railway crossings as an emergency measure to preserve life and provide employment brought cheers from the quarter with a few exceptions.

Heckler at base of platform: "It's all lies, don't you believe it. Come on, Bennett Boys."

Mr. King: "They don't want you to hear. But I won't be interrupted by any Tory partisans who try to prevent you hearing what I have to say, what I will do. If I have to tell you again and again I will let you know before I am finished what we will do."

Mr. King: "For every dollar the provincial government of Saskatchewan will give, and for every dollar the municipalities will give, the federal government of the Dominion of Canada will give a dollar as well toward the relief of the unemployed and to aid the unemployment situation."

Old gent at the base of platform, with change of front: "Good, good, that's fine."

Mr. King: "In connection with the Old Age Pensions . . . and the Conservatives opposed it on the floor of the house."

Heckler at base of platform: "The poor sticks, they were no good."

Mr. King: "And Mr. Bennett . . ."

Same Heckler: "Three cheers for Mr. Bennett, he's the boy."

Pipe-smoking Scot: "You poor fool, go home."

Mr. King: "This is what we actually spent indirectly in aid of the unemployed . . ."

Voice: "You wouldn't give a five-cent piece."

Mr. King: "We gave $5,000,000."

Heckler at base of platform fishes around in his pocket, mounts steps and presents Mr. King with five-cent piece.

Mr. King: "What a Godsend it was to the Tories that I mentioned the five-cent piece or they wouldn't have had an issue."

Chairman: "Even the blind know that we have 4,000 more than there were at Mr. Bennett's meeting."

"Boo boo—boo-oo-oo! Come on, you Bennett men."

Voice: "'At a-boy, Charlie."

Heckler in front who also attended in same capacity at Bennett meeting:

"You won't get in—Bennett's the boy."

Voice of a dour Scot with pipe on sidelines: "Go home, you fool."

"I won't read all this document owing . . . " said the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King.

Heckler: "Read it all, read it all. Don't leave out what we want to know."

King: "All right, all right, I'll read it all."

Old gent at platform base: "Stop, stop, what about the unemployed, we want to know about them, don't read that."

King: "My friend here asks me to stop now. I can't do two things at once. A moment ago he asked me to read it all, every word of it, now he says to stop and discuss the unemployed. That was what I intended to do in the first place, but now I will read every word of it and then go on with the unemployed."

Old gent at platform base: "No, no, the unemployed." Aside (to no one in particular). "It's all a trick, a dirty Liberal trick, he is trying to get out of it." Standing and facing the audience: "Come on you Bennett boys!"

Audience: "Sit down, sit down; SIT DOWN. Throw him out."

Voice from impatient Scot: "Say, you durn fool, go home, lie down."

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17293

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 15, 1930.

WILL NOT MAKE UNEMPLOYMENT ELECTION ISSUE

Prime Minister Object of Many Boos In Regina Speech.

IS READY TO GIVE DOLLAR FOR DOLLAR

No Direct Application Received For Aid, He Declares.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

REGINA, Sask., July 14. — A great crowd, hot weather and an element in the audience which shouted, booed and shot questions and interjections at the platform, combined to make Premier Mackenzie King's meeting here this evening one of the most strenuous of the campaign.

Once again unemployment was the bone of contention. To its discussion the Prime Minister devoted the major part of his speech.

The Province of Saskatchewan had made no request for Federal assistance to meet unemployment, asserted Mr. King.

Why had it not done so?

Cheers and Boos.

"The fact that no representations were made from this province convinces me that the Provincial Government did not want assistance," he continued.

Cheers, and then a chorus of "boos" was the response to this.

"I'm not going to let this unemployment situation become a political issue," went on the Premier.

He charged that "there had been a great game to play politics with the unemployed of this province," and he said that if the Premier of Saskatchewan would make application, "I am prepared to say to him that for every dollar the province and municipalities will give. the Dominion will give a dollar."

No applications for assistance, which could be presented to Parliament, had been received, the Prime Minister insisted. He dealt with statements which were attributed to Premier Tolmie, of British Columbia, and Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways, that application had been made for relief, and insisted that no direct application, which could be regarded as such, had been made.

Five-cent Piece.

In the running fire of interruptions which occurred during the unemployment reference, came frequent allusion to the "five-cent piece" remark of the Prime Minister.

At the time that the communication was received from Dr. Tolmie, the Government was considering more beneficial treatment for ex-service men, Mr. King said.

"I ask you, did we stop at consideration in that regard?"

"No, you gave five cents," came a voice from the rear of the armory.

This evoked laughter and disturbance.

"Let me tell the man who said that, that we gave five millions," retorted Mr. King."

This met with cheers, but there were also some boos.

"May I say to my friend how good it is for the Conservatives that I made that remark about the five cents, or they would not have had an issue. A party is in a pretty bad way when it has to adopt a five-cent issue."

The Prime Minister shared the speaking with Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice and Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance. Both Mr. Dunning and Mr. Lapointe spoke briefly.

Mr. King told of the efforts which he said were being made to solve unemployment permanently in Canada by developing trade with Great Britain and securing an assured market for Canadian wheat in the Mother Country.

Talks to Jobless.

"The most serious problem in Canada today is in western Canada," said Mr. King. It was as a result of this problem that there was unemployment in the West. Mr. King thanked the committee in charge of arrangements for giving special seating in the auditorium to the unemployed. He wished to talk to them, and he wanted them to appreciate that he understood their difficulties.

Unemployment in the West, in Saskatchewan and in Regina, and how that situation could best be met, was the theme which he wished to discuss, Mr. King said. In the previous Conservative Government, on order-in-council had been passed.

"Mr. Bennett was Minister of Justice in that Government," said Mr. King.

There was a burst of applause.

"I am delighted that there are so many friends and supporters of Mr. Bennett here," began Mr. King.

The applause rose again, however, and Mr. King had to wait.

When he could be heard, he said. "It is to them in particular that I am anxious to speak. I do not need to convince my Liberal followers of the truth, but I hope to get things before those others present in a fair and impartial way."

Mr. King said he would not read the complete order, but would quote from it.

"Read it all," came a shout and this was met with some support.

"Then I will read it all," Mr. King said.

He proceeded to read the order which set forth that unemployment was principally the responsibility of the municipalities, secondly that of the provinces, and finally, if the provinces could not cope with the situation, of the Federal Government. This was the principle which the present Government had accepted.

Formal Word.

But the Dominion Government had a right to expect formal word.

Up to this very hour, continued Mr. King, he had not received from the premier of any single province in Canada any representations which he could lay before Parliament.

"I am not going to exploit the necessity of the people to gain power, but I am going to give the people the truth," said Mr. King.

Mr. King went on to refer to published statements from Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, and from Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways in the Saskatchewan Government, declaring that applications had been made to the Dominion for assistance. He quoted from a telegram which he said had been received from Dr. Tolmie saying that he understood representations were being made by Manitoba with respect to unemployment, particularly of ex-service men, and that British Columbia concurred in them. This came at a time when the Dominion Government was considering giving additional sums to ex-service men.

"Now," continued Mr. King, "I ask you did we stop at consideration in that regard?"

"No, you gave five cents," came a shout, and there was some disturbance.

Gave Five Millions.

"Let me tell the man that said that we gave five millions," the Premier responded.

There were cheers. There were also some jeers.

"May I say to my friend," Mr. King went on, "how good it is for the Conservatives that I made that remark about the five cents or they would not have had an issue. A party is in a pretty bad way when it has to adopt a five-cent issue."

This drew laughter and cheers.

No representations which could be laid before Parliament had been received by the Dominion from either British Columbia or Saskatchewan, Mr. King declared.

"Why is it that no appeal has come to me from the Premier of this province, saying that there is an unemployment situation," said the Prime Minister. He charged that public works had been held up and efforts made to project unemployment into politics. There was "a great game to play politics with the unemployed of this province," he declared.

"The fact that no representations have been made convinces me that the Government of this province did not want assistance," Mr. King asserted.

Again there were shouts of protest, accompanied by cheers.

"I'm not going to let this unemployment situation be made a political issue," continued Mr. King.

If the Premier of Saskatchewan tonight, any time, would make application for assistance "I am willing to give dollar for dollar with the province and municipalities" to meet the situation, Mr. King said.

The Prime Minister dealt with the communication from the unemployed. The first question was whether the Government would put in the eight-hour day, if returned to power.

No Jurisdiction.

The Government had not power to bring in the eight-hour day generally, said Mr. King. It had already adopted it among Government employes and on Government contracts.

The second question was if the Government would bring in a system of unemployed insurance.

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Again the Prime Minister replied that the Dominion had no jurisdiction. He favored unemployment insurance personally, but it must be initiated by the province.

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SUBJECT

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Toronto Globe, July 15, 1930.

ANSWER OF PREMIER IS GIVEN UNEMPLOYED BEFORE VAST THRONG

Mr. King Replies at Regina to Questions Presented Him

DEFINITION OF POLICY

Prime Minister Speaks in Mr. Dunning's Constituency

(By RAY BROWN.)
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

Regina, July 14.—The final meeting of Premier Mackenzie King in the Province of Saskatchewan here tonight, was one of the largest in the entire campaign. In spite of torrid weather, thousands of people made the trip out to the Armories to hear Mr. King and his chief lieutenants in the Government of Canada. Long before the meeting was scheduled to begin the great building began to fill. The crowd was estimated at about 6,000 when the Prime Minister arrived.

The meeting was presided over by P. M. Anderson, President of the Regina Federal Liberal Association. The entrance of the speakers was greeted with a burst of cheering and a chorus of "boos" from a corner of the building.

To Answer Unemployed.

Mr. Anderson said that the unemployed of Regina had put a number of questions into writing for presentation to the Prime Minister. Mr. King had received the questions, "and he will answer every one of them in the course of his speech."

Mr. Anderson welcomed Mr. King and also Mr. Lapointe. "Mr. Lapointe is from Quebec," he said. Again there was hand-clapping, but jeers came from a section of the crowd. Hon. Charles Dunning and Hon. W. R. Motherwell also came in for mention from the Chair.

Mr. Dunning was introduced as "our own candidate, who will be our own member after July 28."

"My impression is distinctly that the Canadian people are grasping the true issues of the campaign," he said. The Canadian people were realizing that their future was bound up in matters of trade as well as in political relationship with the British Empire.

Hon. Mr. Lapointe said he was there "to pay tribute to my old friend Charlie Dunning in his own city," and he proceeded to say that Mr. Dunning was a statesman with a national point of view.

"I have come from the East to tell you that we have as full confidence in Charlie Dunning as you have in the West," Mr. Lapointe said, amid cheers.

"I do not believe it has been my privilege to meet a finer audience than this tonight," said Premier King at the outset of his speech.

A tribute to Hon. C. A. Dunning was paid by the Prime Minister. Both in his capacity as Minister of Railways and later as Minister of Finance, Mr. Dunning's services had been outstanding. Since his appointment to the portfolio of Finance Mr. Dunning had given every moment of his days and many of his nights to the work.

The Great Problem.

"The most serious problem in Canada today is in Western Canada," said Mr. King. It was as a result of this problem that there was unemployment in the West. Mr. King thanked the committee in charge of arrangements for giving special seating in the auditorium to the unemployed. He wished to talk to them, and he wanted them to realize that he understood their difficulties.

Unemployment in the West, in Saskatchewan and in Regina, and how that situation could best be met, was the theme which he wished to discuss, Mr. King said. In the previous Conservative Government an Order-in-Council had been passed.

"Mr. Bennett was Minister of Justice in that Government," said Mr. King.

There was a burst of applause.

"I am delighted that there are so many friends and supporters of Mr. Bennett here," began Mr. King.

The applause rose again, however, and Mr. King had to wait.

When he could be heard, he said: "It is to them in particular that I am anxious to speak. I do not need to convince my Liberal followers of the truth, but I hope to get things before those others present in a fair and impartial way."

Mr. King said he would not read the complete order, but would quote from it.

"Read it all," came a shout, and this met with some support.

"Then I will read it all," Mr. King said immediately.

He proceeded to read the order, which set forth that unemployment was principally the responsibility of the municipalities; secondly, that of the Provinces; and, finally, if the Provinces could not cope with the situation, of the Federal Government. This was the principle which the present Government had accepted.

But the Dominion Government had a right to expect formal word.

From No Premier.

Up to this very hour, continued Mr. King, he had not received from the Premier of any single Province in Canada any representations which he could lay before Parliament.

There were cheers and boos.

"I am not going to exploit the necessity of the people to gain power, but I am going to give the people the truth," said Mr. King.

The Prime Minister repeated his statement. He had not received from any Provincial Premier a formal report on unemployment conditions and a request for assistance.

Then Mr. King went on to refer to published statements from Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Premier of British Columbia, and from Hon. A. C. Stewart, Minister of Highways in the Saskatchewan Government, declaring that applications had been made to the Dominion for assistance.

He quoted from a telegram which he said had been received from Dr. Tolmie saying that he understood representations were being made by Manitoba with respect to unemployment, particularly of ex-service men, and that British Columbia concurred in them. This came at a time when the Dominion Government was considering giving additional sums to ex-service men.

"Now," continued Mr. King, "I ask you, Did we stop at consideration in that regard?"

"No, you gave five cents," came a shout, and there was some disturbance.

"Let me tell the man that said that, that we gave five millions," the Premier responded.

There were cheers. There were also some jeers.

Five-Cent Issue.

"May I say to my friend," Mr. King went on, "how good it is for the Conservatives that I made that remark about the five cents, or they would not have had an issue. A party is in a pretty bad way when it has to adopt a five-cent issue."

This sally drew laughter and cheers.

No representations which could be laid before Parliament had been received by the Dominion from either British Columbia or Saskatchewan, Mr. King declared.

"Why is it that no appeal has come to me from the Premier of this Province saying that here is an unemployment situation?" asked the Prime Minister. He charged that public works had been held up and efforts made to project unemployment into politics. There was "a great game to play politics with the unemployed of this Province," he declared.

"The fact that no representations have been made convinces me that the Government of this Province did not want assistance," Mr. King asserted.

Again there were shouts of protest, accompanied by cheers.

"I'm not going to let this unemployment situation be made a political issue," continued Mr. King.

If the Premier of Saskatchewan tonight, any time, would make application for assistance, "I am willing to give dollar for dollar with the Province and municipalities to meet the situation," Mr. King said. He repeated the statement.

The Prime Minister dealt with the communication from the unemployed. The first question was whether the Government would put in the eight-hour day, if returned to power.

The Government had not power to bring in the eight-hour day generally, said Mr. King. It had already adopted it among Government employees and on Government contracts. The second question was whether the Government would introduce a system of unemployed insurance.

Again the Prime Minister replied that the Dominion had no jurisdiction. He favored unemployment insurance personally, but it must be initiated by the Province.

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D 17296

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Star July 15, 1930.

HECKLERS DISTURB PREMIER AT REGINA

Mackenzie King Answers Many Questions About Unemployed

HE DENIES B.C. CLAIM

Anderson Broadcasts Reply to Prime Minister After Meeting

REGINA, Sask., July 15.—(C.P.)—After one of the most strenuous meetings of his campaign, which he started just a month ago, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, left here late last night for Winnipeg, where he will conclude a western tour which has taken him right through to the Pacific coast.

Among the 7,000 persons who attended the Liberal leader's meeting in the Regina armories, were many "hecklers," and from time to time interruptions and "boos" were frequent, especially when the Premier dealt with the problem of the unemployed. But unperturbed, Mr. King pursued his outline of the campaign issues, answered questions shouted at him from the audience, and replied to a communication submitted by the Unemployed Men's Association of the city.

For two hours, Mr. King dealt with unemployment, the budget, and problems of and representations for the Imperial Conference to be held in London, and again he reiterated the Federal Administration's policy in dealing with the unemployed. When requested, he said, the Dominion Government was prepared to assist the province's "dollar-for-dollar" in the relief of unemployed .

Federal assistance had not been asked by the Province of Saskatchewan, and he charged that "there had been a great game to play politics with the unemployed of Saskatchewan."

PREMIER REPEATS DENIAL.

In answer to statements made by Premier S. F. Tolmie, of British Columbia, and his Minister of Labor, Hon. W. A. Mackenzie, the Prime Minister declared, emphatically no applications for assistance, which could be placed before Parliament, had been received. He read a communication from the British Columbia Premier asking for co-operation in view of representation made by the Province of Manitoba. A reply had been sent to Mr. Tolmie promising consideration of the request for co-operation.

"But," added Mr. King, "up to this very hour I have not received a single request from any province asking Federal Government assistance."

Briefly, Mr. King dealt with the May Day Budget of Hon. Charles A. Dunning, Minister of Finance, and a candidate in the constituency of Regina. Great Britain rejoiced at the gesture of good will contained in the Budget, which the Prime Minister declared would increase trade with the Motherland, and provide markets for the produce of Canada.

Wider markets offered one solution or the unemployment situation facing Western Canada, and the development of trade with Great Britain would assure a market for Canadian wheat.

Preceding Mr. King was Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, who brought greetings from the "Province of Quebec to the Province of Saskatchewan;" Mr. Dunning spoke briefly.

From a local radio station, Premier J. T. M. Anderson of Saskatchewan, broadcast an address last night immediately after the Prime Minister had spoken at the Armories, declaring that the Leader of the Liberal Party had made a "vicious attack" on the Government of the province and had attempted to use the unemployment situation to further political interests.

Tonight, the Conservatives will occupy the spotlight in Regina with a rally in the armories at which Hon. H. H. Stevens of Vancouver will be the principal speaker, supporting the candidature of F. W. Turnbull, K.C. It will be Mr. Stevens' first address in the southern section of the province.

TRIBUTE TO DUNNING.

Mr. Lapointe quoted from a speech which he said had been delivered by C. H. Cahan, ex-member for St. Lawrence-St. George, Montreal. Mr. Cahan was quoted as saying that the five ministers from the prairie provinces "held the solid bloc from Quebec in strict control".

"I have protested against such language in Quebec and I wish to do so here," Mr. Lapointe asserted. There was no such thing as one element in the Cabinet controlling another.

"I do not believe it has been my privilege to meet a finer audience than this," said Premier King at the outset of his speech. He was sorry not to be able to address other meetings in Sasaktchewan, but the radio had carried his message throughout the province.

A tribute to Hon. C. A. Dunning was paid by the Prime Minister. Both in his capacity as Minister of Railways and later as Minister of Finance, Mr. Dunning's services had been outstanding. Since his appointment to the portfolio of Finance, Mr. Dunning had given every moment of his days and many of his nights to the work.

MOST SERIOUS PROBLEM

"The most serious problem in Canada today is in Western Canada," said Mr. King. It was as a result of this problem that there was unemployment in the west. Mr. King thanked the committee in charge of arrangements for giving special seating in the auditorium to the unemployed. He wished to talk to them, and he wanted them to appreciate that he understood their difficulties.

Unemployment in the west, in Saskatchewan and in Regina, and how that situation could best be met, was the theme which he wished to discuss, Mr. King said. In the previous Conservative Government, an order-in-council had been passed.

"Mr. Bennett was Minister of Justice in that Government," said Mr. King.

There was a burst of applause.

"I am delighted that there are so many friends and supporters of Mr. Bennett here," began Mr. King.

The applause rose again, however, and Mr. King had to wait.

When he could be heard, he said: "It is to them in particular that I am anxious to speak. I do not need to convince my Liberal followers of the truth, but I hope to get things before those others present in a fair and impartial way."

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But the Dominion Government had a right to expect formal word.

Up to this very hour, continued Mr. King, he had not received from the premier of any single province in Canada any representations which he could lay before Parliament.

There were cheers and boos.

"I am not going to exploit the necessity of the people to gain power, but I am going to give the people the truth," said Mr. King.

The Prime Minister repeated his statement. He had not received from any provincial Premier a formal report on unemployment conditions and a request for assistance.

NO APPEALS RECEIVED

No representations which could be laid before Parliament had been received by the Dominion from either British Columbia or Saskatchewan, Mr. King declared.

"Why is it that no appeal has come to me from the Premier of this province, saying that there is an unemployment situation?" said the Prime Minister. He charged that public works had been held up and efforts made to project unemployment into politics. There was "a great game to play politics with the unemployed of this province," he declared.

"The fact that no representations have been made convinces me that the Government of this province did not want assistance," Mr. King asserted.

Again there were shouts of protest, accompanied by cheers.

"I'm not going to let this unemployment situation be made a political issue," continued Mr. King.

If the Premier of Saskatchewan that night, any time, would make application for assistance "I am willing to give dollar for dollar with the province and municipalities to meet the situation," Mr. King said. He repeated the statement.

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The Ottawa Citizen July 15, 1930. D 17297

No Application For Assistance From Provinces

Premier King Again Asserts No Requests Made That Could Be Put Before Parliament.

(Canadian Press.)

REGINA, July 14.—A great crowd, hot weather and an element in the audience which shouted, booed and shot questions and interjections at the platform, combined to make Premier Mackenzie King's meeting here this evening one of the most strenuous of the campaign. Once again unemployment was the bone of contention. To its discussion the Prime Minister devoted the major part of his speech.

The province of Saskatchewan had made no request for federal assistance to meet unemployment, asserted Mr. King with great emphasis. Why had it not done so?

"The fact that no representations were made from this province convinces me that the provincial government did not want assistance," he continued.

Cheers, and then a chorus of "boos" was the response to this.

"I'm not going to let this unemployment situation become a political issue," went on the Premier.

To Play Politics.

He charged that "there had been a great game to play politics with the unemployed of this province," and he asserted with the utmost force that if the premier of Saskatchewan would make application, "I am prepared to say to him that for every dollar the province and municipalities will give, the Dominion will give a dollar."

No applications for assistance, which could be presented to Parliament had been received, the Prime Minister insisted. He dealt with statements which were attributed to Premier Tolmie, of British Columbia, and Hon. A. C. Stewart, minister of highways, that application had been made for relief, and insisted that no direct application, which could be regarded as such, had been made.

In the running fire of interruptions which occurred during the unemployment reference, came frequent allusion to the "five-cent piece" remark of the Prime Minister.

At the time that the communication was received from Dr. Tolmie, the government was considering more beneficial treatment for ex-service men, Mr. King said.

"I ask you, did we stop at consideration in that regard?" the Prime Minister queried his audience.

"No, you gave five cents," came a voice from the rear of the armory.

This evoked laughter and disturbance.

"Let me tell the man who said that, that we gave five millions," retorted Mr. King.

This met with cheers, but there were also some boos.

"May I say to my friend how good it is for the Conservatives that I made that remark about the five cents, or they would not have had an issue. A party is in a pretty bad way when it has to adopt a five-cent issue."

Laughter and cheers greeted this response.

The Prime Minister shared the speaking with Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, and Hon. Charles A. Dunning, minister of finance. Both Mr. Dunning and Mr. Lapointe spoke briefly, however. Mr. King told of the efforts which he said were being made to solve unemployment permanently in Canada by developing trade with Great Britain and securing an assured market for Canadian wheat in the Mother Country.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 17298

SUBJECT

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The Leader - Post July 16/30

Damaging to Regina

The deliberate efforts of a considerable number of persons to make a fizzle of Monday night's great meeting at the Armories so far as the address of Premier King was concerned were discreditable. Not only did these interruptions that attended a large portion of Mr. King's speech represent a gross insult to the first citizen of the Dominion but they made it difficult for a considerable number who went to the meeting to hear the issues of the campaign discussed, particularly those toward the rear of the hall, by the Prime Minister. No few persons were heard to express dissatisfaction and disgust at the interruptions and some left the meeting because of this inability to hear the main speaker of the evening.

The interruptions that greeted Mr. King's speech were a reproach to those responsible for them and some may feel that they represent a reproach to this city and constituency as a whole. Most of them lacked even ordinary intelligence. There were "boos" and catcalls and all the tactics of insult and rowdyism. The interrupters were an intolerant, unreasonable and unreasoning crowd. There is a place at political meetings for questions from the audience, but there is not a place for persons who go to such meetings with the deliberate intention of breaking them up and by methods more reminiscent of the jungle than of a civilized community. It would not be surprising if the result of the disturbances at Monday night's meeting is a reaction to the Government on the part of many who may hitherto have contemplated voting against it.

Tactics such as those in question are of such a nature as to damage the fair name of Regina. This city should seek to develop a reputation for itself in things political that means a fair hearing for every speaker in the present campaign and in every political campaign of the future. Premier King will not be speaking here again in the present election, but Hon. Mr. Bennett, the Conservative leader, who spoke here a few weeks ago, may be speaking here again before polling day. If so, it is to be hoped that he will be given the same respectful hearing that citizens of all political faiths gave him when he spoke here last.

Seneca, many centuries ago, wrote that "virtue withers away if it has no opposition." There is a value in healthy opposition throughout the whole of life from the cradle onward. In the field of politics the principle of opposition is well recognized, but there is no warrant and no excuse for that type of opposition that flings courtesy and chivalry to the winds and that is so pigheaded as to seek to deny a political opponent from being heard.

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The Border Cities Star July 18/30

Injuring Canada

Mr. King, speaking in Regina, reiterates his statement that no formal application for unemployment relief has come to Ottawa from the provincial authorities. The prime minister also expresses his indignation that political opponents, federal and provincial, should be trying to make the unemployed a political football.

Persons who are not blinded by party prejudice or the desire for office must agree with Mr. King in this matter. It is nothing short of disgraceful that any group of politicians should be trying to make party capital out of the misfortunes of their country. It is perfectly true that there is unemployment in Canada, just as there is unemployment in the United States, in Great Britain, and in practically every nation under the sun. As a matter of fact, the degree of unemployment in our country is probably lower than anywhere else on earth. Nor is the government of the day, whether it be Liberal or Conservative, responsible for this condition. Canada is a victim of a world-wide situation.

Most certainly the "blue ruin" cries now being raised to heaven from political platforms all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific will not change the situation one iota. Their only result can be to delay the return of good times. Does a man stand on the public platform and bewail the weaknesses of his own household in order to improve conditions in that household? Are the interests of Canada being advanced by the attempts of interested politicians to use unemployment for their own selfish ends?

Mr. King is just as much concerned over the unemployed situation as is anyone else, more so than most persons, because he has to fight an election campaign in the face of it. Yet to hear some politicians talk, one who did not know the facts might even imagine that the premier had deliberately brought about unemployment.

Mr. Bennett and his colleagues are doing this country a great deal of harm by their present tactics. Perhaps they do not appreciate this fact, but it is, nevertheless, the case.

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Diamond Jubilee - Manitoba

July 15, 1930.

We have met together to-day to celebrate an outstanding event in the history of our country. Sixty-five years ago, representatives from the older provinces of British North America assembled at Quebec and there, under the guidance of Providence, laid the foundations of this great Dominion. It needed a splendid vision and a high courage to create a united country out of the scattered colonies of those early days. There were few facilities for transportation and communication between Central Canada and the Maritime Provinces. Great stretches of forest lay between the settlements on the upper reaches of the Saint John River and the more populous communities in the valley of the St. Lawrence. These barriers of time and space presented formidable obstacles to the growth of a united nation. But our forefathers were not disobedient to their vision. Material difficulties, however formidable, disappeared before their indomitable courage. In due course, the four original provinces of Confederation became the nucleus of a still greater political association, extending from sea to sea.

Manitoba - the first child of the new Dominion.

It is not without significance that Manitoba was the first born of the progeny of the new Dominion. Here, in

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this land of rolling plains and prairies, the faith of our fathers led to the creation of the fifth province of Canada, and marked the beginning of a westward expansion which, in the fullness of time, has produced an unbroken series of nine provinces, extending westward from the Atlantic Ocean. Manitoba, which in its geographical situation may be regarded as the pivot province of our country, is also representative, to an exceptional degree, of all the varied elements which have gone into the building of the Canadian nation. Here, on the banks of the Red River, the sons and daughters of Britain, working side by side with those of New France and Northern Europe, wrote the opening chapters of an epic of growth and progress which has become one of the most colourful episodes in the history of our country. In this province there was realized for the first time the tremendous resources of the prairies. From this province, in later years, went forth those hardy pioneers whose eyes were ever on the distant mountain ranges, and who did not rest until an advancing line of settlement reached the mountain barrier of the Rockies.

Manitoba suffered from constitutional incapacity - Natural Resources withheld.

But while Manitoba has been truly representative of the varied elements of Canadian life, there is one respect in

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which it has differed from the original members of Confederation. These older provinces had always been in full possession of their natural resources; they had entered into Confederation as autonomous communities. Manitoba, however, from the time of its birth, suffered from a political incapacity which was later extended to the new provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan, when they were created out of the North-Western Territories. Invested to the fullest extent with legislative autonomy, it was lacking in the control of its natural resources. This incapacity has now been removed by the concurrent action of the Manitoba Legislature, the Dominion Parliament and the Parliament of Westminster. To-day, the Province of Manitoba, on the sixtieth anniversary of its admission to Confederation, comes into full possession and control of its natural resources. And what is true of Manitoba to-day, will be true of Alberta and Saskatchewan in the course of the next few weeks. We, who are participators in this great event, are witnesses to the reconstruction of Confederation upon that same firm basis of co-equal status which, in recent years, has been recognized as the enduring foundation of the British Commonwealth of Nations. And in the one case, as in the other, I believe the removal of these inequalities has made possible a degree of co-operation and good-will which could not have been obtained in any other way.

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Significance of Hudson Bay Railway - Western Canada receives an outlook.

We live in a time of rapid change and development. Transportation and communication have played a conspicuous part in the building of this great Dominion. British Columbia and Nova Scotia are united by bonds of steel along which flows an endless stream of commerce, both for domestic and foreigh trade. Our eyes which once were fixed upon our western frontiers, are now looking forth from Atlantic and Pacific to the great markets of the world. I may perhaps be pardoned if, at this point, I remind you that with the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, Western Canada will receive for the first time a maritime outlook and an ocean highway along which the products of this great wheat producing area of Western Canada will be carried to the four corners of the earth. I sometimes wonder if the significance of this event has been fully appreciated by the people of our own country. It is not too much to say that, with the opening of the Hudson Bay Railway and the concurrent development of the great St. Lawrence waterways, every province of Canada will be afforded a ready access to the sea. What this may mean to the future of our country is not for me to prophesy. This much I may say without fear of misconstruction or contradiction in the years to come, with the improvements of

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aerial communications and railway transportation, we may look forward with confidence to a development of trade and settlement which will place us in the very forefront of the nations of the world.

<u>One further task remains - Extension of the Northern boundaries.</u>

I suggested a moment ago that with the return of the natural resources to the western provinces, we have entered upon a new phase of national development. One task alone remains in order that the vision of the Fathers of Confederation may have its full consummation. Beyond the northern frontiers of these western provinces lies a territory rich in its potential resources, but which is yet unorganized under provincial constitutions. I believe the time is not far distant when this final stage in the development of our Dominion may be brought to a conclusion. To this task we must address ourselves in the near future, in order that, from coast to coast, there shall be no Canadian territory which does not fall within a provincial jurisdiction. When that is done, the north land will add its store of wealth to the provinces of our Dominion, and will make its distinctive contribution to the growth of this young country which now stands fifth among the trading nations of the world.

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Every trade treaty negotiated by the present Government may be likened to the building of a new highway of commerce.

But the British preference means even more than this. It is nothing less than the Royal Road of Empire Trade, -- a veritable King's Highway of commerce, uniting the far-flung communities and possessions of the British Empire in a great co-operative effort to develop to the fullest extent a heritage of natural resources unequalled by any country in the world's history.

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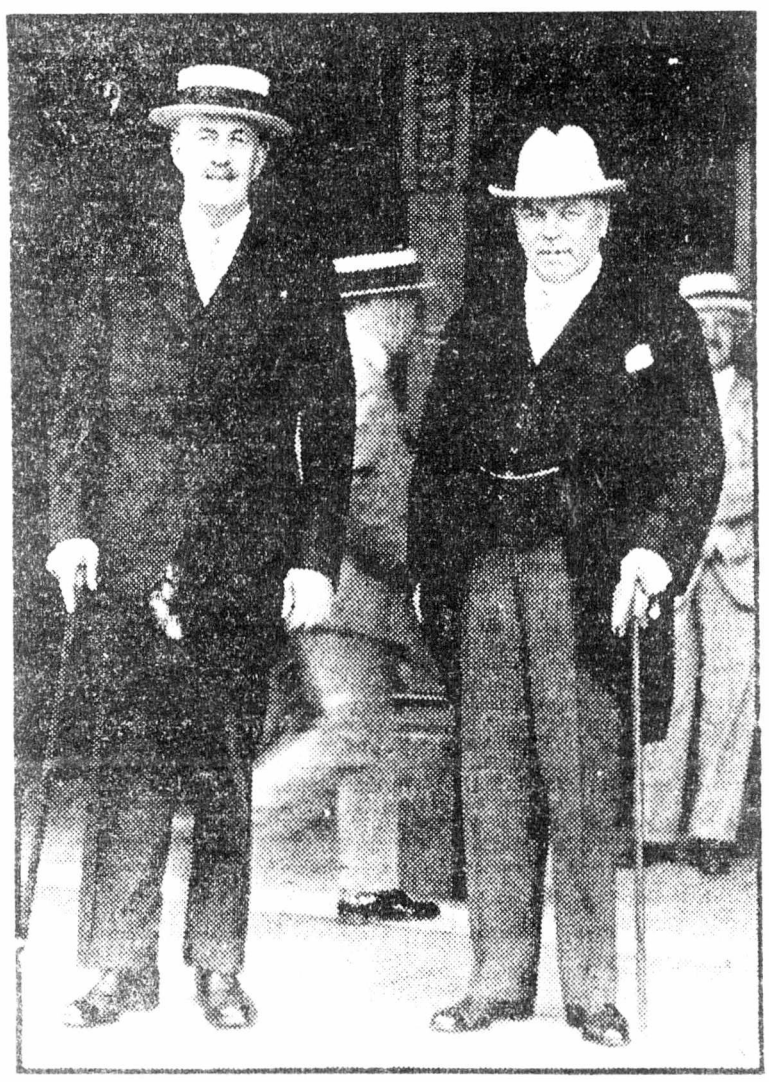
The Manitoba Free Press July 16, 1930.

PREMIER KING ARRIVES



The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, prime minister of Canada, was [illegible] on arrival in Winnipeg Tuesday morning at the Canadian National station. He is seen on the right of the picture with Hon. T. A. Crerar, min[illegible]

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The Manitoba Free Press July 16, 1930.

MAKES APPEAL



RT. HON. W. L. MACKENZIE KING

Premier of Canada, who addressed a mass meeting at the Amphitheatre rink last night.

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The Manitoba Free Press July 16, 1930.

ENTHUSIASTIC AUDIENCE GREETS PREMIER KING AT WINNIPEG MEETING

Prime Minister Reviews Stewardship of His Administration in Appeal to Electors

Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, Receives Cordial Welcome From Gathering

Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways, Deals With Financial Record of Government

"We are prepared to give dollar for dollar with the provincial governments and the municipalities of Canada for the relief of unemployment."

Wild cheering from an audience of 5,000 persons which almost filled the Amphitheatre rink, last night, greeted this declaration of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King made during the course of the farewell address of his western tour which the prime minister reserved for the electors of Winnipeg.

The great crowd that gathered to hear the prime minister and the other principal speaker of the evening, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of justice, in spite of the hot night and distractions in other forms provided by the Diamond Jubilee holiday events, was a striking manifestation of the deep interest taken by the people of the city at large in the issues of the campaign.

Looking bronzed and well after his western campaign which took him as far as the Pacific coast, the premier was in splendid speaking form.

Mr. Lapointe, too, who has seldom been heard by a Winnipeg audience, likewise met with a great reception, displaying a fine choice of words pronounced with a noticeable French accent which visibly tended to make his address all the more pleasing to his hearers, and driving home his points in a powerful resonant voice.

Several interruptions occurred while the prime minister was speaking in the form of questions shot at the platform while he was dealing with the unemployment question in particular, but nothing in the way of a disorderly disturbance ensued.

The prime minister indicated a perfect willingness to answer his interrogators frankly and to their entire satisfaction, declaring that the questions helped, rather than hindered him in making himself perfectly clear.

Mr. King emphatically defended the attitude of his government in connection with the unemployment situation. He traced beneficial legislation which his administration had enacted for the express purpose of substantially reducing adverse conditions in this respect.

This legislation included: Old age pensions; relief for war veterans; improved working conditions for federal employees; keeping on of workers employed by the Canadian National railways, who on account of the prevailing period of slackness, would otherwise have been laid off; construction of certain public works, at considerably more than possible cost in order to provide employment.

The federal government, Mr. King declared, recognized that it had a very real and very great responsibility with respect to the problem. The government had been trying, not only this year but in the years past, to meet the situation, and he believed its contributions in this regard had ben a very considerable and substantial one.

Precedent Already Written

With reference to unemployment, the prime minister stated that the precedent was already written into the practice of government by a previous and a Conservative administration, that no funds could be expended for relief unless an appeal were launched by a province to the effect that a crisis existed in that province. Not one province, he asserted, had made any such appeal, and were it made it would be answered immediately. If so advised by a province, his government was prepared to give dollar for dollar with that province or its municipalities in providing relief. The sum so contributed would be expended in the construction and improvement of level crossings, many of which are a menace. No more effective way of alleviating unemployment could be effected, in his opinion, as it would serve the double purpose of providing work and at the same time add to public facilities.

The prime minister made his position regarding immigration clear when in reply to a question asked by a member of the audience he stated he was absolutely in favor of restricting foreign immigration. He said the government so far as foreign immigration was concerned, had not contributed a single dollar for years past. Foreign immigrants who had come in had been brought in by the railways. Last April the government had instructed the railway companies to stop recruiting immigrants from foreign countries. The government had been taking a very different attitude on this matter for the past two years. The government had been battered right and left by the Conservatives before for not bringing out immigrants. If that attitude of the Conservatives had been allowed to prevail unemployment in western Canada would have been much worse today.

He had not yet seen the time when the Conservative party had not advocated wide-open immigration until the eve of an election, when it took the opposite stand. The premier predicted that after July 28 the Conservatives would again be urging increased immigration.

As a result of the natural resources transfer, it was now the definite policy of the government on the matter of immigration to leave it to the provinces themselves to decide how best to meet their own develop requirements.

The prime minister was applauded vociferously as he expounded the British preference policy of the government, which, he emphasized, had been framed with the double object of improving Canada's trade and that of the mother country and the other nations of the empire.

Prior to the addresses of Mr. King and Mr. Lapointe, Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of railways and canals, spoke briefly, declaring that the country would endorse the Dunning budget and vindicate the appeal of the government for support on election day.

Mr. Lapointe, in the course of his address, indulged in many sallies at the expense of the Conservative leader, whose proposal "to blast his way into John Bull" he ridiculed, saying that had never been done and never would be done. His description of Mr. Bennett as "a July Santa Claus" going through the provinces making numerous promises provoked uproarious laughter, as did a further statement that while Mr. Bennett had not yet promised the moon this would be promised before the end of the campaign, and there would be just as much chance of Mr. Bennett reaching it as of his getting into power at the present time.

The proceedings were broadcast over CKY and CKGX.

Crerar First Speaker

J. C. Davis, president of the Manitoba Liberal association, who presided, introduced Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister

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of railways, and Liberal-Progressive candidate in Brandon, as the first speaker.

Mr. Crerar said the campaign had progressed for several weeks, and had taken pretty definite shape. You have had opportunities to contrast the record of the Liberal administration with the appeal of the opposition for support," said the minister of railways, "and you have had opportunities to compare the policies of the government for the future with those of the Conservative party. I have sufficient confidence in the intelligence and good judgment of the people of this city and province that when they go to mark their ballots on the 28th of this month there will be a complete and thorough vindication of the government in its appeal for support."

This emphatic statement evoked a loud outburst of applause.

The minister of railways and canals briefly dealt with the financial record of the government, and summarizing its accomplishments in other respects, declared it had completed the Hudson Bay railway, restored the Crows Nest Pass freight rates and reduced the duties on the implements of production, while the Dunning budget was an effort to find markets for Canada's products.

"You have a guarantee of the same King government in the future," Mr. Crerar asserted. "We have celebrated in this province today the 60th anniversary of the creation of the province, the 60th year of membership in the family of Confederation. We have also celebrated another notable event, the transfer of the natural resources of the province to the people who can best administer them. That is another credit coming to the Mackenzie King government, and I wish publicly to associate Mr. King and Mr. Ernest Lapointe with the excellent results that have come to Manitoba in the fight for the natural resources. To them belong in large measure, indeed, credit for this achievement."

Candidates Introduced

The chairman introduced the following who were on the platform to the big audience, which gave each a boisterous reception: J. T. Thorson, Liberal candidate in South Centre Winnipeg; L. P. Bancroft, Liberal-Progressive candidate in Selkirk; Dr. J. P. Howden, Liberal candidate in St. Boniface, and J. S. McDiarmid, Liberal standard-bearer in South Winnipeg.

"The presence of Mr. Lapointe, from the province of Quebec, is a symbol of the unity of the Liberal party throughout Canada," said Chairman Davis in introducing the minister of justice, whose greeting could not have been more enthusiastic.

Mr. Lapointe said it had been a great privilege to him to be in Manitoba that day. He was very pleased indeed that this meeting should be on the same date as the anniversary of the birthday of the province.

"It was a great celebration of a wonderful achievement of Canadian determination," he declared. "It has been a victory of endurance, courage, brain and brawn over the forces of nature. Today the speakers referred to those who had been the pioneers, the ancestors. They mentioned such names as Henry Hudson, the bold English navigator who found a passage by water to this western territory. They spoke of Radisson and other intrepid coureurs de bois, and of La Verandrye, whose statue is erected on the western side of the legislative building and who threw wide open the gates of the west. Last, but not least, they spoke of Lord Selkirk, who founded the Red River colony, which really was the cradle of the province.

Faced Great Obstacles

"May I offer this consideration today. Those men and the men who came with them had to meet with obstacles and difficulties much greater than those which face us at the present time. They faced those difficulties with courage and determination, and they were victorious because they were inspired by strong faith. Faith in Canada was their inspiration, and with faith in Canada they were victorious. And can we not say today to those who may have some difficulties, that those difficulties are only temporary, and that with faith in the future of our great country we also will be victorious?"

Going on to present another consideration which occurred to his mind, Mr. Lapointe said: "Those men before 1870 appealed to Canada for two things. They wanted markets and communication with the rest of the country, and they wanted political freedom. May I say that even at the present time these two things are engaging the attention of the people of Canada—market communication with the world, and not alone the rest of Canada, and political freedom. They are the two great issues, as I will try to show you.

"Markets and communication are the basis of the Dunning budget, which is the main issue of this election. The Dunning budget is based on Liberal policy. It is based on reciprocity and British preference. That is the basis of the aggressive Dunning budget."

The minister of justice went on to show there are present in Canada two schools of thought.

"There are two schools of thought and tow mentalities that are fighting each other," he aserted. "That is the case not only in Canada, but in other countries of the world as well. They are those who believe that trade necessarily is war, that trade is an aggressive competition of tariffs, that trade is a battle of selfishness, that trade must try to blast its way to other countries. And the other school of thought consists of those who believe that trade is an exchange, that trade is based on friendly intercourse on negotiation and friendliness with other nations.

"That is the school of thought that is responsible for the Dunning budget," Mr. Lapointe asserted, amid enthusiastic applause, "and that is the school of though tthat, I believe, will be victorious on the 28th of July."

The minister, proceeding, stated the first was the mentality of those who believed in selfishness and narrowness.

"It is the mentality of many people in other countries, and it is the mentality of some in this country," said Mr. Lapointe. They believe that the only thing for us is the home market. What a delusion in a country like Canada that has only a population of ten millions scattered over a huge territory as large as Europe and larger than the United States, with a wealth of natural resources which have only been touched! How could a country like Canada enrich itself by erecting a wall around at the boundaries?

Prefers British Doctrine

"If other countries want to adopt that line of policy, selfishness and narrowness, why should Canada slavishly imitate them? As far as I am concerned, I prefer to see the British doctrine of trade rather than the American doctrine."

After pausing while the great audience cheered vociferously, Mr. Lapointe said: "If a session of parliament is called after these elections are over, as the leader of the Conservative party pledges he will call such a session for the purpose of raising and increasing the tariffs, I say that no worse blow could be dealt to this Canada of ours."

Trade, said the minister, meant development and employment. Since the Great War the trade of Canada had developed 60 per cent. more than at any other time. The trade of the Dominion had expanded throughout the world, and it was estimated that this increase of 60 per cent. meant employment in Canada, and all nations needed foreign trade.

"It is the life blood of Canada, and the Dominion could not survive without that trade," declared the minister.

Canada Gives Lead

Continuing, Mr. Lapointe exclaimed: "Let the British nations come together. If the other nations want to erect walls let them do it. Canada has given the lead, and the brotherly appeal has been answered in no uncertain way."

The minister of justice quoted J. L. Garvin, noted British writer, as stating that he believed the justice of Canada's appeal would undoubtedly be answered.

"We could not get any such response to a policy of dictating to Britain or any other country what their policy should be," the minister said, and he followed up with a declaration that aroused loud and prolonged applause. It was:

"Talk about blasting one's way into John Bull! That had never been done."

Proceeding, Mr. Lapointe said: "The British preference is the hope of Canada. Trade with the British world! Stop to think. What is the British world? There are many millions of people of all races, held together by British justice. It means millions of dollars of aggregate trade. Is there not a huge field for the expansion of trade and commerce? And if other nations do not want to trade with us, surely there is another way that our trade will go."

Delegates to Conference

Applause again broke out when the

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minister asserted: "I say that it is the bounden duty of the eelctors of Canada to send to the Imperial Economic Conference this fall, not those who have ridiculed the Dunning budget, not those who have fought all the way against British preference, but those who went to trade in a freer way with Britain and the British nations."

Mr. Lapointe said the other issue was the result of a challenge issued by the leader of the opposition at the last session of parliament. Discussing the report of the Imperial Conference which had been held last, Mr. Bennett said the present government had no mandate to go to the conference to be held this fall. This was a challenge, and the issue was before the Dominion at the present time. The Imperial Conference of 1926 promulgated the doctrine of equality as the basis on which the relationship of the British nations should be maintained. It was not to be the old colonial relationship.

"All were unanimous in proclaiming that this was the doctrine that must be adopted in regard to the Empire. Unity in liberty—unity enshrined and crystalized in the British throne, which remains the corner stone of the whole structure that has been built.

Accepted Doctrine

"That is the principle in all the dealings at this conference of the nations of the empire—in the domestic relations and in the domestic legislation, as well as in their relations with the other parts of the world. That was the doctrine accepted by all the statesmen of the Empire. That was the doctrine accepted by Canada, and Canada had a position of leadership at that conference. That was the doctrine promulgated in all parts of this country, and no newspaper carried on a better campaign for the solution of this question than the Manitoba Free Press, of which Mr. Dafoe is the editor-in-chief.

"Surely the Mother Country is willing to concede those principles. Balfour and Chamberlain had approved of them, and Ramsay MacDonald had endorsed them.

"Those opposed are some Conservative Canadians, Mr. Bennett and so on. They are the only ones who seem to fail to realize that the voice of free nations has more power than the voice of subordinate colonies, as the British possessions were some time ago. I am sure you will see to it that the men you send to the conference will not destroy the work that was done in 1926. You will send a leader who is a Democratic leader. He will have to deal with Ramsay MacDonald, who is a Democrat. He will have to deal with Cosgrave, who is not a Tory, and he will have to deal with the representatives of other parts of the Empire who are Democrats. I don't think there will be a Tory there, and it would be a pity if Canada were to send one."

The laughter that this sally at Mr. Bennett provoked was renewed when Mr. Lapointe declared: "They are making many promises. The Conservative leader is disguised as a July Santa Claus. I think that is not statesmanship but salesmanship. He has not promised the moon, but this will come before Mr. Bennett ends the campaign. I think it is as much within his reach as the government of Canada at the present time."

In a closing appeal, the minister of justice exclaimed: "Let us all get together. Let us work in friendly accord and harmony in this country. We have a wonderful country. We must make it the home of great people."

Premier Given Ovation

The great audience rose unanimously to its feet with a great burst of applause as Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King stepped to the front of the platform after his presentation to the meeting by J. C. Davis, the chairman.

"May I join with Hon. Mr. Lapointe and say how fortunate we are in being in Manitoba today on the occasion of her celebrations of her diamond jubilee and of the handing to her of her natural resources. For some time past I have looked forward with pleasure to this day with a pleasurable anticipation of attending, and the anticipation has been more than fulfilled.

"From this time forward, Manitoba's future will be greater, and her growth more rapid.

"My one regret," said Mr. King, "is that I cannot visit as many places as I should like to, owing to the shortness of the campaign, and I am sorry that I have been able to visit only Brandon and Winnipeg in Manitoba. I hope that my radio listeners will pardon me for this reason."

He was glad also, he said, that with two exceptions, all the Liberal candidates standing for election had already represented the people in the house of commons, and he asked the audience for their support for them. "I have had most loyal and helpful help from the members of my party, and what I have been able to do for Canada, in great measure has been done due to the able men from Manitoba."

The prime minister spoke highly of Mr. Crerar, minister of railways and canals, whom he thanked for coming into the cabinet. He expressed his appreciation also of Mr. Thorson, Mr. McDiarmid and Dr. Howden who, he said, had been among the ablest members of the house of commons.

Coming to the unemployment situation in the Dominion, Mr. King said he wished to state his position with utter frankness, so that his audience could determine whether his administration had been indifferent or not. His government believed its responsibilities towards unemployment reliefs were very great.

First Interest of State

The first interest of the state, he continued, should be in those who are near the end of their lives. This situation had been met by the Old Age Pensions act. The Fathers of Confederation had placed all questions of social matters under the jurisdiction of the provinces, and the Dominion had not the power to enact social legislation. In this connection, he remarked that revision of the constitution would have to be considered, and the Dominion would have to take up some of these responsibilities, but before that came it must see that it is implementing to the full its responsibilities.

"In regard to old age pensions," said the premier, "we felt that if we contributed dollar for dollar with the provinces that would be as far as we could go. We then brought in an act which was rejected by the senate, where there was a Conservative majority. On the second occasion, however, when the political complexion of the senate had changed, the act was passed, and we have since paid out five hundred million dollars.

"This is not exactly an unemployment measure," Mr. King said, "but it is of great assistance in relieving unemployment."

Aid to Veterans

Another measure enacted to anticipate unemployment had been the legislation for aid to returned soldiers, and the dependents of dead soldiers, and he reminded his audience that 40 per cent. of all federal government expenses had arisen from the war. Direct pensions, he declared, are now being paid to 57,000 persons, and indirect pensions to dependents of soldiers to another 140,000. The total sum spent in this direction to date amounted to over $233,000,000.

"This also," he asserted, "shows our co-operation in helping to meet a situation in time of depression and unemployment."

Other assistance given by the government, the premier proceeded, had lain in the direction of help to men whose disabilities were difficult to trace to the war, and also to those who in the first place had had their pensions commuted. They later had found that things had not turned out as they had hoped, and 12,000 men had since been reinstated in the pensions scheme. Through this, $6,500,000 additional expenditure had been incurred.

Besides this, under the War Veterans' Allowance act, old age pensions can become payable at the age of 60, but any man whose condition is serious could receive a pension whenever this condition showed itself. Already $2,000,000 a year is being spent in this direction, and it was expected this would be increased to $18,000,000 annually.

Written Off Debts

Besides this, the government had written off $30,000,000, representing aid to soldiers placed on the land under the Soldiers' Settlement board, and this year another $15,000,000 would be written off. At the present time, 250,000 people of Canada are receiving old age pensions or war veteran relief payments from the federal treasury.

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Remarking that while the federal government had not the power to enact legislation affecting the relations between employers and employed, Mr. King said his government believed that it should set an example to other employers and had inaugurated an eight-hour day for all federal employees, and to all employees on government contract work. This had necessitated the placing of over $1,000,000 in the supplementary estimates to meet extra help needs in one or two departments.

His government had tried also to undertake public works wherever possible in order to regularize employment. As a concrete example, he mentioned the building of a car ferry in Canada to ply between Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island at a cost of $2,000,000, whereas it could have been built for $1,000,000 in England. His government considered it should provide work for its own people.

Coming to the question of finding employment on the railways, Mr. King said his government had given full support to suggestions from Sir Henry Thornton for the retention of men not strictly needed. In this way, 2,128 men had been retained on maintenance and repair work, and 2,000 on branch lines construction. In all, employment had been found for about 5,000 men.

Had Received No Request

Declaring that he had not received a request from a single provincial government for aid in an emergent situation that it could not meet by itself, Mr. King said that his government was prepared to put up dollar for dollar with any provincial government or municipality in the institution of works to cope with unemployment relief, but if no requests were made the government could not be expected to assist.

The number of level crossing accidents nowadays was attracting the attention of all interested in road travel, and his colleagues and himself had come to the conclusion, Mr. King added, that in order to help to meet the unemployment situation they would add one dollar to every dollar put up by municipalities as an unemployment relief measure.

"My government stands ready tonight to extend this aid," he asserted, "and no man need be unemployed tomorrow if this offer is accepted."

Mr. King was next proceeding to discuss the matter of immigration into Canada when he was interrupted by a member of the audience who claimed that owing to the competition of foreigners he had found difficulty in securing employment.

Gave No Assistance

In replying to the attitude of his government on this matter, Mr. King stated that his government had not contributed a single dollar in aid of immigration, but all newcomers to Canada had been recruited by the railway companies, or else had come in of their own free will. On the contrary, he said, some months ago his cabinet had instructed the railways to discontinue the recruiting of new settlers.

"May I add another thing," Mr. King asked. "The attitude to my government is very difefrent now to what it formerly was when we were scored by the Conservatives for not bringing in enough immigrants.

"General McRae, a prominent man in that party, had some time ago brought in a motion that $300,000,000 be spent in the next ten years to establish 300,000 people in Canada. The Liberal party had opposed this.

"Where," Mr. King demanded, "would the unemployment situation be today if that bill had gone through?

"Our defined policy in immigration is to leave to the provinces themselves to decide what immigrants should be brought in."

Proceeding to a statement of the various contributions made by the federal government to the provinces, Mr. King specified the following amounts paid to Manitoba, in cash between April 1, 1922 and March 31, 1930, the period of the Liberal administration:

Subsidies	11,947,078.88
Highway construction	1,250,524.26
Agricultural instruction	145,778.76
Technical education	201,857.57
Employment offices	131,345.49
Unemployment relief (dept. of labor)	97,487.66
Eradcation of diseases	66,859.13
Old age pensions	824,647.85
	14,665,579.60
War pensions	24,216,485.08
Unemployment relief to pensions	467,423.84
Total	$39,349,488.52

Must Consider Carefully

"That is why," he continued "we have to consider very carefully what contributions are made to the provinces.

"On the whole, today, the relations between the Dominion and the provinces are better than they have ever been, and with the return of the natural resources to the prairie provinces, a cause of a lot of old conflicts is removed. We have got rid of a lot of irritating matters."

When his government came into power, Mr. King continued, it found itself facing a condition of great financial depression. The country was getting deeper and deeper into debt, and was headed for bankruptcy.

"Our first step to relieve the situation was to balance our budget. This was done in two years, and from that time we have steadily reduced both debt and taxation, and have had a surplus every year.

"Only in fteen years since confedera-

"Only in fifteen years since confederation has Canada had surpluses in her federal budgets, and seven of those surpluses have been in the eight and a half years since we came into office."

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Journal, July 16, 1930.

PLACES BLAME OF IMMIGRATION UPON RAILWAYS

Premier King Makes Last Prairie Address During Campaign.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

WINNIPEG, July 15.—The Dominion Government has not for years contributed a single dollar toward bringing foreign immigrants into Canada, Premier Mackenzie King told a large audience here tonight.

He made this statement in an answer to a question asked from the floor of the auditorium. When Mr. King was dealing with unemployment a man in the audience asked to be permitted a question.

The Prime Minister stopped and asked for silence so that the question might be heard.

Foreign Labor.

The man explained that he was a workman who had found himself unable to compete with foreign immigrant labor.

"What are you going to do about immigration?" he asked.

Mr. King said that some foreign immigrants had come in under railway agreements. "But," he added, "last April we informed the railway companies that they must stop recruiting for the bringing in of foreign immigrants, and they know that to be the policy of the Government."

The meeting here tonight was the final one which Premier King will hold in the Prairie provinces. With him on the platform were Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways, both of whom spoke briefly.

Many questions were asked during the meeting, especially when Mr. King was dealing with trade, and the majority of them he answered. Only in one case, when a questioner had had two queries answered and tried to put a third did the audience and Mr. King protest. The audience shouted "Put him out!" The Prime Minister remarked that perhaps the questions were calculated to disturb the meeting and he would be glad to answer them later.

The interrupter protested that he was not trying to create a disturbance.

"Fair play!" he shouted.

Dollar For Dollar.

The Prime Minister declared that the Government was willing to give "dollar for dollar" to provinces and municipalities which would start a program of constructing subways under level crossings, to meet the unemployment situation. He repeated his statement that the Federal Government was willing to assist any province which reported unemployment too great for it to meet.

"But," he asserted, "we have not received a communication from any provincial Government stating that it is unable to cope with the situation, and asking for Federal assistance."

Representations made by Premier Bracken of Manitoba, in which he sent on a request of war veterans last January, had not been regarded as a request for assistance in a great emergency, said Mr. King. The needs of the war veterans had been met.

There was one rather amusing exchange. The man who had asked several questions was responsible for it. Mr. King had mentioned that he represented a western constituency.

"Never again!" exclaimed the man.

Mr. King stopped.

"Now, my friend, who says these are not political interruptions, declares I will not be elected again," he said. "I would like to tell him that I will be elected by several thousand."

Realizing Issues.

"The people of Canada are realizing how all-important are the issues of the campaign," Mr. King declared. He asserted that the prosperity of Canada depended, in large measure, on the prosperity of the West. The budget was the great issue, he thought, but there were other issues. One of these was unemployment.

He was glad to come and speak to the people of Winnipeg on unemployment because his position had been misrepresented so often that he would not be surprised if there was even a feeling of hostility to him on this account.

He was glad and willing to set forth his position clearly and let the people decide.

The Government, he said, had brought in and passed the Old Age Pensions Act.

One of the difficulties about dealing with certain problems arising in Canada was that the Fathers of Confederation had allotted certain functions to the Dominion and others to the provinces. Old age pensions, for instance, came within the purview of the provinces, but the Government could assist and so the Old Age Pensions Act had been passed even though there had been opposition from the Conservatives.

Aid In Prevention.

Since the act had gone through, the Dominion had contributed more than $5,000,000. He was not claiming that this was a contribution to meet unemployment but it would assist in preventing unemployment.

Again, the Dominion Government had contributed great sums to those who had served in the war and their dependents, in the form of war pensions. The amount paid to pensioners in Manitoba from 1922 to 1930 was over $24,000,000.

The Prime Minister went on to say that the total pensions paid up to date by the Government in all Canada amounted to $233,000,000. Special provision had been made at the last session of Parliament for care of the burned-out veterans."

Soldier settlers had been assisted, said Mr. King. The eight-hour day had been instituted on all Government work. This meant that more men were employed.

The Canadian National Railways had retained 5,000 men on their payrolls after the last depression, even though it meant a reduction in revenues, Mr. King declared.

A man in the audience rose and said he worked in the freight sheds and that the men employed there were not getting as much work now as formerly they got overtime.

Mr. King replied that he was giving figures furnished him by the Canadian National Railways.

The Government, Mr. King said, was willing to grant assistance in emergencies, but no provincial government had applied. He did not wish to be misunderstood. Some time ago, Premier Bracken had advised the Dominion Government by telegram that his Government and the municipality were giving unemployment relief and that he was sending on a request of the War Veterans for help. That came last January at a time when the Government had the War Veterans' Allowance Act under consideration and this act assisting the veterans had been passed.

Larger Markets.

And, said Mr. King, the Federal Government did not for a moment consider that this was a statement that an emergency existed and that Federal assistance to meet such conditions was required.

The Premier stressed the necessity for finding larger markets for Canadian products. It meant the very life of Canada. He told of the benefits which would be derived from the British preference.

"The one great market which is left to us today for the basic commodity of Canada is the British market," he said. He regarded the tariff policy of Hon. R. B. Bennett as "economic madness." Canada would benefit by an attitude of good-will and kindliness toward the Old Country.

When had a member of a family, who stretched out a helping hand to another, ever regretted it, he asked. Canada was pursuing the wise and right course in widening the British preference. Canada could best be represented at the Imperial conference by members of the present Government.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 17315

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Daily Star, July 16, 1930.

PREMIER KING READY TO GIVE HIS AID ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Answers Misrepresentations of His Stand, in Closing Manitoba Campaign

IS OPTIMISTIC

Winnipeg, July 15.—Premier King closed his western campaign to-night by speaking to an enthusiastic audience from the same platform in the auditorium where, three years ago, R. B. Bennett was chosen Conservative leader. In spite of the fact that to-day was a public holiday in Winnipeg—the 60th anniversary of Manitoba's entry into Confederation—and the great majority of citizens were out of the city seeking relief from the heat which reached 90 degrees in the shade, the audience numbered more than 4,000.

Reassuring reports reached the premier during the day from his Manitoba lieutenants to the effect that the election results in this province would be the same or better than in 1926. When Mr. King entered the auditorium, accompanied by Hon. Ernest Lapointe minister of justice, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, minister of railways, he was given a tremendous ovation.

"The people of Canada are realizing how all-important are the issues of the campaign," he declared, stating that he was glad to speak on unemployment. He had been misrepresented so often on this matter that he would not be surprised if there was a feeling of hostility to him on this account.

Contributes $5,000,000

One of the difficulties about dealing with certain problems was that the Fathers of Confederation had allotted certain functions to the provinces and others to the Dominion. Old age pensions were under the purview of the province, yet the Dominion had assisted the provinces, in spite of opposition from the Conservatives, he asserted. Since the act had gone into force the government had contributed more than $5,000,000. This would assist in preventing unemployment, he said.

The Dominion government had made large contributions to those who served in the war and since 1922 had paid more than $24,000,000 to pensioners residing in Manitoba. The government was willing to grant assistance in emergencies, but no provincial government had applied, he pointed out. To hand out doles would afford but temporary relief, he asserted. The policy of the government was to foster trade and create more employment. Lack of grain export was one of the causes for the present situation and empire trade would remedy this by providing markets. Not a single dollar had been contributed by the government to bring out foreign immigrants, Mr. King declared.

Hon. Ernest Lapointe was tendered enthusiastic applause when he stated that markets and communications were the basis of the Dunning budget and that reciprocity and British justice are the policies of the Liberal party. "Mr. Bennett recently pictured trade as a war a competition of tariffs, as a battle of selfishness," he said.

Friendly Intercourse

"The Liberal school of thought believes that trade is based on friendly intercourse, on friendly negotiations, and that school of thought will be victorious on July 28. The Smoots, Hawleys and Bennetts believe in selfishness in trade; they believe the home market is all they need. A market of 10,000,000 population scattered over a territory larger than Europe is not sufficient for Canada. How could Canada enrich herself by erecting a wall around her boundaries and refusing to trade with the rest of the world? If other countries want to adopt that selfish policy and refuse to trade with others, I do not think Canada should. As far as I am concerned I prefer to adopt the British system and trade with everybody. (Cheers). No worse blow could be dealt to Canada than for Mr. Bennett to put into effect his policies. Trade means employment. Canada, of all nations, needs external trade. It is the life-blood of this country and we cannot survive without having that trade. Let the British nation come together. Canada has given the lead, and her brotherly appeal already has been answered in no uncertain way.

"Canada's gesture," continued Mr. Lapointe, "has beer acclaimed in England as one of those strokes of policy which illuminate the realities of Empire. Canada's gesture will be answered, but we cannot get an answer by attempting to dictate the trade policy Britain should adopt. Talk of blasting John Bull is ludicrous; it never has been done. (Cheers). British preference is the hope of Canada. The British empire embraces 14,000,000 square miles of the earth's surface and 451,000,000 people, all being guided by the star of British justice and British liberty. It means $11,000,000,000 of aggregate trade. Is there not there a huge field for the expansion of our commerce? Surely there is the way where our trade should go. Let us therefore send to the imperial economic conference, not those who have ridiculed the Dunning budget from the outset, but those who want to trade in a friendly way with the British nations." (Cheers).

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17316

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Daily Star, July 16, 1930

PREMIER KING BIDS ADIEU TO MANITOBA

Begins Ontario Invasion With Speech at Kenora Tonight

MORE TRADE IS PLEA

Prime Minister Suggests Commerce as Solution of Work Problem

WINNIPEG, July 16.—(C.P.)—This morning Premier W. L. Mackenzie King said farewell to the prairie provinces and turned his face once more to the east. The Prime Minister and members of his party left for Kenora, where Mr. King will be the speaker at a meeting tonight in the constituency of Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor. With the single exception of a meeting in Montreal, it is expected that all the remaining speeches of the Prime Minister during what is left of the campaign will be made in Ontario.

Last night Mr. King made his second and final speech in the Province of Manitoba when he addressed a large meeting in the Ampitheatre Rink. It was a hot night and since Manitoba, and particularly Winnipeg, had been celebrating the 60th birthday of the province with a holiday, a good many people were out of town. In spite of that fact the Liberal meeting drew a good crowd, which listened with attention, and at times enthusiasm, to speeches by the Prime Minister, by Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, and by Hon. T. A. Crerar, Minister of Railways and representative of Manitoba in the Federal Government.

FOREIGN TRADE URGED.

The importance of developing Canada's foreign trade was emphasized once again by Mr. King. In it lay the solution of the unemployment problem. A sure market for Canadian wheat in the Mother Country—that was what the Government wanted to secure. That was the great object behind the widening of the British preference. Canada had done this, not in a spirit of bargaining, but in a spirit of good will, sure that she should meet a response from the Mother Country. If the Government was returned, certain of its members would go to the Imperial Economic Conference and the Imperial Conference armed with the Canadian people's budget. They would say, asserted Mr. King, "We have not come to bargain, but we have come to point to what has been done in Canada yonder and to ask what we may take back to them." Trade was exchange.

UNEMPLOYMENT TOUCHED ON

Unemployment occupied a considerable part of the time during which Mr. King spoke. He went carefully into the accomplishments of the Government on behalf of the aged and of the returned soldiers. While not claiming that the large amounts expended for these purposes had been given for unemployment relief, he asserted that their effect had been, in many cases, to prevent unemployment. He presented figures which showed that the Federal Government had granted to Manitoba in the years from 1922 to 1930 amounts totalling $14,665,579. In addition to that, he said, there had been paid in Manitoba for war pensions the sum of $24,216,485, and by way of grant for unemployed war pensioners $467,423.

Once more Mr. King announced that the Government is willing to give "dollar for dollar" with the provinces and municipalities to meet the unemployment situation.

This was contingent on a province declaring that the situation was such that it could not cope with it. Thus far, repeated Mr. King, he had not received from any province such representations. The Prime Minister said that the Dominion Government was ready to contribute immediately if provincial and municipal authorities would enter upon a program of constructing subways under level crossings, were necessary.

DENIES AID TO ALIENS.

The Dominion Government has not for years contributed a single dollar toward bringing foreign immigrants into Canada, Mr. King said. He made this statement in an answer to a question asked from the floor of the auditorium. When Mr. King was dealing with unemployment a man in the audience asked to be permitted a question.

Mr. King asked for silence so that the question might be heard.

The man explained that he was a workman who had found himself unable to compete with foreign immigrant labor.

"What are you going to do about immigration?" he asked.

Mr. King said that some foreign immigrants had come in under railway agreements. "But," he added, "last April we informed the railway companies that they must stop recruiting for the bringing in of foreign immigrants, and they know that to be the policy of the Government."

Many questions were asked, especially when Mr. King was dealing with trade, and the majority he answered. Only in one case, when a questioner had had two queries answered and tried to put a third did the audience, and Mr. King, protest. The audience shouted "put him out!" The Prime Minister remarked that perhaps the questions were calculated to disturb the meeting and he would be glad to answer them later.

The interrupter protested that he was not trying to create a disturbance.

"Fair play!" he shouted. (He kept his seat, however.)

PREMIER APPLAUDED.

It was an enthusiastic meeting, and the Prime Minister met with applause when he declared that the Government was willing to give "dollar for dollar" to provinces and municipalities which would start a program of constructing subways under level crossings, to meet the unemployment situation. Rerpesentations made by Premier Bracken of Manitoba, in which he sent on a request of war veterans last January had not been regarded as a request for assistance in a great emergency, said Mr. King. The needs of the war veterans had been met.

There was one rather amusing exchange. The man who had asked several questions was responsible for it. Mr. King had mentioned that he represented a western constituency.

"Never again!" exclaimed the man.

Mr. King stopped.

"Now, my friend, who says these are not political interruptions, declares I will not be elected again," he said. "I would like to tell him that I will be elected by several thousand."

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CANADA

Manitoba Free Press July 16/30

D 17317

The Big Liberal Guns Are Booming

More than three thousand citizens, all of them suffering from the heat, turned out at the Amphitheatre rink last night to hear Mr. Mackenzie King, Mr. Eugene Lapointe and Mr. T. A. Crerar. These gentlemen are, in order, the Prime Minister, the Minister of Justice and the Minister of Railways. All spoke well. All were cool. All wore red carnations.

But the audience heard more than these three men. They heard also a good deal from a lean Irishman in the fifth row. This gentleman did not speak very well, though he spoke often. He was not cool, nor did he wear a red carnation. He was last seen waving frantically and shouting "No, no!" as Mr. King suggested he was making a disturbance. The audience loudly approved Mr. King.

Mr. King handles his hecklers well. There were not many of them last night. The meeting was most orderly. But Mr. King likes questions:

"What about Japan?" asked the Irish friend of free speech.

"Now," said Mr. King, simply beaming with pleasure, "I am very glad indeed that my friend has asked about Japan." Whereupon he read large numbers of figures which indicated that so far as trade with Canada is concerned the Japanese are on the short end of a very long stick.

It was just the same when a hoarse-voiced citizen under the rafters boomed out something about foreign immigration.

"This," declared the Prime Minister with the broadest of grins, "just gives me a chance to tell you about foreign immigration." Which he proceeded to do by saying that not for years had the Government spent money on encouraging foreign immigration, that they had stopped the railways from bringing in any more, and that if the Conservatives had had their way the Government would now be spending $350,000,000 on huge western settlement schemes. "And where would your unemployment be then?"

He dealt with unemployment at length, and wound up by saying that the Federal government was ready to spend dollar for dollar with the provinces if the latter notified them of the emergence of a crisis. There was loud cheering The cheering, in fact, was a feature of the meeting. Mr. Bennett's opening meeting here was larger, but Mr. King's was distinctly more enthusiastic. It was, in fact, what real politicians like to call a "rally."

Mr. King was in good form. He dealt at length with the record of achievement of his Government, and drew horrid examples from the experiences of Australia which is now slapping taxes on with the same vigor that Mr. King's government has been wiping them out.

Then he turned to trade, with which is linked up that vital problem of the marketing of our wheat, and he explained the provisions of the budget which is so framed as to divert trade into those channels where it will do Canada the most good both going and coming. The crowd cheered loudly.

They had been put in excellent humor by Mr. Lapointe's curtain-raiser. Not often does a Manitoba audience hear the voice of Quebec. The people in the rink last night heard Mr. Lapointe in good form. He is vivacious, vigorous and full of fire; and his personality is one that took the crowd's fancy fast. His closing sally at Mr. Bennett as the July Santa Claus with his load of promises was one that brought down the house. The audience cheered as he sat down, and they cheered so long and so loudly that he had to get up again and take another round of applause. It was a good 20 minutes for the Minister of Justice.

In addition, we had a few minutes from Mr. Crerar just back from the East where he has been stumping over the country, high wide and handsome. There was fire in his speaking too as he urged the audience not only to vote but to get out and work. There was not only fire. There was confidence. The crowd liked it all.

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D 17318

But the lean Irishman who had missed his fun on the Glorious Twelfth, and was bound to have it last night, did not like it. He did not like any of it. The wonder is that he went to the meeting at all. But it is wonderful what people like to do on hot evenings. It even goes the length of going to meetings they do not like.

—G.V.F.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17319

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Citizen, July 17, 1930.

Prime Minister Turns His Guns On Mr. Ferguson

Declares Ontario Premier in Campaign Because Conservatives Want Monopoly Of Control of Politics.

(Canadian Press.)

KENORA, Ont., July 16.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King turned his guns on Premier G. Howard Ferguson, of Ontario, here tonight. It was the first address in Ontario since Mr. King returned from the Pacific coast and Prairie Provinces, and it was a fighting speech.

Why, he asked, had Premier Ferguson, in Ontario; Premier Anderson in Saskatchewan, and Premier Rhodes, in Nova Scotia, thrown their weight into the election battle on the side of the Dominion Conservative party?

"It is because the Tory party has always stood for monopoly, and it wants monopoly of control in politics as well as in everything else," Mr. King declared emphatically. "And," he added, "Mr. Ferguson is the greatest monopolist of them all."

"One of the worst things that could happen to Canada would be to have all your governments of one complexion—and that the Tory complexion," the Prime Minister went on.

"It is monopoly that the Tories are after," he declared forcibly. "They have been after it all their lives. But they are after it with greater thirst than ever before at the present election."

The Prime Minister referred to the fact that the Dominion government had put in the eight-hour day on all federal work.

"Ask Premier Ferguson what he has been doing in the provincial field for labor," he continued. The people of Ontario had sent Mr. Ferguson to Toronto to enact laws in the provincial field.

He referred to a statement by a previous speaker that numerous men were being given employment on the road by the provincial government just prior to the election.

"Take all the work they will give you," advised Mr. King. "But remember the ballot was made secret in order that you can register your views."

A burst of cheering followed this.

He spoke of road-building programs in the province of Saskatchewan., as well a in Ontario.

"That's an effort to buy up constituencies," he declared. "And yet Mr. Ferguson said I wouldn't give him a five-cent piece. I wonder what Mr. Ferguson would have done if I had given him millions."

"Would he have used them for the good of the people of Canada?" asked Mr. King, "or would he have used them to advance the interests of the Tory party?"

Again there was applause.

Gives Second Reason.

There were two reasons why Mr. Ferguson was in the fight, continued Mr. King. The first one he had given—desire for political control.

The second was that the Conservative party realized that the government had a great issue.

"They know that the people of Canada are at heart British," asserted the Prime Minister with great emphasis. "They know that the people of Canada want to develop trade with Great Britain. They know that a policy designed to this is bound to appeal to the hearts and the minds of the people.

"And knowing this," Mr. King insisted, "they realize that they must cover up the main issue at any cost.

Mr. Ferguson said he had entered the campaign because of a five-cent remark, Mr. King went on.

"Of all the humbugs in public life I think he is the greatest," declared the Prime Minister. "I say this in view of the excuses which he has offered for entering this campaign."

Support Mr. Heenan.

He was delighted, said the Prime Minister at the outset, to pay a visit to the home town of his friend and his colleague Hon. Peter Heenan. He felt that his visit was somewhat superfluous in so far as the election was concerned. He was satisfied that Mr. Heenan would be returned. But he had observed that the Conservatives were making a special effort to defeat Mr. Heenan. Mr. Heenan's caliber going to return him by only a small majority? If so, asked Mr. King, what inducement was there for men who were honestly interested in improving social conditions?

He dealt with the course of the old age pensions bill through Parliament, it had met with opposition from the Conservatives when introduced in Parliament, he said. It had been killed by the Conservative majority in the Senate. But the government had persisted until the bill passed and became law.

Heenan had to be absent during the campaign because his services were required in other parts of Canada. But this, said Mr. King, left the contituency more open and he was very glad to come and say a word about the minister of labor.

As far as the constituency of Kenora was concerned, went on Mr. King, it seemed to come down to the question as to whether or not the electors wished to be represented by a cabinet minister. There was no question, he continued, about Mr. Heenan's remaining in the cabinet. He could think of eight or nine constituencies in Canada which would welcome Mr. Heenan as their representative, so, it was for the people of the constituency to decide whether they will be represented by a cabinet minister or by a gentleman occupying a seat on the opposite side.

Mrs. and Miss Heenan.

In addition to paying a tribute to the work of Mr. Heenan, the Prime Minister also voiced his thanks and the thanks of the Liberal party to Mrs. Heenan and Miss Margaret Heenan for the services which they had performed. He commented particularly on the work which Miss Heenan had done in connection with the organization of the Twentieth Century Club.

Turning to a discussion of Labor questions, Mr. King asked his audience to remember that it was a Liberal government which had organized the Department of Labor. It was a Liberal government which passed the first railway conciliation act. It was, he asserted, a Liberal government which had introduced and put through an Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, a piece of legislation which had resulted in the peaceable settlement of so many difficulties arising between employer and employed.

Canada had less industrial strife than any other country in the world, Mr. King declared, and this was due in very large part to Mr. Heenan.

"It would be a calamity, a crime, if a man who has rendered the services which Mr. Heenan has, is not given the largest majority, which it is possible for him to have," declared Mr. King with emphasis.

This statement brought a burst of cheers.

Continuing, the Prime Minister asserted that it was a Liberal government which had put through the Combines Investigation Act. It was Hon Peter Heenan, himself who had brought into Parliament the Old Age Pension Act. Was a constituency which had a representative of Mr.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17320

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Herald July 17, 1930

Premier King Turns Guns On Ferguson In Fighting Speech

Charges Tory Party After Complete Monopoly of Control—Ontario Premier Greatest Example—Worst Thing That Could Happen Canada, King Declares.

Kenora, Ont., July 17.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King turned his guns on Premier G. Howard Ferguson, of Toronto, here last night. It was the first address in Ontario since Mr. King returned from the Pacific coast and Prairie Provinces, and it was a fighting speech.

Why, he asked, had Premier Ferguson, in Ontario, Premier Anderson in Stskatchewan, and Premier Rhodes in Nova Scotia thrown their weight into the election battle on the side of the Dominion Conservative party?

"It is because the Tory party has always stood for monopoly, and it wants monopoly of control in politics as well as in everything else," Mr. King declared emphatically. "And," he added, "Mr. Ferguson is the greatest monopolist of them all."

"One of the worst things that could happen to Canada would be to have all your governments of one complexion—and that the Tory complexion," the Prime Minister went on.

"It is monopoly that the Tories are after," he declared forcibly. "They have been after it all their lives. But they are after it with greater thirst than ever before at the present election."

The Prime Minister referred to the fact that the Dominion Government had put in the eight-hour day on all federal work.

"Ask Premier Ferguson what he has been doing in the provincial field for labor," he continued. The people of Ontario had sent Mr. Ferguson to Toronto to enact laws in the provincial field.

He referred to a statement by a previous speaker that numerous men were being given employment on the road by the provincial Governmert just prior to the election.

"Take all the work they will give you," advised Mr. King, 'but remember the ballot was made secret in order that you can register your views."

A burst of cheering followed this.

He spoke of road-building programmes in the province of Saskatchewan, as well as in Ontario.

Vote Buying

"That's an effort to buy up constituencies," he declared. "And yet Mr. Ferguson said I wouldn't give him a five-cent piece. I wonder what Mr. Ferguson would have done if I had given him millions."

"Would he have used them for the good of the people of Canada?" asked Mr. King, "or would he have used them to advance the interests of the Tory party."

Again there was applause.

There were two reasons why Mr Ferguson was in the fight, continued Mr. King, the first one he had given —desire for political control.

The second was that the Conservative party realized that the Government had a great issue.

"They know that the people of Canada are at heart British," asserted the Prime Minister with great emphasis. "They know that the people of Canada want to develop trade with Great Britain. They know that policy designed to do this is bound to appeal to the hearts and the minds of the people.

'And knowing this," Mr. King insisted, "they realize that they must cover up the main issue at any cost."

Mr. Ferguson said he had entered the campaign because of a five cent remark, Mr. King went on.

"Of all the humbugs in public life I think he is the greatest," declared the Prime Minister. "I say this in view of the excuses which he has offered for entering this campaign."

The Prime Minister told the meeting what had been done by the Government for returned soldiers. This recital drew applause from the meeting.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17321

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Hamilton Spectator July 17, 1930

SAYS FERGUSON SEEKING VOTES WITH ROADWORK

King Turns Gun On Some Provincial Premiers

Prime Minister Declares Tories After Monopoly

Makes Strong Appeal For Minister of Labor

Kenora, Ont., July 16.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King turned his guns on Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario here to-night. It was the first address in Ontario since Mr. King returned from the Pacific coast and prairie provinces, and it was a fighting speech.

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Tories After Monopoly

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The prime minister told the meeting what had been done by the government for returned soldiers. This recital drew applause from the meeting.

Addresses Large Audience

Premier King addressed an audience here which jammed the theater and overflowed onto the sidewalk. Loud-speakers carried the prime minister's voice to those who were unable to gain entrance. The audience was drawn not only from the town of Kenora, but from the neighboring district. At the outset a telegram was read from Hon. Peter Heenan, minister of labor and ex-member for the constituency, regretting that he was unable to be present. Mr. Heenan was addressing a meeting in Port Arthur.

He was delighted, said the prime minister, to pay a visit to the home town of his friend and his colleague, Hon. Peter Heenan. He felt that his visit was somewhat superfluous in so far as the election was concerned. He was satisfied that Mr. Heenan would be returned. But he had observed that the Conservatives were making a special effort to defeat Mr. Heenan. Mr. Heenan had to be absent during the campaign, because his services were required in other parts of Canada. But this, said Mr. King, left the constituency more open and he was very glad to come and say a word about the minister of labor.

Question For Kenora

As far as the constituency of Kenora was concerned, went on Mr. King, it seemed to come down to the question as to whether or not the electors wished to be represented by a cabinet minister. There was no question, he continued, about Mr. Heenan's remaining in the cabinet. He could think of eight or nine constituencies in Canada which would welcome Mr. Heenan as their representative, so it was for the people of the constituncy to decide whether they will be represented by a cabinet minister or by a gentleman occupying a seat on the opposition side.

In addition to paying a tribute to the work of Mr. Heenan, the prime minister also voiced his thanks and the thanks of the Liberal party to Mrs. Heenan and Miss Margaret Heenan for the services which they had performed. He commented particularly on the work which Miss Heenan had done in connection with the organization of the Twentieth Century club.

Turning to discussion of labor questions, Mr. King asked his audience to remember that it was a Liberal government which had organized the department of labor. It was a Liberal government which passed the first railway conciliation act. It was, he asserted, a Liberal government which had introduced and put through an industrial disputes investigation act, a piece of legislation which had resulted in the peaceable settlement of so many difficulties arising between employer and employee.

Canada had less industrial strife than any other country in the world, Mr. King declared, and this was due in very large measure to Mr. Heenan.

"It would be a calamity, a crime, if a man who has rendered the services which Mr. Heenan has, is not given the largest majority which it is possible for him to have," declared Mr. King with emphasis.

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17322

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Star July 17, 1930

EMPIRE MARKETS WILL END CANADA SLUMP

King Sees Wider Inter-British Trade As Unemployment Solution

Kenora, July 16.—The significance of the empire trade budget to the Canadian people was again the main point of Premier King's speech to-night, in the home town of his minister of Labor, Hon. Peter Heenan.

The prime minister stated that a fiscal policy that will win for Canada wider markets in Great Britain and the dominions across the seas, was the only permanent and satisfactory solution of the unemployment problem. The Liberal budgets, he said, had resulted in a series of financial surpluses which had brought the Canadian dollar back to par, when, under Conservative government, it had been at a heavy discount. The sound financial and fiscal policy of the last nine years had established confidence in Canada, and with the government's management of public affairs, the country had been placed in the forefront of the world's nations.

"Once we got our budget balanced," continued Mr. King, "we steadily reduced taxation, and every year in the last seven years, there has been a surplus instead of a deficit as formerly. Taxation last year was $118,000,000 less than it would have been, had the taxes in force ten years ago been continued. The record of the government is one of steady and consistent removal of taxes which bore heavily on the backs of the people."

The prime minister stated that the home market will not nearly absorb the country's total production, and world markets are needed. This need the government has been trying to fill, he went on, but to enable Canada to compete in foreign markets, prices have to be right, so to lower the cost of production, one of the first policies of the present administration has been to lower the tariff on the implements of production. Besides this, duties have been reduced on tea, coffee, fruits, clothing and other commodities not produced in Canada. "It has been one of the policies of the Liberal party to reduce or remove duties on the necessities of life," he added.

Would Buy in Empire

"Did you bring $900,000,000 worth of goods from the United States last year?" a member of the audience asked.

"We have tried to so revise the tariff with respect to goods brought from the United States that instead of buying those things from the United States, which has not been treating us fairly in matters of trade, hereafter we will buy them from British countries which are willing to trade with us," the speaker replied.

"Did you bring goods from Japan?"

"We bought $12,000,000 worth from Japan last year and sold Japan $42,000,000 worth," Mr. King answered. (Applause). "We bought from New Zealand $12,000,000 worth and sold them $17,000,000 worth. We imported $3,000,000 worth from Australia and exported $19,000,000 worth to Australia. We imported less than $1,000,000 from South Africa and sold to South Africa over $12,000,000 worth of goods. Our total exports when the present government assumed office were $740,000,000, and last year they had increased to $1,363,000,000 worth, or an increase of nearly 100 per cent. When we came into office Canada's annual sales to the United States totalled $292,000,000; last year they totalled $515,000,000. (Cheers).

"To-day Canada stands fifth among the nations of the world in the matter of our total trade. Canada exports per capita more manufactured goods than any other country, with the exception of Britain."

Steamship subsidies, lower freight rates, expansion of trade commissioner service, trade publicity and the opening of legations in the United States, France and Japan were all used as examples of the Liberal policy which, Mr. King stated, has doubled Canada's foreign trade.

The small wheat crop of last year lessened employment to a very considerable extent, he said, and retailers, wholesalers and manufacturers felt the depression. Then the cessation of a large number of orders following the stock market crash, due to the absence of purchasing power, affected trade in both Eastern and Western Canada. Wheat, he continued, formed the basis of Canada's wealth, and if there was a large harvest this year the nation must be able to export its marketable surplus.

Flag, Trade, Go Together

"One thing that seemed most vital to us," stated the premier, "was that the British market should not be lost to Canada, partly for the economic reason, but also for the reason that the British empire should be held together as one. Are we going to seek to develop strength in the empire? Then we must seek to develop intra-empire trade. We believe that the flag and trade will go together. We have sought to see wherein we can further trade between the Dominion and the British isles.

"Of 1,000 items in the customs tariff, 500 from Britain have been put on the free list, or have been materially lowered. It is estimated by the United States authorities at Ottawa that as a result of our recent tariff revision we have taken $200,000,000 worth of purchasing power and swung it over to British countries without hurting Canadian industries or Canadian consumers."

In respect to Premier Ferguson of Ontario, Premier Anderson of Saskatchewan, and Premier Rhodes of Nova Scotia, who have all thrown their weight on the side of the Conservative party, the prime minister said: "It is because the Tory party has always stood for monopoly, and it wants monopoly of control in politics as in everything else. And Mr. Ferguson is the greatest monopolist of them all."

"Take all the work they will give you," advised Mr. King, in referring to a statement by a previous speaker that many men were being given employment on the road by the provincial government just prior to the election. "But," he went on, "remember that the ballot was made secret in order that you can register your views." (Applause.)

Road building programs in Saskatchewan as well as in Ontario he called "an effort to buy up constituencies."

"And yet," he continued, "Mr. Ferguson said I wouldn't give him a five-cent piece. I wonder what Mr. Ferguson would have done if I had given him millions. Would he have used them for the good of the people of Canada, or would he have used them to advance the interests of the Tory party?"

Desire for political control, and the realization of the Conservative party that the government had a great issue were the reasons given by the speaker for Mr. Ferguson's participation in the fight. "They realize that they must cover up the main issue at any cost," concluded the premier, "as they know that a policy designed to develop trade with Great Britain is bound to appeal to the hearts and minds of the people."

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D17323

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Star July 17, 1930

FERGUSON'S ATTACK STIRS PREMIER KING

Dominion Prime Minister Says Conservatives Want Monopoly

HEENAN DEFENDED

Liberal Leader Calls Road Work Effort to Buy Up Constituencies

KENORA, Ont., July .—(C.P.)—Conservatives in Canada seek to monopolize politics as well as everything else, Premier Mackenzie King charged last night as he spoke in the constituency of Hon. Peter Heenan, Minister of Labor. At his first Ontario meeting after a tour as far west as the Pacific Coast, the Premier said that three Conservative provincial Premiers had thrown their weight into the election campaign on the Conservative side, because "the Tories are after monopoly with greater thirst than ever before."

Why, he asked, had Premier Ferguson, in Ontario, Premier Anderson in Saskatchewan, and Premier Rhodes in Nova Scotia thrown their weight into the election battle on the side of the Dominion Conservative party?

"It is because the Tory party has always stood for monopoly, and it wants monopoly of control in politics as well as in everything else,'" Mr. King declared emphatically. "And," he added, "Mr. Ferguson is the greatest monopolist of them all."

"One of the worst things that could happen to Canada would be to have all your governments of one complexion—and that the Tory complexion."

Promptly after the Kenora gathering, the Prime Minister and his party departed for Sault Ste. Marie, where he speaks tonight. The other two Premiers besides Mr. Ferguson who are seeking to aid the Conservatives are Hon. J. T. M. Anderson of Saskatchewan and Hon. E. N. Rhodes of Nova Scotia.

REASONS FOR ATTACK.

Premier Ferguson was in the field for two reasons, claimed the Liberal leader. First, his desire for political control. Second, because the Conservative party realized that the Government had a great issue, the desire to develop trade with Great Britain. "They know that the people of Canada are at heart British," Mr. King emphasized. "And knowing this, they realize that they must cover up the main issue at any cost.

"Of all the humbugs in public life, I think he is the greatest," the Prime Minister asserted, referring to Premier Ferguson saying he had entered the campaign because of Mr. King's five-cent remark.

In the course of his speech, the Liberal leader eulogized Mr. Heenan for his efforts on behalf of labor. He told the electors of Kenora-Rainy River constituency that it was their privilege to choose between being represented by a Cabinet minister or by a gentleman on the Opposition side. He thought that it would be a calamity if the Minister of Labor, who would certainly remain in the Cabinet in any event, was not given the largest possible majority.

CALLS TORY RULE BAD.

"One of the worst things that could happen to Canada would be to have all your Governments of one complexion—and that the Tory complexion," the Prime Minister said.

The Prime Minister referred to the fact that the Dominion Government had put in the eight-hour day on all Federal work.

"Ask Premier Ferguson what he has been doing in the provincial field for labor," he continued. The people of Ontario had sent Mr. Ferguson to Toronto to enact laws in the provincial field.

He referred to a statement by a previous speaker that numerous men were being given employment on the road by the provincial Government just prior to the election.

"Take all the work they will give you," advised Mr. King, "but remember the ballot was made secret in order that you can register your views."

A burst of cheering followed this.

ROAD BUILDING OPPOSED.

He spoke of road-building programmes in the province of Saskatchewan, as well as in Ontario.

"That's an effort to buy up constituencies," he declared. "And yet Mr. Ferguson said I wouldn't give him a five-cent piece. I wonder what Mr. Ferguson would have done if I had given him millions.

"Would he have used them for the good of the people of Canada?" asked Mr. King, "or would he have used them to advance the interests of the Tory party."

Again there was applause.

There were two reasons why Mr. Ferguson was in the fight, continued Mr. King, the first one he had given —desire for political control.

The second was that the Conservative party realized that the Government had a great issue.

"They know that the people of Canada are at heart British," asserted the Prime Minister with great emphasis. "They know that the people of Canada want to develop trade with Great Britain. They know that a policy designed to do this is bound to appeal to the hearts and the minds of the people."

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17324

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Globe, July 18, 1930.

HOPE IS IN THE EMPIRE.

It is impossible to get away from the point stressed by Premier King in his Kenora speech that Canada must look to other Empire countries for trade expansion. The situation is so obvious that it should not require emphasis, and yet it does. During the past nine years this Dominion has made a marvellous record in foreign trade. As the Prime Minister stated, exports amounted to $740,000,000 when his Administration took office, and last year they had reached $1,363,000,000. This was due to various causes. Europe was impoverished by the war, and needed huge supplies. The Government adopted a fiscal policy which encouraged trading on a fair basis. A "high-pressure" business information service was maintained through energetic Trade Commissioners appointed to every important country. Steamship subsidies were provided to ensure regularity of shipments at reasonable rates. A great publicity campaign was inaugurated for Canadian products. Canadian producers had the intelligence and energy to provide the goods, and they were aided by a Government policy which sought to keep the cost of production on a reasonable competitive basis.

For all these things Canada has reason to be grateful. She attained fifth place among the world's trading nations, and became second per capita in value of exports. A period of unprecedented prosperity resulted.

* * * *

Every one knows what is happening now. Those nations which have been so greatly in need of imported foods and other commodities have decided to curtail their purchases and try to produce at home. Grave unemployment has induced the United States to raise the barriers higher. Canadian exports for the three months, April, May and June, as shown by the Government statistics published yesterday, were nearly $79,000,000 less than for the corresponding months of last year; imports declined similarly. Here we have a cause and an effect, which show clearly that the Dominion must seek out new trade channels, must set her policy in accord with actualities.

* * * *

The situation calls for dispassionate consideration. Is it possible for Canada to tell the United States its tariff barriers must be lowered so that Canadian commodities will continue to flow across the border? Is it possible to go to those other foreign countries which are excluding our products and demand that they buy—"blast our way in," as Mr. Bennett puts it? Is it possible to go to John Bull and order him to buy, when he is suffering from unprecedented unemployment because he cannot sell what he can produce?

The blasting method is the proposal of the Conservative Leader. Does it offer any hope?

The other method is that of the Dunning Budget. On some forty-eight commodities for which a profitable market could be found in the United States under reasonable tariff conditions—commodities which figure in trade both ways—the Dunning Budget establishes duties equal to those against us, with the inference that they will be lowered in proportion as the United States opens the door. They are called countervailing duties—they might be called retaliatory duties.

The main feature, however, is the deliberate attempt to divert Canadian purchases of articles, which must be imported, from the United States and other unfriendly trading countries to British countries. Premier King quoted United States representatives at Ottawa as placing this diversion at $200,000,000.

* * * *

This represents, as The Globe sees it, a definite plan on the part of the King Administration to meet the new situation which has arisen—and which has been on its way for a year—in a practical trading manner, to cultivate relationship with those countries which need and welcome our trade, instead of trying to batter down the walls built to keep us out.

Canada must sell her surplus commodities in growing markets. The wheat crops of the prairies are Canada's staff of life in more than one sense. Every business man realizes what a calamity it would be if this production had to be reduced, as in the United States, because markets are not available. The lesson of the last year is still imprinted on the national pocketbook. And where can these crops be sold if the British market does not take them?

* * * *

Canadian exports to Britain have declined because Britain's buying power has declined. The Dunning Budget offers to increase that buying power without any cost to Canada by the expedient of transferring business. There was no mistaking the object of the Minister of Finance when, in presenting his Budget in the House of Commons, he said: "This Budget is frankly framed to enable us to buy more freely from those countries which buy from us most freely those commodities which are of vital importance to us, and in the confident belief that by this means we shal help to develop and stabilize export markets for our surplus products." At Kenora Mr. King declared:

> One thing that seemed most vital to us was that the British market should not be lost to Canada, partly for economic reasons, but also for the reason that the British Empire should be held together as one. Are we going to seek to develop strength in the British Empire? Then we must seek to develop intra-Empire trade. We believe that the flag and trade will go together. We have sought to see where we can further trade between the Dominion and the British Isles.

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* * * *

In the Dunning Budget is offered a clear-cut policy with a definite object in view to meet changed world conditions. It appeals as good business policy. It is infinitely more important as an Empire-tie policy. Canadian voters are asked to endorse it for their own benefit, and especially because it holds promise of building a new Empire era in the spirit in which the Budget is designed.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 17326

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Gazette July 18, 1930

MR. KING WAXES ABUSIVE.

As Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King reaches the sphere of influence of Premier Ferguson the edges of his temper, already somewhat worn, become more frayed, and his judgment less exact. The Prime Minister is in Ontario for the purpose of securing votes for his party and his Government—especially his Government. It might have been thought that the least useful means to this end would be a violent and undignified attack upon the head of an administration which enjoys the confidence and support of the people of the province to a degree which is without precedent in the history of Ontario. Yet Mr. King does that very thing. No sooner does he get into Ontario after his western tour than he mounts the platform at Kenora and indulges in an ebullition of personal abuse directed against Premier Ferguson. The tone of his Kenora address—if address it can be called—is strongly reminiscent of his famous five-cent declaration in the House of Commons. Indeed, he had the five-cent incident in mind. Mr. Ferguson had entered the campaign, it will be remembered, in protest against the affront put by Mr. King upon the Conservative provinces. Mr. King, at that time, endeavored to explain his unfortunate utterance as having some meaning different from that which it conveyed to the House of Commons and to the public. Mr. Ferguson, in order that there might be no mistake about it, and no possibility of confusion, published the official parliamentary record. What does Mr. William King do about it at Kenora? He does not quarrel with Hansard, but he quarrels with Mr. Ferguson. "Of all the humbugs in public life," he says, exercising the delicate restraint which so becomes a Prime Minister, "I think he is the greatest. "I say this in view of the excuses which he has "offered for entering this campaign." This is an interesting statement, having regard to Mr. King's peculiar fitness to speak with knowledge upon the subject of humbugs in public life. What, exactly, is a humbug? Webster says he is "One who deceives or misleads; a deceitful or trickish fellow; an impostor." A very good definition, this; both clear and comprehensive. And reading it, one is inclined to admire the magnanimity of Mr. King in so freely bestowing these familiar characteristics upon another man.

Mr. King's anxiety over his five-cent speech, and over the unemployment issue generally, and his extraordinary bitterness toward the Premier of Ontario, were revealed repeatedly in the course of his speech at Kenora, a speech as barren of argument and as rich in vituperation as any that has been heard in this or any other campaign from the lips of a party leader. The Prime Minister invited his audience to ask Mr. Ferguson what he has been doing in the provincial field for labor. In the same breath he found grievous fault with Mr. Ferguson because the provincial Government had been finding employment for a number of men on the provincial road system. Saskatchewan also had its road-building programme. "That is an effort to buy "up constituencies," Mr. King declares, "and "yet Mr. Ferguson said I wouldn't give him a "five-cent piece. I wonder what Mr. Ferguson "would have done if I had given him millions. "Would he have used them for the good of the "people of Canada or would he have used them "to advance the interests of the Tory party?" This is a typical example of what, in any other speaker, Mr. King would describe as humbug, although the term seems mild in the circumstances. Mr. King demands to know what Premier Ferguson has done for labor, and, upon finding that practical steps have been taken for the relief of unemployment, he is righteously indignant, scents an attempt to purchase constituencies, and he says to the electors of Kenora: "Take all the work they will give you, "but remember the ballot was made secret in "order that you could register your views." The lofty ethical standard expressed in this advice will commend itself to the public conscience of Ontario as readily as the other features of his speech commend themselves to the intelligence of the province.

As to these other features, each brings its own surprise. For example, it is difficult to understand how Mr. King expects to attract Conservative support in an overwhelmingly Conservative province by pouring contempt upon the Tory party, as a party, and by shedding saurian tears over the possibility of too much Conservative government in Canada. His penultimate accusation is that the Conservatives are endeavoring to cover up the main issue. If no other part of his speech does credit to the Prime Minister's sense of humor this part at any rate does. Certainly no other public man of Mr. King's political habit could have made an assertion of this kind except with tongue in cheek. It may be that Mr. King will be able to improve upon his Kenora performance as he goes on; but the task will be a difficult one. Those whom the gods would destroy they first lead into performances of this character.

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D 17327

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Journal, July 18, 1930.

Canadian Liberals Not Pro-American Premier King Says

Conservatives Now "Don't Know Where To Get Off At," He Tells Soo Audience.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Ont., July 17. —"For years past, the Conservative party has tried to spread the idea through Canada that the Liberal party is pro-American," Prime Minister Mackenzie King asserted here tonight. "Especially with respect to me, they have gone up and down the country preaching this doctrine which they knew to be wholly false," Mr. King continued.

The introduction into Parliament by a Liberal Government of a budget which was a great and determined effort to develop trade with the Old Country, therefore, had put the Conservatives into a position "where they don't know where to get off at."

"At first," declared Mr. King, "they said we had stolen their clothes." This had given place to a policy of ridicule and opposition to the Government's fiscal proposals.

The Conservative party, Mr. King said, had not expected the Government would go to the country on the budget. And when the Government had done so, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson had been left at a loss. The Conservatives had opposed the budget, he said, but it was a budget which met with the support in the northern country. It was a budget which met with support in Canada. Was it any wonder that leading Conservatives in the Dominion were writing to the papers saying that they would support the Liberals on this great issue?

The widening of the British preference was already beginning to find its reflection in Great Britain, Mr. King asserted. Wheat was moving more easily within the last few months.

Dealing with the record of the Government, the Prime Minister declared that there had not been a single charge of graft or corruption made against the Government during the entire campaign.

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D 17328

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Evening Telegram, July 18, 1930.

Premier Talks To Industry At the Sault

Goes to North Bay and Will Address Gathering Saturday Evening at Newmarket

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., July 18.—Premier Mackenzie King is entering upon what will probably be the most strenuous period of the election campaign. This morning he left here for North Bay, there to speak at a meeting to-night. But on the way he will probably address gatherings at Espanola and also, for a short time, at Sudbury. From North Bay the Prime Minister will go to Newmarket for a meeting on Saturday evening. From that meeting he will motor to Toronto and take the train for Ottawa.

Last night Mr. King spoke to a great audience in the arena here. It was not only a large audience, but it was a gathering which manifested a rare degree of patience. The Prime Minister, who travelled all the way from Kenora, where he spoke last night, to attend this meeting, did not reach the Soo until after ten o'clock. When Mr. King arrived the gathering was not too tired to give him a rousing welcome.

SPEAKS ON BUDGET.

As was to be expected in a city where large industries are located, the Prime Minister devoted the greater part of his address to the budget. Taking the iron and steel industry as an example he told the audience that the general prosperity of Canada must be the basis for prosperity in any particular enterprise. The sale of steel rails, of structural steel of other forms of steel was contingent upon Canada's prosperity. And Canada's prosperity, he asserted, was contingent upon the Dominion obtaining and retaining the great British markets. This was basic.

The Conservative leader, asserted Mr. King, was avoiding the great issue of the campaign. This was the budget with its provisions for widening the British preference. The budgot was not only the great issue of the campaign, he said, but it was also the reason why an election had been called at this time. The Government, he told his listeners, could have remained in office for another year and a half. But when the budget, which he thought should have met with the support of Conservatives in Parliament, became a target for their ridicule and opposition, the Government had determined to let the people decide the issue. The decision was particularly important in view of the pending Imperial Economic Conference to which Canada would send her representatives.

Mr. King charged that the Conservatives had, for years past been trying to spread the doctrine that the Liberal party was pro-American. Especially had they endeavored to preach this doctrine with respect to him, he said. It was absolutely false, he said, and the introduction by his Government of a budget which was strongly British in its sentiment, had left the Conservative leaders at a loss. All they could do was to cast around for other things to talk about in an effort to obscure the great issue of the campaign.

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D 17329

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Daily Star, July 18, 1930.

KING SAYS BENNETT WANTED ELECTION

Premier Says Government Could Have Refused His Request

SAULT STE. MARIE, July 18.—(C. P.)—A long jump from Kenora, where he spoke Wednesday night, brought Premier Mackenzie King to the Soo last night for a late meeting. The train on which the Prime Minister and members of his party travelled did not reach Sault Ste. Marie until nearly ten o'clock, and it was after that time when Mr. King rose to speak.

The meeting took place in the constituency of West Algoma, represented in the last Parliament by T. E. Simpson, Conservative. The Liberal candidate in the riding is A. E. Whytall, and he had already spoken before the Prime Minister arrived.

When he took the platform the crowd rose and cheered again and again. The Prime Minister recalled having visited Sault Ste. Marie some 20 years ago, when he had spoken on the importance of the iron and steel industry to Canada. Little did he then think that he would again stand on a platform in the same city and address a great multitude on the iron and steel industry. He was glad to be head of a Government which had done something, and he thought a good deal, for that industry.

He proposed, said Mr. King, in view of the lateness of the hour to discuss only the great issues of the campaign. It was Mr. Bennett, he asserted, who had first declared that there should be an election this year. Mr. Bennett had said that before a delegation went from Canada to the Imperial Economic Conference and the Imperial Conference during the coming Autumn, the people should be consulted. The Government, continued Mr. King, might well have replied that it had still a year and a half to run, and that it would arrange for Canada's representation at the Conference. But a great issue had arisen. It was embodied in the budget.

Mr. King went on to explain the nature and the purpose of the budget. "It is the all important thing in a session of Parliament," he said. But the Budget of the last session was of even greater significance than ordinarily because it dealt with important world conditions which had arisen.

"What is going to create the demand for steel rails for structural steel, for other forms of steel used by industries?" asked Mr. King. The only thing that could do this was the general prosperity of Canada. The Dominion must sell her grain abroad, her newsprint, her other commodities in the world market, and wealth would flow to her.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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D 17330

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Globe, July 18, 1930.

Snatch Opportunity For Imperial Trade, Urges Premier King

Today's Chance May Not Recur for Decade, Prime Minister Tells Big Audience at Sault Ste. Marie

STEEL INDUSTRY AIDED BY TARIFF

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., July 17.—Premier Mackenzie King reached Sault Ste. Marie at 10 o'clock tonight after a dramatic 700-mile jump from Kenora. The last 195 miles from Franz over the Algoma Central was covered in the fastest running time ever attained on that railway. At the throttle of the locomotive which hauled the Prime Minister's special was Tom Conway, and the fireman was his brother Jim. Mr. King was accorded a rousing reception at the station, while a capacity audience greeted him at the skating rink, where the rally was held. Every seat was occupied and hundreds stood.

The Prime Minister was tendered an ovation upon rising. In opening he alluded to the importance of the iron and steel industries at the Sault and spoke of the tariff revisions recently put into effect by the Dominion Government to safeguard the iron and steel industry of Canada. He dealt with "all-important matters of this election—matters affecting us as citizens of Canada and of the British Empire."

Mr. Bennett had demanded an election this year, contending the Government had no mandate to go to the Empire Economic Conference. The Government could have carried on until November of next year, "but we are appealing to the people now because an all-important question has come up and they must take the responsibility of deciding who shall go to the Conference. If Canada does not grasp the present opportunity to expand trade within the Empire the chance may not come again for a decade."

Mr. King explained the purpose and magnificence of the Budget. Canada's trade went to all quarters of the globe, and had increased by 100 per cent. since the Liberals came into office. From world markets came prosperity affecting all Canadian industries. The large iron and steel industries of the Sault represented a second stage in the development of Canada's resources.

The iron and steel industries were the future of the country's greatness. What was going to create the demand for steel rails, structural steel and other products? It could come only from the prosperity resulting from the sale of Canada's primary products in the markets of the world. Canada could not begin to consume a fifth of her grain. The same applied to a certain degree to lumber and newsprint. As we sold grain, lumber, newsprint and other commodities of which Canada had a surplus, there came the purchasing power to absorb other products.

That was what the Government had in mind in framing the Budget, which had been based on the findings of the Tariff Advisory Board and its experts. The Chairman was W. H. Moore, "an exceptionally able man." The Government asked the board to recast and bring up to date the obsolete iron and steel schedule. That task had taken three years. In some cases the customs duties had been increased, in others they had been reduced.

"We believe those changes are going to help every one who is engaged in the iron and steel industry," said Mr. King, as he recalled the plant extensions undertaken by the Algoma Steel Corporation since the Budget was submitted to Parliament. He made strong appeal for support for the Government, which had had in mind the interests of Canadian iron and steel industries. The audience applauded warmly.

"When we saw the United States Government was going to change its tariff in a manner adverse to Canada we told them we wanted to trade on equal terms, and they must not blame us if we took action to safeguard our trade," said the Premier. "As a result of the subsequent study and work of the Tariff Board customs schedule were revised which affected $200,000,000 worth of American trade with Canada. These items related to live stock, farm products, iron and steel and many other commodities. On imports from the United States the tariff had been raised, but there had been corresponding decreases on British Empire goods which Canada did not produce.

"A home market is all right for some things, but to talk of a home market for grain was ludicrous," said the Premier, alluding to Conservative emphasis on the home market. "The Liberal policy was to trade with those countries which desired to trade with Canada on equal terms. The Budget was designed to encourage intra-Empire trade. Was that not a step in the interests of Canada and the British Empire as a whole, considering that the United States had not treated Canada fairly in the matter of trade? There was no need for difference of opinion between Liberals and Conservatives on this matter. I frankly say that the Government felt those who were interested in Empire trade and in the safeguarding of the iron and steel industries would support us. We were amazed when the Conservatives did not support us.

"Some Conservatives did support us, which shows how far we went, but we were astounded that the Opposition as a body did not support us, especially after demanding that we show red-blooded action against the United States. They say I am pro-American and not British enough. It is wholly false, but they have repeated it so often that when we took action to exclude American goods and to encourage the importation of British goods they did not know where they were at. They said we had stolen their clothes. Then why didn't they support us if we had adopted their policy? (Applause.)

Why doesn't Mr. Bennett or Mr. Ferguson speak now about the Imperial Economic Conference? They talk about everything else but that, knowing that if they do their position would be indefensible.

"The Tories have boasted of their loyalty to the Empire in the past, but Bennett and Ferguson have hauled down the flag. Is it any wonder leading Conservatives are writing to the papers every day to say they cannot support the party in this election?"

In the Prime Minister's opinion, the Budget proposals and their effect upon the future of the Empire were the most important matter submitted to the Canadian people in years.

"What will be the result of the Economic Conference if the Government is turned out and those who are hostile to Empire trade are sent to London?" he asked. "It would be a calamity. The Conservative Leader refuses to give a British preference unless he meets a preference in return. Our purpose is to make agreements at that conference for an expansion of our trade with all British countries." (Applause.)

Mr. King explained the causes of unemployment in Canada—lack of export demand for Canadian grain, the stock market debacle, etc.—and contended the only permanent remedy was to consolidate Canada's trade relations with the Motherland and sister Dominions. There could be no market or purchasing power in Canada for iron and steel or the products of secondary industries unless Canada could dispose of her surplus farm products.

Although the Prime Minister did not begin his speech until 10.30 o'clock, he held the attention of the crowd of 5,000 until midnight as he reviewed the record of the Government, and was tendered a most inspiring ovation at the conclusion of his address, and local Liberals were most enthusiastic concerning prospects of a Liberal gain in West Algoma on July 28.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17331

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Gazette July 19/30

CANADA'S FALLING TRADE.

Mr. William Lyon Mackenzie King, in his address at Sault Ste. Marie, endeavored to persuade his audience that the Dunning budget is the principal issue in the campaign. The Prime Minister would much prefer to discuss the budget than the problem of unemployment, and yet, if the Dunning tariff revision is to be included among the major issues of the contest, it must be considered as bearing upon the conditions which have brought about so much of unemployment and also in regard to its value, if any, as a means of preventing unemployment in the future. If the existing conditions developed, as they did, prior to the introduction of the Dunning budget, how are they to be remedied now, or how are they to be prevented in the future, under a tariff which has been materially lowered? It may be timely to repeat here that Mr. Dunning stole no Conservative clothes when for every increase in the tariff under his budget he introduced four decreases. Is Canadian labor likely to be any better off, any surer of employment, under a revision in which the decreases are four to one as compared with the increases? The question answers itself. Moreover, if it were at all possible for Canadian industry and Canadian labor to meet the new competition which this revision invites and facilitates, it could only be done by lowering the standard of living of the Canadian worker to a level equal with that of overseas labor.

The Finance Minister has described his tariff changes as being numerous and complex; they are numerous, but they are not so complex in their general design, which is to maintain the low-tariff policy proclaimed by Mr. King, Mr. Dunning and other Liberal ministers from time to time, and to let Canadian industry and Canadian labor go hang. The poor pretence that the sweeping reductions effected in the duties against imports from Old Country factories will give the western grain-grower an assured market for his wheat in Britain is much too fantastic for serious consideration by thinking people. If Mr. King and Mr. Dunning were sincere in their desire to bring about a reciprocal arrangement of that kind, the common-sense course would have been to take their proposal to the Imperial Economic Conference and submit it there frankly and in good faith. Instead, it is rushed into operation upon the eve of a general election, with the conflicting explanations, first, that it is a free gift, and, second, that it is a bait with which to hook a larger market in Britain for Canadian grain. Within the past few days a third excuse has been offered, one that agrees with neither of the other two. The Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, speaking at Woodstock, Ont., on Wednesday, put forward the proposition that something was due to Great Britain in return for the protection of Canadian export trade by the British navy. There is nothing in the published report to suggest that Mr. Malcolm was not in earnest. Surely the Government's position in regard to this budget is bad enough without making it a pretext for advertising the fact that Canada is still sponging upon the British people for the protection of her maritime trade routes.

Mr. Dunning, it will be recalled, omitted from his budget any estimate of the Dominion's financial position for the fiscal year 1930-31. This was a new departure in federal budgets, but it is probable that even to a member of the King Government, coming events were casting their shadows before. In these circumstances, Mr. Dunning, with the general election in mind, may well have concluded that the less said the better. Unhappily, from the ministerial point of view, polling day did not come soon enough, and the interval has been long enough to reveal a severe downward movement in Canadian trade, with heavy losses in both exports and imports, but with imports, as usual, outrunning exports and the adverse balance being still in evidence. Practically every important class of exports is affected in the decline shown during the first quarter of the fiscal year. Concurrently, there has been a sharp decline in revenue, the loss here being in excess of four and a half millions per months. If there is anything in the Dunning budget that will relieve a situation of this kind, or will prevent its recurrence, some member of the King Government ought to explain what it is. In the meantime, Mr. King exhibits rather limited discretion in pushing the budget forward as an issue.

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D 17332

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Mail and Empire July 19, 1930.

SAYS BENNETT AVOIDS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Premier King Declares Conservative Leader Dare Not Open Lips.

IMPORT IS STRESSED

Trade of Canada for All Time May Depend on Outcome, is Claim.

By KEN W. MacTAGGART,
Mail and Empire Staff Writer.

Espanola, Ont., July 18.—Charging Hon. R. B. Bennett and Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario, with seeking an excuse to avoid Canada's participation in the Empire Economic Conference and to this end attempting to divert attention from the importance of this meeting, Premier W. L. Mackenzie King to-day challenged them to confine themselves to the real issues of the present election campaign.

Speaking before 2,000 persons who jammed the hockey arena in this town, the premier was tendered an enthusiastic reception. A committee headed by Beniah Bowman, Liberal candidate in East Algoma, and C. M. Belden, superintendent of the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company, met him on arrival of his train here early in the afternoon after a fast run from Sault Ste. Marie and paraded him to the hall. Despite sweltering heat, the arena was packed some minutes before the arrival of the premier. He spoke from a platform draped in flags and cedar boughs and when he was presented with a basket of flowers by two small girls whom he assisted to their seats drew rounds of laughter when he said: "That is what I have been waiting for all my life.'

Then, stressing the importance of the forthcoming Economic Conference "upon which depends perhaps the trade of Canada for all time," the Premier assailed the Opposition leader and Ontario's Premier.

"Why is Premier Ferguson in this?" he asked. "Because he seeks as always a monopoly of Tory power. Not satisfied with a Conservative government in Ontario, in Saskatchewan, in British Columbia, in New Brunswick, he now seeks to thrust Tory power upon the entire Dominion.

"But this is a question I would like to ask Mr. Ferguson," he continued. "I would like to say to him, where does he stand upon this matter of British preference and the policy fostered in the Dunning budget? Where is he and his policy of closer imperial relations and trade? If he is silent he does not deserve to be entrusted with the leadership of a great political party.

Says Nothing of Conference.

"He is not asked to settle the little, dilly-daily questions which he is crying up and down the length of this province. To-day he says nothing of that great conference. Mr. Bennett called for an election at which the people would give their mandate upon which Canada would be represented there. To-day he dares not open his lips because he knows what his words have done for him. When he would go to that conference of a Labor Government of Britain, a Labor Government of Australia, the Government of Premier Hertzog, that of the Irish Free State under President Cosgrave and the Government of New Zealand, he would face those men whom he attacks now through the budget.

"I say that he is to-day seeking an excuse to not go to that conference because of the way he has talked," continued the Premier, "and Mr. Ferguson is aiding him by trying to draw attention from the great issue to other things.

"I say if they were truly British they would say: 'We all see as one upon this matter of British preference, upon this question of the budget and British preference.' But instead they put themselves in the position of those to whom their often-voiced attacks have been directed in the past.

"Remember that what may take place at that conference may affect the trade of Canada for all time. At that conference will be decided the question of whether Canada throws her strength with the Mother Country and the Empire grows stronger and stronger or whether the Mother Country will be treated as all others are."

More enthusiasm was shown throughout the meeting than had been met at Sault Ste. Marie, where the Premier had received a warm reception. Several times during his address he was forced to stop while applause continued, and he was not interrupted by hecklers or questioners as had been predicted, because of the continued closure of the paper mill in the town. His listeners remained until he had concluded, despite the heat which was the highest temperature of the year.

Sees Liberals Solidified.

He expressed his gratification at seeing Liberal ranks once more becoming solidified. For a few years Liberalism had suffered through the formation of Progressive and Labor groups which had caused unfortunate splits in election campaigns, particularly in provincial elections. Now the party was once more becoming one.

Liberalism, he said, is the policy of the people; government by the people. Toryism meant monopoly for a few by a few. Every great piece of legislation benefitting the people had been brought down by a Liberal Government.

But, he said, every few years the men chosen by the people to administer their affairs return to them to render an accounting. Then it was for the people to decide whether the country had been allowed to decline or had been aided and prospered.

He reviewed the decline in taxes, the lowering of the public debt, the growth of Canadian world trade, the introduction of old age pensions and of greater breadth of pension principles for returned soldiers.

"I'm glad I heard Mr. Bowman say a few minutes ago that the paper plant had been closed down here for a long time," he continued. "That can tell you better than anything I could say the necessity for world markets in Canada. You know that Canada cannot begin to consume the amount of paper produced in Canada and that there has been a great over-production for a time."

Rumor had it that few farmers would attend the meeting, the chairman Mr. Belden had stated. They would not relinquish haying to hear the premier.

The premier forthwith discussed Canadian agriculture and dairying. Butter had been used by Conservative speakers as a great topic of attacking the government.

But the Premier said, there were many things not considered by Tory speakers. They did not consider the fact that their abolition in 1920 of oleomargarine had caused butter prices to soar, that ice cream manufacture, tourist demand, demand for powdered milk in development camps had all caused a greater shortage of milk and cream. All these had created a definite raise in prices and an attractiveness to New Zealand butter producers to seek Canadian markets.

And at that time Tory propaganda sought to make King the pro-American, anti-British leader of a non-Empire party. Now, he stated, Canadians could judge for themselves. Now they could decide which party and which leader was leading towards Canadian and Empire growth; Bennett, with his "bargaining, threatening policies," or King with his mutual, beneficial trade.

Brief Sudbury Speech.

Sudbury, July 18.—From the observation platform of his private car the Prime Minister spoke to approximately 700 persons at the railway station here this afternoon during his cross-country flying tour. As the train to which his car was attached pulled into the station the crowd which had gathered cheered and waved flags.

Mr. King spoke for six minutes of the eight which the train spent here taking on water. He reminded his hearers that there were many issues to the campaign and warned them to beware attempts to blind them to these by the injection of immaterial questions. The result of eight years' Liberalism, the Empire Economic Conference and the budget principles, he stated, were the matters of greatest import to the electors at this time.

Continuing his race across country, which results in addresses at Ottawa Monday night, Montreal Tuesday night, Chesley Wednesday night and Tilbury, Stratford and Cornwall, his train pulled out while he was still speaking en route to North Bay.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17333

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Citizen, July 19, 1930.

Prime Minister Thinks Bennett Seeking Excuse

Believes Leader of Conservatives Anxious to Get Out of Attending Imperial Conference If in Power.

ESPANOLA, Ont., July 18.—A declaration that he believed Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was seeking to find some excuse for not attending the Imperial Conference if he is returned to power was voiced here today by Premier Mackenzie King. He said that he thought the opposition leader realized that the attitude he had taken on the budget was not a helpful one.

Instead of discussing the budget, which Mr. King declared to be the main issue, both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson, he said, were running round speaking on any other minor issue which occurred to them.

"Where does Mr. Ferguson stand in the matter of close trade relations with the Mother Country," asked Mr. King. He challenged Mr. Ferguson to declare definitely if he was in favor or against such tightening up of relations between the Dominion and Great Britain. If Mr. Ferguson was silent, he was unworthy of the leadership of a party which had always professed to be in favor of closer relations with the Mother Country, Mr. King asserted.

"I believe," said Mr. King, "that a number of people joined the Conservative party because they believed it was the loyal party. It is part of the Tory stock-in-trade to spread the belief that they are loyal to Great Britain, and that the Liberals are friendly to the United States. They say that I am friendly to the United States. Well, here is a time to judge We've put up the tariff against the United States, and we've taken it down against Canada."

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D 17334

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Citizen, July 19, 1930.

Unemployment Again Theme Of Prime Minister

Premier King Deals With Its Treatment By Provincial Premiers. Has Busy Day, Making Three Speeches.

(Canadian Press.)

NORTH BAY, Ont., July 18. — Unemployment and its treatment by provincial premiers formed the theme for a part of Premier Mackenzie King's address here tonight. Hon. R. B. Bennett, he said, was telling the people that if the Conservatives were returned to power he would call a special session of Parliament to deal with unemployment.

"Why doesn't Premier Ferguson call a special session to deal with unemployment?" asked Mr. King.

"Why does not Premier Anderson of Saskatchewan, call a special session of Parliament? Why does not Premier Tolmie of British Columbia, call a special session of Parliament?"

Mr. King charged that money which might have been used for giving work to the unemployed in different provinces "had been held back by Tory premiers."

"The more you look into it, the more you see that it has been a political conspiracy on a big scale," he asserted.

Avoiding Great Issue.

"Also," declared the Prime Minister, "Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson were avoiding the great issue of the British preference. The very thing which the Conservative party should have been supporting, they were running away from."

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson were seeking every other issue and keeping away from the great vital issue of the campaign, the Prime Minister declared.

The budget had been framed to retain the British market, said Mr. King. "Fully $200,000,000 of purchasing power will be swung around from the United States to Great Britain," he declared, as applause rang through the theater. Great Britain had allowed Canada a position in her markets equal to her own manufacturers, and Canada was making a generous response.

Mr. King had a busy day. He left Sault Ste. Marie in the morning, stopped at Espanola and addressed an afternoon meeting there, came on to Sudbury where he spoke for a few minutes from the rear platform of his car and arrived here at about half past eight for an evening meeting.

W. M. Flannery, chairman of the Liberal Association of North Bay, presided, and voiced a welcome to the Prime Minister. The first speaker was Theo Legault, ex-M.L.A., who predicted victory for Dr Hurtubise on July 28. There was a world economic depression, Mr. Legault said, and it was absolutely unfair of Premier Ferguson to blame the present federal government for such depression as prevails in Canada.

Dr. Hurtubise followed. "We are facing great problems today," he said, "but I want you to consider this, the record of the King administration is such that it is approved not only in Canada but in the world."

The British Empire had endorsed the stand taken by the Prime Minister in respect to Canada's national status, Dr. Hurtubise asserted. The Mother Country was proud of Canada now. Dr. Hurtubise spoke in English, French, and also read a brief address in Italian.

Mr. King said: The record of the government, the budget, and the question of who would represent Canada at the Imperial conferences in London during the coming fall, were the great issues of the campaign which included many of the smaller issues being discussed.

He turned first to the record of the government. Had the present administration handled the finances in a careful and capable manner, had the rest of the business of the country been run properly? If not, said Mr. King, the electors should select another group of men to form a government. But if the record of the present government was a good one, it afforded no reason for making a change and the government should be returned.

"Who can tell you what minerals there are in this country," queried Mr. King in stressing the need for world markets. Canada was a tremendous producer. She must have world markets. She could not get along with the home market alone.

St. Lawrence Waterway.

The Dominion gvoernment has been unable to overcome a constitutional difficulty occasioned by provincial claims as to water-power rights in the St. Lawrence river, in spite of attempts on the part of the government to solve the difficulty in the courts and through friendly conferences, declared Premier W. L. Mackenzie King in a statement issued here tonight prior to his departure for Barrie.

"We have stated definitely that we do not ourselves wish to go into the power business. We have made an offer which will ensure that, whether the initiative in the development of the St. Lawrence or any other navigable stream comes from the Dominion or from the province, the power will be available for the province on a definite basis which provides for a fair allocation of costs between navigation and power and for full consideration of the riparian rights possessed by either the Dominion or the provinces," the statement says.

"The fault certainly does not rest with the government, which has made every effort to find a solution and has put forward a fair and reasonable offer."

"I have come to the conclusion, after the way you have greeted me, that there is not much need to talk politics in this constituency," said Mr. King at Espanola, with a smile. "The constituency looks pretty solid for the Liberals." He thanked those present for decorating the town in his honor. He had always felt that it was a great pity that there had been a division of the Liberal party of Ontario for a time into Liberals, Progressives and Labor, and it had given him great pleasure to see these various groups come together under the banner of Liberalism.

If this division had not occurred, asserted Mr. King, Mr. Ferguson "instead of working for monoply of power," would have been sitting on the opposition side in the legislature.

However, no matter what the differences outside the House of Commons, on all important issues in Parliament Liberals, Progressives and Labor members had been united. The record of the government was the first issue in the campaign. The real government of Canada was, of course, the people of Canada. The "Tory party" was the party of privilege and selfish interest, Mr. King said. The Liberal party stood for breadth and inclusiveness. And, he said, the Liberal party should be broad enough to embrace Progressives, Labor men and other similar groups.

"The first question to ask then is, is the government honest, is it economical?" Mr. King continued.

He answered the question by reviewing the financial record of the government.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE D 17335

SUBJECT

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The Toronto Mail and Empire July 19, 1930.

Alleges Funds For Roads Kept Back Deliberately To Blacken the Liberals

Seem to be Philanthropists After Creating Hard Times, is Claim.

BLIND TO REAL ISSUES

Premier Also Makes New Statement in Seaway Controversy.

By KEN W. MacTAGGART.
Mail and Empire Staff Writer.

North Bay, July 18.—Thundering his charges through round after round of applause, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to-night charged Premiers Ferguson, Anderson, Tolmie and Rhodes, all Conservatives, with using provincial funds in a colossal scheme by which unemployment was forced upon Canadians in order that the Dominion Government might be defeated in the present election.

Conservative provinces, he said, with funds ready for road-building, withheld their funds until a few weeks before election day and then brought them out. By this step, Conservative governments put themselves in the position of philanthropists after they had created a condition of hard times.

The scheme, he charged, was a bold attempt to blind electors to the real great issue of British preference which Tories sought but which they did not want Liberals to institute.

While he had been in New Brunswick he had heard talk, he stated, on every kind of work on roads and highways. The same talk was heard elsewhere. Then, he learned, Ontario, Saskatchewan, British Columbia and New Brunswick had used their power and funds for this attempt to blacken the Liberal Federal Government in the estimation of the electors of Canada.

Have Only One Vote.

Electors, the Premier stated in opening his address, will have only one vote on election day. They cannot vote on butter, or St. Lawrence waterways or unemployment individually. One vote must be cast for the government which will touch and embrace all these things and work out a policy for prospering Canada.

Three main issues faced the electors. These were representation at the economic conference, the record of the government, and the policy laid down in the Dunning budget. Canadians face the problem of deciding if they want the King Government's administration of these issues.

Business of government was no different from that of any other business, he stated. Upon the Goverhment's record rested its future. The people must decide if they wanted the same managers for the next five years or if they wish to trust a new group with the task.

"I am only asking you to study the thing in your own way," he stated. "I don't ask your support until you review our record and then decide."

Canada was heavily in debt, he pointed out, when the Liberal Government came into power. The Government which carried on the war had paid off none of the debt. Money borrowed from wealthy men and corporations who charged an interest charge though they might well have given it free when many gave their lives.

Tory Love of Monopoly.

Continuing his attack upon Premier Ferguson, started during the afternoon at Espanola, he said. "Why is Mr. Ferguson in this fight," he says, "one day it is five cent speech, the next day it is unemployment and so on. Ladies and gentlemen, it is because of the old Tory love of getting a monopoly.

"But Mr. Ferguson runs around talking about unemployment. Did it ever strike you as queer that all along there have been great amounts of money in the provinces for road building and so on. That money was saved until about two weeks before the election and then everyone was given a job at road building.

"The more you look and the more you see, you will find it is a huge political conspiracy to create the impression of great unemployment. Then everyone gets a job. Not only in this province but in other provinces is this so. I was down in New Brunswick and they told me that every one was getting jobs on the roads. Is this not strange?

"Ladies and gentlemen, why don't these provincial premiers, Mr. Ferguson, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Tolmie, take care of their own business. Theirs is the legitimate task of handling unemployment. I challenge Mr. Ferguson, why doesn't he call his unemployment conference which he said I should have called.

"Ladies and gentlemen, it is a huge scheme. Moneys were withheld from use on public work so as to deliberately create unemployment and then this unemployment was used to divert attention from the great question of trade within the British Empire.

Pure Political Ends.

"For pure political ends they turn upon the greatest question facing the Canadian people to-day instead of, like true patriots, saying that they could see the same with us on Empire trade in this great hour."

He flayed the provincial premiers of Conservative Governments with playing a delibexate game, creating unemployment to cause a distrust of the federal government and using this as a colossal scheme to throw dust in the eyes of the electorate and blinding them to the real issues of the election.

The meeting was held in the Capitol Theatre on the main street and loudspeakers on the canopy at the entrance carried the Premier's words to several hundred who were unable to enter the building. The theatre was already packed with police restraining a crowd which filled the street when the Premier arrived from his train, which pulled into the city at 7.55 p.m.

Crowds lined the sidewalks and a white-clad band broke into the "Maple Leaf" as the train entered the station. T. A. Legault, former Liberal member in the legislature for Sturgeon Falls, entertained the good-humored throng with French chansons before the Premier arrived. The Premier was accompanied by E. A. Lapierre, former Liberal member for the riding, who boarded the train at Sudbury. Dr. J. R. Hurtubise, the candidate in Nipissing, entered the stage with the Premier and rode with him from the station to the theatre.

T. A. Legault, introduced as "Teddy, our own," welcomed the Prime Minister after "O Canada" had been sung in both English and French.

"We are the proud hosts of Canada's Premier," he said. "The district of Nipissing may well return a Liberal member to Ottawa. The great North, home of the tourist, of the great Canadian lumbering and mining industries, should return a man who can well represent them in the government of Canada.

Merriment Created.

Some merriment was created in the hall when Mr. Legault announced three times the progress of the unseen parade which was bringing the Prime Minister to the hall. The announcement in both French and English, brought responses in both tongues. At 8.40 p.m. he entered the hall after holding up proceedings by about 25 minutes.

He took Premier Ferguson to task for blaming the government for depressed conditions in Canada. Quoting a list of countries which sounded almost like a Cook's tour guide of foreign lands, he asked Premier Ferguson "What about them?" Concluding, he called particularly for the women's vote of the riding. King, he stated, was the leader of the land of the young.

Then Mr. Legault swung into liquid French. To his English-speaking listeners the change possessed charm and music after days of English. Dr. J. R. Hurtubise, the candidate for Nipissing, also spoke in both languages.

Showing Surplus.

All this borrowed money was still owing when King took the reins of Government; not only that but more money was being borrowed. Yet within two years much was paid off the debt, taxes were being lowered and a surplus was shown after all costs of administration were paid. In addition great tasks, such as the Welland canal, the Hudson Bay railway were being undertaken. For seven years this

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policy had been continued until now two hundred and seventy million dollars had been paid off the national debt.

Income taxes had been reduced, nuisance taxes were abolished, until now one hundred and eighteen million dollars less taxation was being levied, estimated at the rates of five years ago. Postage, when the Liberal Government came into power, was three cents. Now it is two cents. All these items, he stated, mean much to the public who pay the price eventually.

Wealth, he continued, comes from the resources of nature in Canada, agriculture, mines, forests, lakes and streams. On them were based the great basic industries.

If more products of these industries are produced than can be used in the country the people face the problem of selling these in other lands. Before that can be done the cost of their production must be such that producers can compete in the world markets and these markets must be found and ready for the sale.

"The need of Canada to-day and the thing Canadians must get in their minds is world market," he continued. "Mr. Bennett is talking home markets. Home markets are not enough because Canada must sell in the world the basic products upon which her purchasing power depends."

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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D 17337

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Daily Star July 19, 1930.

PREMIER SAYS WORK DELAYED TO ADD TO THE UNEMPLOYED

Accusation Made at Some of Conservative Governments in Provinces

JUST A CONSPIRACY

Ovation to Prime Minister at North Bay Given by Enormous Crowd

North Bay, July 19.—Several thousand people here heard Prime Minister Mackenzie King make serious charges last night against the premiers of Ontario, Saskatchewan and New Brunswick, in connection with unemployment measures and responsibility of both provincial and Dominion authorities for relief. He stated that "some of these Tory governments deliberately kept construction back until the eve of the election. Had they gone ahead before with the expenditure authorized for road construction, there would have been less unemployment than we have to-day. It was nothing but a conspiracy," he said, "to make out there has been unemployment on a large scale."

The crowd here overflowed from the Capitol theatre, where Mr. King spoke into the adjacent streets, where the electors heard his remarks by means of amplifiers.

At Espanola, in the afternoon, the premier had stated that he was beginning to believe that the special session policy of Mr. Bennett was to get an excuse not to attend the imperial conference, because, he asserted, Mr. Bennett realizes that at that conference he would be in a very embarrassing position.

Questions For Bennett

In referring to the opposition leader's statement that he would call a special session of parliament to deal with unemployment, Mr. King demanded to be informed why Premiers Ferguson of Ontario, Anderson of Saskatchewan and Tolmie of British Columbia did not call special sessions for the same purpose. His questions were greeted with cheers.

"They don't have to go to the imperial conference," he went on. "If they are sincere about unemployment they should have taken legislative action long ago, because unemployment is a matter that comes within the jurisdiction of the provinces."

Continuing his remarks on the actions of several provincial premiers, Mr. King said: "Everybody in New Brunswick got a job on the roads two weeks before the election. If there is unemployment anywhere in Canada, I have stated from a dozen platforms during the last two weeks, and I have stated previously in Ottawa, that so far as the Dominion government is concerned we are ready to co-operate with the municipalities and the provinces in emergent measures. I have said many times in the last fortnight that we are prepared to spend dollar for dollar with the provinces and the municipalities in order to give work to the unemployed, but up to this present minute I have not received word from a single provincial premier who seeks to take advantage of that offer." At this the crowd cheered.

"If a settlement has not yet been effected, if this essential factor in the determination and decision of St. Lawrence policy has not yet been established, the fault certainly does not rest with the government, which has made every effort to find a solution and has put forth a fair and reasonable effort."

"Trumped Up and Preposterous"

Later, still referring to the St. Lawrence scheme, the prime minister says: "Mr. Ferguson professes to be disturbed by fear of Ontario's position being prejudiced by the Dominion government in the negotiations with the United States. He has declared that the Dominion government wishes to be free to place the power development anywhere it pleases on the St. Lawrence, on the Canadian or on the American side, without consulting the province. It would be impossible to imagine a more preposterous, a more trumped-up assertion. Look at the actual facts, the record of policy in the past. Take Niagara, where the power secured formed the basis of the whole development of the Hydro-Electric system in central and western Ontario. The negotiations with the United States for power development on that river were carried out by the Laurier government and took shape in the boundary water treaty of 1909. The division of flow at Niagara as then arranged was entirely satisfactory.

Dodge to Win Power

"The truth is," he concluded, "it was only a Tory dodge to win power by exploiting the necessities of men who are temporarily out of work through no fault of the Dominion government, owing to world-wide conditions."

Between his speeches at Espanola in the afternoon and in North Bay to-night, Mr. King addressed about five hundred people from the observation platform of his car at Sudbury station. Everywhere he spoke in New Ontario, the premier has met a most enthusiastic response from his audiences.

Speaking at Espanola, in the riding of East Algoma, Mr. King mentioned the accusations of Conservatives that the Liberals are disloyal, pro-American and anti-British.

"The Tories take a perfect delight in saying that I am for the United States and against Britain," he said. "Well, now is the time to decide which party in Canada stands with the motherland — the party which brings in an empire budget extending the British preference, or the party which refuses to trade with Britain unless Britain gives Canada a preference in return."

Challenge to Ferguson

"Why is Premier Ferguson hurrying up and down Ontario by aeroplane, on foot and every other way? Simply because he seeks to impose the mentality of Toryism upon the entire Dominion. He is not satisfied with Tory governments in Ontario, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, but seeks to install a Tory government at Ottawa as well, in order to have a Tory monopoly. I ask Mr. Ferguson to say now where he stands on the matter of the Dunning budget, which aims to stimulate trade between Canada and the motherland. I challenge him to say if he is in favor of it or opposed to it.

"If Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Bennett were true Britishers in heart and feeling, they would be out telling the people: 'We are with the Liberals on this great policy of empire trade.'" (Cheers.)

Enthusiastic Reception

The reception to the prime minister at Espanola was most enthusiastic, and people from all parts of the constituency had come to hear him. In thanking them for their ovation, he remarked: "East Algoma looks pretty solid for the Liberal party." Tribute was paid by him to Beniah Bowman, the Liberal candidate in the riding, and appreciation of the fact that Liberals, Progressives and Labor were co-operating in opposition to Conservative policies at the present time, instead of splitting the vote.

Issued a Statement

In a statement issued at North Bay last night Prime Minister King describes Premier Ferguson's complaints as "harpings on imaginary provincial grievances" and "an attempt to invent some excuse for raising a cry of provincial rights." He scores the Ontario premier's "unprecedented partisan campaign." "There has never been a national government in Canada so careful to recognize provincial rights.

"Mr. Ferguson has particularly sought to make an issue out of the St. Lawrence waterway. He has complained of delay on the part of the dominion. I yield to no one in my conviction of the tremendous possibilities of that development. It is so important that it is absolutely necessary to consider every angle thoroughly."

Fault Not With Government

"The Dominion government has endeavored to assemble all the factors, physical, economical, financial, national and international, without undue delay and without undue haste. A constitutional difficulty occasioned by provincial claims as to water-power rights in navigable streams arose. We have sought a solution before the courts; we have sought a solution by friendly conference.

"We have stated definitely that we do not ourselves wish to go into the power business. We have made an offer which will ensure that, whether the initiative in the development of the St. Lawrence, or any other navigable stream, comes from the Dominion or from the province, the power will be available for the province on a definite basis which provides for a fair allocation of costs as between navigation and power and for full consideration of the riparian rights possessed by either the Dominion or the provinces.

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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 19, 1930.

D 17338

KING PROPOSES FERGUSON CALL HOUSE SESSION

Could Deal With Workless He Tells North Bay Meeting.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

NORTH BAY, Ont., July 18.—Unemployment and its treatment by provincial premiers formed the theme for a part of Premier Mackenzie King's address here tonight. Hon. R. B. Bennett, he said, was telling the people that if the Conservatives were returned to power he would call a special session of Parliament to deal with unemployment.

"Why doesn't Premier Ferguson call a special session to deal with unemployment?" asked Mr. King.

Money Held Back.

"Why does not Premier Anderson of Saskatchewan, call a special session of Parliament? Why does not Premier Tolmie of British Columbia, call a special session of Parliament?"

Mr. King charged that money which might have been used for giving work to the unemployed in different provinces "had been held back by Tory premiers."

"The more you look into it, the more you see that it has been a political conspiracy on a big scale," he asserted.

"Also," declared the Prime Minister, "Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson were avoiding the great issue of the British preference. The very thing which the Conservative party should have been supporting, they were running away from."

Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson were seeking every other issue and keeping away from the great vital issue of the campaign, the Prime Minister declared.

The budget had been framed to retain the British market, said Mr. King. "Fully $200,000,000 of purchasing power will be swung around from the United States to Great Britain," he declared as applause rang through the theatre. Great Britain had allowed Canada a position in her markets equal to her own manufacturers, and Canada was making a generous response.

As time was limited owing to the Premier's train leaving at 10.45 o'clock, Mr. King said at the outset that he would devote himself to the main issues of the campaign, the record of the Government, the budget, and the question of who would represent Canada at the Imperial Conferences in London during the coming Fall.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Gazette July 21/30

GIVES SUPPORT TO DRURY

Premier Says Bennett Would Be Cartoonists' Ideal

Barrie, Ont., July 20.—Attendance of Hon. R. B. Bennett at the Imperial Conference would prompt cartoonists over the length and breadth of Great Britain to produce cartoons of a gentleman from Canada "with a stick of dynamite in his hand" going to blast his way into Empire markets, Premier Mackenzie King declared here yesterday.

The Prime Minister once again directed the full force of his language against the federal Conservative leader and also against G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario. He took strong exception to certain comments which he asserted Mr. Ferguson had made regarding President Cosgrave of Ireland and Premier Hertzog of South Africa. Mr. Ferguson should beware of language which might cause ill-feeling between different parts of the Empire. There was an Imperial Economic Conference coming and if it was to accomplish anything, there must be good feeling.

The Prime Minister was speaking in the constituency of North Simcoe, where E. C. Drury, former Progressive Premier of Ontario, is running as a Liberal-Progressive candidate.

Mr. Ferguson was advising closing the door on Great Britain, Mr. King asserted with the greatest emphasis. How was that for Conservative doctrine, he thundered. Mr. Ferguson was saying look after the Canadian home and close the door on the Mother Country, he continued.

"And Mr. Bennett is saying that he will call a special session to raise the tariff against the United States, against Japan, against other countries—but also against Great Britain."

"There is where I stand. I stand for Great Britain first," asserted M. King, amidst applause. Mr. Bennett proposed to go to the Imperial Conference in a bargaining spirit. "Preference for preference," was the Conservative leader's doctrine. But Mr. Bennett could not make Great Britain adopt a tariff in order to give a preference to Canada. And he could not "blast a way into John Bull." The Prime Minister asked his audience to consider the kind of figure Mr. Bennett would cut at an economic conference after he had "ridiculed, belittled and opposed" Canada's great trade gesture.

The attitude of Canada toward the United States and Great Britain, as exemplified in the budget, was touched on by Mr. King. The attitude toward the United States was simply that Canada proposed to trade on an even basis.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Morning Journal July 21, 1930.

Speaks At Barrie.

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Great Britain First.

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And Mr. Ferguson used "insulting language" in referring to Premier Hertzog and President Cosgrave. Would this help Canada in her negotiations at such a conference?

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TORONTO GLOBE, July 21, 1930.

D 17341

Ovation Given to Prime Minister As He Urges Intra-Empire Trade; Ontario Rallies to Support Budget

Premier King, at Barrie and Newmarket, Is Greeted by Immense and Enthusiastic Crowds as He Hammers Home Advantages to Canada Which Are to Accrue From Increased Empire Commerce—Makes Stirring Appeal to Conservatives to Stand By Their "All-British" Convictions, and to Support Great Empire Budget

CHEERS, BANNERS AND PROCESSIONS GREET MR. KING IN NORTH YORK

Old Ontario, the cockpit of Canada's general election contest, acclaimed the Liberal Leader, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, at two great rallies in Barrie and Newmarket on Saturday.

Fresh from his spectacular tour of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, the Dominion Prime Minister renewed his plea for intra-Empire trade with even greater vigor than in the Western Provinces, where his eloquent exhortation to "stand by the Motherland, the only permanent market for Canada's surplus products," carried all before it, and left little doubt as to the verdict of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba.

For, quite apart from sentiment, those Provinces are strongly supporting the Dunning Budget on economic grounds, realizing that failure to dispose of their grain crops spells financial disaster.

Cheers for Empire Trade.

At Barrie, where he addressed a great mass meeting on Saturday afternoon in the interests of Hon. Ernest C. Drury and Messrs. Maclean and Case, the Government candidates in Simcoe North and Dufferin-Simcoe, the Prime Minister was in splendid form and delivered an appeal for support of the Government's Empire trade policy which completely captured his audience. The Armories rang with cheers as the Government Leader drove home his arguments and emphasized the need for adequate representation of Canada at the Imperial Economic Conference in London which is to determine the future of intra-Empire trade.

"Canada," he exclaimed, amid a tornado of cheers, "should not be divided on this all-important question, but Liberals and Conservatives should sink their differences and unite for the common weal in order that the great Empire of which we form a part may go on from strength to strength."

Ferguson Assailed.

In withering tones the Liberal chieftain scored the conduct of Premier G. Howard Ferguson of Ontario, and administered a stinging rebuke to the Ontario Conservative Leader, "whose remarks concerning Premier Hertzog of South Africa and President Cosgrave of Ireland were reprehensible and insulting."

But enthusiastic as was the Prime Minister's meeting at Barrie, it was easily surpassed by the remarkable demonstration of affection and acclaim which characterized Mr. Mackenzie King's triumphal return to his old constituency of North York. Cheering thousands greeted him as he stepped from the train at Aurora, and his progress from that point to Newmarket was attended by scenes of enthusiasm which shall not soon fade from the memory. Aurora was the rendezvous for Liberals from all parts of York County and a motor procession miles long was formed as the famous grandson of a famous grandsire entered the car of Colonel William P. Mulock, Liberal standard-bearer in North York, for the ten-mile triumphal procession to Newmarket.

Ontario's Chief Justice and Grand Old Man, Sir William Mulock, watched the parade and waved greetings as the car bearing the Liberal Leader and the Liberal candidate passed the gates of his North York residence; and it is interesting here to recall that both William Lyon Mackenzie King and Colonel William P. Mulock are grandsons of men whose names shall ever occupy a prominent place not only in the annals of York County, but in the history of the Dominion of Canada. Mackenzie King's grandfather founded Toronto's first newspaper and was Toronto's first Mayor, and his grandson, Mackenzie King, revealed to his audience on Saturday night that Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General in Laurier's Cabinet, was not only the "father of penny postage" in Canada, but was the first man to advocate the British preference. "I had it from the lips of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself," declared Mr. King, amid an outburst of cheering.

Jammed With Cars.

The Town of Newmarket was simply jammed with people, who flocked thither on Saturday night for the climax of a week of whirlwind campaigning. Motor cars were parked wheel to wheel on every street in the town, and when the Prime Minister entered the Skating Rink to the skirl of the pipes, enthusiasm knew no bounds. The vast audience—every seat was occupied and hundreds stood in the aisles—was electrified, expectant, enthusiastic, and the building shook with gale after gale of cheers as the Prime Minister warmed to his subject of Empire trade, expounding it in a manner that was truly inspiring.

The meeting was presided over by Aubrey Davis, and among those present in the audience were: Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, Hon. Senator James H. Spence of Toronto and members of his family, W. R. Percy Parker of Toronto, Chairman of the Liberal Campaign Committee in Ontario; Harry H. Johnson, Secretary of the Ontario Liberal organization; W. K. Murphy, Toronto lawyer, and many other prominent York County Liberals.

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Mighty Cheers for Premier.

After William P. Mulock, Liberal candidate in the riding, had made a brief bow to his audience, and referred to the impressiveness of the occasion, Premier King was introduced. He was greeted by three rousing cheers which made the old Newmarket skating rink rattle on its foundations. A demonstration in the Premier's honor included spelling out of M-u-l-o-c-k by displaying of cards by six little girls on the platform, and the singing of a Mulock political battle song by a male quartet.

"It always seems as though the heart of the battle were in North York," declared the Premier in opening, "and from the enthusiasm of this meeting it seems that such is now the case. In this constituency of North York Liberalism had its beginning in our country as the great party that was going to lead forward great policies for the larger freedom of the people, freedom in thought and freedom in everything that goes to make for a nobler life."

Mr. Mulock, the candidate, he proceeded, stood before them "bearing on the torch from previous generations, the torch that has stood for political freedom, the torch handed down to him by the generations gone before, prepared to hand it on to the generations to come. It is in this way that nations are knit together. It is in this way Empires are bound together. It is in this way history is made and countries come to stand in the eyes of the world for those great ideals which their leaders have had foremost in their presentation to the people at the time of great emergency."

Epoch-Making Election.

"This election is not an ordinary election. It is in some respects epoch-making and will be an epoch mark in the history of the British Empire."

After proceeding to a recital of events leading up to the establishment of the British preference by the Laurier Government in 1896, Premier King went on: "I believe it is an open secret that the man who more than any one else in the Laurier Cabinet was responsible for the British preference was William Mulock, the member for North York. I say this from the platform here because I think it is due to the name and the memory of the great men in our history that the part which they played in Empire building should be brought home to the people of Canada at this time. And I have had it from the lips of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself that such was the case, and I give it to you as coming from Sir Wilfrid. Tonight his grandson is standing on this platform as your candidate, standing for the same principal of wider preference, more in the way of ties with British Empire, more unity, and I ask my friends in North York to remember the battles of the past, and stand by those great principles which have helped to make our country and the British Empire what it is today."

Penny Postage.

After crediting Sir William Mulock, as Postmaster-General in the Laurier Government, with the establishment of penny postage—another Empire builder—Premier King recalled with pride that it was his Government which restored the penny postage again after a temporary increase.

"Our Conservative friends," he said, "are fond of talking loyalty, but there is a little saying which we do well to remember upon occasions such as this, that actions speak louder than words, and in these matters to which I have referred you have not had words but great and far-reaching policies that have had their effect upon the whole future of our country.

"We are now again at one of those moments in the history of our nation," he added, "when something more than words is required. Action again speaks louder than words, and I am proud indeed that once more it has come to a Liberal Administration, and doubly proud that it has come to an Administration of which I have the honor to be the leader, once again to increase the British preference. What we are placing before the people of Canada in this election is a great question of whether or not you endorse this policy of wider trade within the British Empire. Is it not amazing, at a time when all the parties in Canada should be united on one question, that you find our Conservative friends either saying nothing at all or ridiculing this Budget that stands first and foremost for an increase in intra-Empire trade? I say it is one of the most extraordinary things that have happened in the political history of Canada. I know it is causing great searching of hearts among Conservatives. I believe the great Conservative Party has felt with Sir John A. Macdonald that its members were proud to be British. Where are the leaders of the Conservative Party standing today on this great issue? I have no fault to find with the Conservative Party, but I have great fault to find with the leaders of the Conservative Party. I believe the party itself will speak out and teach its leaders a lesson and let them find where the party stands on a great issue."

In Different Directions.

Mr. Bennett and his "subordinate," Mr. Ferguson, were facing in two different dire tions on the campaign issues, Mr. King proceeded. Whereas Mr. Bennett declared tariffs to be the main issue of the campaign, Mr. Ferguson had said that the Prime Minister of Canada and the five-cent piece were the main issues. And, again, Mr. Ferguson had said the issue of the campaign was the Canadian home, and not who should represent Canada at the Imperial Conference.

"What do you make of that kind of leadership?" asked Mr. King. "Who are you following? Are you following Mr. Bennett or Mr. Ferguson, or are you feeling the time has come when neither of them is giving any real leadership to the people of Canada?

Conservative Leaders Criticized.

"This issue at this election is no small issue. It is one of the most momentous issues ever placed before the Canadian people, because it relates not only to the future trade and greatness of our own country, but of the British Empire as a whole. The Conservatives are not speaking on the main issue. I do not blame them for differing from the Liberal Party on a number of points. But when you come to a great question on which for years past the Conservative Party itself has been saying, 'We should stand united,' and when a party comes along, as the Liberal Party has come, and places before the people a policy that is broad enough and generous enough for all to unite on it, what I blame the Conservative leaders for is that they seek to conceal the issue, seek to pervert the issue and hide from the people what is the most serious and important issue in their future economic existence. What I cannot understand, if they are true to their own party and principles, is how they can ignore the great question of the Economic Conference, how they can oppose and ridicule a Budget passed by the Parliament of Canada which has called forth from every political party leader in the Old Land the greatest praise ever accorded a Dominion since the time of the Great War."

Premier King took up the question of unemployment, which he has discussed at length on other platforms, and showed how the half wheat crop and the stock market decline had affected economic channels all across Canada and temporarily thrown men out of work. But what was going to happen, he asked, if Canada let pass the present opportunity of securing for all time "the greatest of markets for our agricultural products"? The home market, he said, was all right, but Canada needed world markets as well as home markets.

"It is not a home market they are interested in," said the Premier of the Conservatives. "It is a monopoly of the home market they want to get for a few of their friends."

Conservatives and Monopolies.

The Conservative Party throughout all its history, he said, had been interested principally in monopolies—monopolies of trade and monopolies of political control.

"What is Mr. Ferguson out in this campaign for?" he proceeded. "The reason is plain. He is not satisfied with being the Premier of the Tory Government in Ontario. He is not satisfied with a Tory Government in Saskatchewan; he is not satisfied with a Tory Government in British Columbia, in New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia. He wants to wipe out everything except a Tory Government and have Tory representatives in Ottawa as well as in all the Provinces of our Dominion. What position would Canada be in then? I

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say to North York: 'Look back to the old Family Compact days and realize how the Tories have sought a monopoly of political control ever since they have been in existence in this country.' I say: 'Send this young man (Mr. Mulock) to Parliament that we may have another member from North York who will stand and fight monopoly from wherever it comes.'"

Unemployment Offer.

The Prime Minister reiterated his offer of a dollar-for-dollar Federal assistance to municipalities where really emergent unemployment conditions existed. "I believe," he said, "the people of Canada are ready to help meet any national emergency that may arise at any time, and in any Province where the head of that Province tells the Dominion Government that the situation is such that it cannot be dealt with satisfactorily without Federal aid, we are prepared to come in and assist the Province and the municipalities. I think it must be kept in mind that Governments are trustees of the people. It is easy to do what Mr. Bennett is doing: promise hundreds of millions of dollars—yes, I think it is up to a billion now, the amount he has promised—but it all has to come out of taxation, and we have tried to keep down taxation and the public debt, and we have succeeded in both."

He believed, however, that the taxpayers were entitled to some benefits out of such Federal expenditure, and for that reason he would suggest that the joint Federal and municipal moneys thus expended should be utilized to remove the deadly level crossings throughout the Dominion. These level crossings, he reminded his audience, had constituted a menace to life and limb of motorists in every section of the Dominion.

Against the Common Enemy.

Premier King alluded, at his Barrie meeting, to the fact that there are fewer three-cornered fights in the present contest than in the previous Federal general election. At that time, he said, many Conservatives had been elected in Ontario because Liberals and Progressives split the anti-Conservative vote, instead of uniting in the fight against the common enemy. "I have waited a long time to be able to tell Mr. Drury 'I told you so,'" remarked the Prime Minister. "When in 1921 I was called upon to form a Government I found a difficult situation existing in Canada, owing to the fact that the forces which were opposed to Toryism were considerably divided. My first effort was to try to bring together those different elements in our country which stood for Liberal policies in the broadest sense of the word. In forming my Cabinet I looked not only at Liberals, but at Progressives, with the object of obtaining a strong Administration. What I sought to do was to bring into the Government as many outstanding Progressives as circumstances would permit. In Western Canada I approached Mr. Crerar and Mr. Hudson. Feeling was running very high at that time and they could not see their way clear to come in.

"In Ontario I looked around for the most outstanding Progressive of the time, and that man was Mr. Drury. I came to Toronto to see him. He, in a broad way, shared my views on political problems, but he gave me strong reasons why, at that particular time, he could not come into the Ministry at Ottawa. At that time he was in the thick of a fight in Ontario and could not quit the Provincial arena, but he hoped the time would come when we would be able to unite our forces. I warned him that when we next appealed to the country the Tories would benefit by reason of the fact that the Liberals and Progressives were divdied; and that is exactly what happened.

A Word for Miss Macphail.

"There is between Liberals and Conservatives, and Progressives and Conservatives a great gulf which never can be bridged. Even Miss Agnes Macphail, when it comes to choosing between Liberal and Conservative policies, will vote with the Liberals in a majority of cases, and as long as Miss Macphail continues to stand for democratic principles I hope the Liberals of Southeast Grey will not run a candidate against her, but will give her every possible support when there is a Conservative in the field against her. I am sorry to see that a gentleman calling himself an Independent Liberal has entered the contest in East Lambton against Mr. Fansher, the Progressive. I think it would have been better had he stepped aside rather than divide the forces that are opposed to Toryism."

Mr. King hoped Liberals and Progressives of Simcoe County would rally strongly to the aid of Messrs. Drury and Maclean, the Liberal-Progressive and Liberal candidates, and that the Liberals and Progressives of Dufferin-Simcoe would support Garfield Case, the Government candidate there.

The Prime Minister then proceeded to a discussion of the issues of the campaign, and emphasized the Dunning Budget as the outstanding question before the people, overshadowing all else. The paramount question was who should go to the Imperial Economic Conference in London next September, as that conference was to decide the future of Empire trade. Mr. Bennett had very properly said at the beginning of the recent session of Parliament that it would be well for the Government to secure a mandate from the people before undertaking to go to London and speak for Canada.

Intra-Empire Trade.

"I think he was right in saying that the question of intra-Empire trade and relations with the Empire generally was so great that the people should have a right to vote on the matter before any one went across the sea to speak for this Dominion; but during the course of this campaign Mr. Bennett has said little or nothing concerning the Economic Conference. He now wants the people of Canada to forget about that conference, and has brought up the question of a special session of the Canadian Parliament to deal with unemployment, to becloud the issue. He has not told us what his remedies for unemployment are, beyond saying that he intends at that special session to raise the tariff of Canada against all countries, including Great Britain.

"Does it not look as if he had formed this idea of a special session or Parliament to divert attention from the Imperial Conference? I am beginning to think it is a deliberate design, more particularly since Premier Ferguson has jumped into the campaign as Mr. Bennett's right bower. I said right bower, but I am not sure that he is a right bower, because I find Messrs. Bennett and Ferguson taking positions which are diametrically opposed. Mr. Bennett told Western Ontario Conservatives at London that the tariff was the issue, and Mr. Ferguson at the same meeting said Mackenzie King was the issue—Mackenzie King and the five-cent piece. On Feb. 24, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bennett said it was not right or fair that the present Government should represent Canada at the Imperial Conference until the people had been consulted. Now Mr. Ferguson, speaking at Sudbury on July 17, says: 'The issue in this election is the Canadian home, the maintenance and extension of the Canadian home. Let Mr. King pay attention to home affairs and leave external affairs alone. The issue is not who shall represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and the Economic Conference.'

Canada and Empire.

"Since when," demanded Premier King, "have Conservatives in their political principles drawn sharply the line between Canadian affairs and British Empire affairs? I thought it was their proud boast that they were for the Empire. I ask the rank and file of the Conservative Party, "Since when have you authorized your leaders, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson, to say the affairs of Canada and the affairs of the Empire are not related?' Both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson have been brought up in the Conservative Party. Why do they refuse to face the issue of intra-Empire trade and refuse to discuss in this campaign the vital need for adequate representation of Canada at the Economic Conference in London? I imagine many loyal Conservatives will decline to follow them, but will pursue the patriotic policy of supporting the policy of the present Government for an increase in trade between Canada and the Motherland. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson might very well have said: 'We cannot see eye to eye with the Liberals on all their policies, but on this policy of intra-Empire trade all Canada should cooperate, and we will support them.' Instead of that they have gone to the other extreme and Mr. Bennett says he will increase customs duties against the Mother Country, while Mr. Ferguson

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places the great question of Empire trade in the same category as trade relations with foreign nations. I believe that all Canadians, as loyal British subjects, should sink party differences and join hands in giving effect to a great policy that is designed to strengthen the ties of Empire. I believe you will find throughout this Province of Ontario hundreds and thousands of Conservatives who will strongly resent the attitude of their leaders in the Federal and Provincial arenas, because it is little short of shameful that these leaders of the historic Conservative Party should abandon the traditional policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, and, pandering to prejudice, seek to exploit the necessities of fellow-Canadians who are out of work today owing to conditions which the Dunning Budget is designed to re..edy. It is nothing short of shameful that the Tory leaders, and Mr. Bennett in particular, should endeavor to mislead the people and gain office by a species of bribery which amounts to effrontery in every constituency he visits. Add Mr. Bennett's promises together and you will find he has promised a spending program running into a billion dollars. It is a smoke-screen to hide from the people of Canada the real issues—the Empire Budget and the personnel of Canada's representation at the Empire Economic Conference."

Question for Mr. Ferguson.

Mr. Ferguson, he said, talked glibly of the St. Lawrence waterway. "They have been as silent on that for many years as they are silent now on Empire trade. They talk of unemployment and anything to divert attention from the main issue. It is not many months since Mr. Ferguson said unemployment in Ontario was 'spotty.' Mr. Bennett talks of a special session of Parliament to deal with it. Why does not Mr. Ferguson call a special session of the Ontario Legislature to deal with it? (Cheers) Mr. Bennett says he will put up the tariff, not only against the United States and other foreign countries, but also against Great Britain. Sir John A. Macdonald said, 'A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die,' but Bennett and Ferguson shut the door against British goods entering Canada. Mr. Bennett says he is for 'Canada first.' Our Conservative friends will have to decide whether they belong to the school of Sir John A. Macdonald, or whether they will follow Bennett and Ferguson, who talk about everything but Empire trade, and ask their followers to forego the allegiance of the past. I believe there are hundreds and thousands of true Conservatives who will never forgive Mr. Bennett for shutting the door against Britain by word, and by threat. Actions speak louder than words. The Conservative Leaders are strong on lip loyalty, but the time has now come for action. I ask any Conservative within sound of my voice to tell me when the Conservative Party ever extended a tariff preference to Britain. The Tory Leaders say I am pro-American and anti-British. It is false. I said we should not provoke Washington because I believe in goodwill, rather than ill-will. I knew two years ago that we would increase the tariff against the United States and lower the tariff against Britain. For that reason I did not wish to provoke Washington until the appropriate time came to submit our Budget. I am not telling you, as Mr. Bennett tells you, to 'look at the United States.' I am telling you to look at Britain and at the markets of the world." (Cheers.)

Who Shall Attend Conference?

"The Economic Conference is not a dream, a myth, a theory. It is a meeting in Downing Street of Empire statesmen who will endeavor to work out a method whereby the trade of the Empire can be greatly increased. Is Canada to send Mr. Bennett, who plans to raise the tariff against Great Britain and our sister Dominions, who will have nothing to do with granting a preference to them in our markets unless he gets a preference in return, or is she to send members of the present Government, who have given evidence already of their desire to trade on a still greater scale with the Motherland and the other Dominions? Do you think Ramsay MacDonald and his Government are going to increase duties and tax food to enable Canada to get into the British market? Ramsay MacDonald has told the Canadian people, 'I have known Mackenzie King, not for one day, but for thirty years,' and the same with Stanley Baldwin, who said in front of the City Hall in Toronto: 'I challenge you to find two men anywhere who can work together for the British Empire better than Mackenzie King and myself.'" (Cheers.) If Mr. MacDonald or Mr. Baldwin are to preside at the Imperial Conference the present Canadian Government will be able to get along with either, and if it's to be Lloyd George, well, he's a Liberal and a Welshman and I'm a Scot, and I fancy we will be able to get along together all right. (Laughter.) But where will Mr. Bennett be after his statement about dynamiting? Remember, too, that coming from Australia is a Labor leader, Mr. Scullin. And what attitude will New Zealand adopt toward Mr. Bennett, who has gone up and down this country denouncing a treaty which has given us so much more of their trade than it has given them of our trade? And how friendly toward Mr. Bennett will Mr. Hertzog and Mr. Cosgrave be after reading what Mr. Bennett's chief Lieutenant, Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, had to say about them?

"That's the Imperial Conference, and it is for you to say whether you want to send to it men who have ridiculed and denounced the Dunning Budget ever since it was first introduced, men who have opposed that great Empire trade gesture, or those who have staked their political existence on the provisions of the Dunning Budget. Are we going to have a further strengthening of the foundations of Empire or are we going to lose for another decade the opportunity the Economic Conference presents?"

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SUBJECT

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The Toronto Star July 21/30

NORTH YORK

KING IS WILDLY RECEIVED AT MEETING FOR MULOCK

Jammed Streets and Cheering Crowds Greet Premier at North York

HAVE HUGE PARADE

North York saw its greatest parade and its greatest political meeting in the monster Liberal rally Saturday evening in the interests of Lieut.-Col. W. P. Mulock, Liberal candidate in North York. Much of the enthusiasm may have been due to the fact that Premier Mackenzie King was the guest of honor and the chief speaker at the meeting in Newmarket, but much also was due to the personal popularity and following of W. P. Mulock, grandson of Sir William Mulock, chief justice of Ontario and former Liberal member for the North York riding.

To give all the details of the monster parade of autos and special floats that was three miles long and of the great mass meeting at which 7,000 people packed the Newmarket arena and another five thousand stood outside waiting to gain admittance would be impossible. It had to be seen and heard and no one person could see or hear one-tenth of it.

Premier King got off his car at Aurora at a few minutes after six o'clock Saturday evening, where he was met by Lieut.-Col. W. P. Mulock, the candidate, and other Liberal stalwarts of the riding. From there he motored to Steele's Corners on Yonge St. south of Thornhill, where he joined the parade at the southern boundary of the riding. It is noteworthy that this triumphal reception was through the riding that Mr. King himself represented when he first became prime minister, from 1921 to 1925.

A touching incident occurred when the car in which Premier King and Col. Mulock were riding came abreast of the home of Sir William Mulock on Yonge St. between Aurora and Newmarket. Sir William himself was standing at the gateway of his home and the procession stopped for a few minutes while Sir William greeted his old friend, Premier King, and extended his congratulations to his own grandson, who is now contesting the riding for which he once sat as the Liberal member and one of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's cabinet ministers. Mrs. W. P. Mulock joined her husband and the premier here and rode up to Newmarket with them, while Sir William remained at the gateway and waved his hat as the long procession passed.

Audience of 7,000

Newmarket itself was just one mass of automobiles and people. Every available inch on the streets and sidewalks was filled. The traffic congestion was ten times that expected by the Toronto police at the Shriners' convention. Flags and cheers greeted the premier and the Liberal candidate as they arrived, and there was one prolonged roar when they entered the arena, which was packed before even the parade arrived. It is estimated that there were 7,000 people in the arena when the meeting got under way, filling every seat, and standing in the aisles and the doorways, with at least another thousand outside unable to find an entrance.

Aubrey Davis of Newmarket was chairman of the meeting, and many of the Liberals of the riding and Toronto supporters of W. P. Mulock were on the platform and in the audience. A few of those who were there were Senator J. H. Spence of Toronto; Morgan Baker, president of the North York Liberal Association; P. W. Pearson, ex-M.P.P.; W. R. Percy Parker, J. E. Atkinson, Dr. Walter Sangster, Mrs. James Whinster of Aurora, Miss Edith Sangster of Stouffville and Mrs. Norman Matthews of Newmarket, presidents of the women's organizations in the riding; Harry Naughton, Seneca Baker, Harry Johnson of Toronto, Dr. R. McLean of Woodbridge and many others. A personal interest to the premier was the fact that his two nephews, the sons of his brother, the late Dr. McDougal King, were on the platform along with their mother.

Before calling on Col. Mulock, the chairman commented briefly on the question of tariff and industrial conditions as they relate to the recent Dunning budget.

"The Hawley-Smoot tariff bill passed at Washington recently," Mr. Davis declared, "took from our industries 49 per cent. of our market. We cannot complain of that, as the United States has the right to trade where she sees fit. If the United States thinks it wise to curtail our sale in their country, then Canada must turn her back on the markets of the States and sell her merchandise where she can buy fairly in return." (Applause.)

"That's not merely election talk," opined the chairman.

"Since the Dunning budget was introduced the Davis Leather Company, in the last 30 days, has received more inquiries from English industries than in any other 30 days of our business. I feel certain that a certain portion of the interest was due to the fact that interest in inter-empire trade is growing."

England Not Dumping Ground.

The speaker then told his hearers that in June one of their English representatives assured them that there would be a change of the fiscal policy of the company. The representative made a trip to Canada and to Newmarket.

"He told me that conditions in England are changing and changing fast," Mr. Davis continued. "'He said that England no longer is going to be the dumping ground of Europe. England is to have a tariff wall to exclude the products of the outside world—with the exception of the articles from the dominions and other parts of the empire. He said we would see the day when it will be a godsend to Canada to have the fiscal policy in vogue.'"

Mr. Davis at the conclusion of his remarks called on Col. Mulock to speak. He urged the audience to give their undivided support to the Liberal candidate and was loudly applauded.

When the premier arrived at Steele's Corners with Col. Mulock they were greeted by many friends who had parked their motors on the townlines between Markham, Vaughan and North York townships, which converge at this point.

The parade consisted mainly of cars, buses and trucks, most of which were gaily decorated. From Stouffville came the most elaborate float. Pretty girls represented the Dominion as daughters of the empire. They were shown paying homage to Britain. The float was arranged by Miss Edith Sangster, president of the Liberal women of the village.

Sheaves of ripened wheat and other grains decorated other cars.

Music was provided by bands from Newmarket, Aurora and Stouffville.

When the parade began from Steele's Corners traffic was halted in North York township.

The cars were held back to Willowdale, waiting for the crowd to clear from Steele's.

At the meeting a pageant of six little girls from Aurora and Newmarket brought in the letters to form the word Mulock.

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Star July 21/30

WELFARE OF CANADA, EMPIRE ELECTION ISSUE, SAYS KING

Principle of Wide Intra-Empire Trade Warmly Approved By Big North York Rally

SEEKING MONOPOLY

Premier Charges Conservatives Want Home Markets For Their Friends

"Can you picture the condition Canada would be in if Canada were controlled from coast to coast by Tory governments?" Premier Mackenzie King asked his hearers at the monster Liberal rally in North York held at Newmarket Saturday night in the interests of Lt.-Col W. P. Mulock, Liberal candidate for the North York riding.

"It is not the home markets the Tories are interested in, as their leaders tell you in their speeches. It is a monopoly of the home markets for a few of their friends that they are interested in. The Conservative party has always been interested in monopolies.

"I say standing on this historic ground to my friends in North York, look back to the old days of the family compact, and you will see what Canada would be like." Thunderous applause greeted this statement.

"I say to you, send this young man Mulock to parliament so that North York will have another member who stands against monopoly from wherever it comes."

The Liberal standard-bearer spoke briefly and was extended a great ovation. He simply thanked the vast audience for their enthusiastic reception to the prime minister and himself.

"I cannot find words with which to tell you what a great pleasure it is for me to return to this great old riding of North York," commenced the premier. "It always seems to me that the heart of the battle is in North York."

"That's right," shouted an enthusiast, and general applause followed.

"The thought in my mind to-night," said Mr. King, "is what a great thing a political party is. It unites peoples across a great continent and it unites generation to generation. I rejoice that Liberalism was born in this great constituency. You have a man here in the person of Mr. W. P. Mulock, who is carrying the torch of Liberalism handed to him from generations past and he will hand it on to generations to come."

Credit to Sir Wm. Mulock

The prime minister came to what he considered the vital issue of the day—the question of British preferences and trade within the empire.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier," he declared, "was the great man who was responsible for the start of British preference. In the regime of Sir John A. Macdonald, there was a tariff wall around Canada that shut out goods from the United States and Great Britain alike.

"Sir Wilfrid saw, and his cabinet saw, that the policies making for the greatness of the British Empire would also contribute to the greatness of the Dominion." He added that British preferences were not in any way detrimental to other countries. A storm of applause broke over the vast audience when he declared that one of the men mainly responsible for the establishment of British preferences was Sir William Mulock, chief justice of Ontario, who was a prominent figure at the rally.

Actions Speak Louder

"In this great policy of the Liberal governments of binding the empire together, the next move was in communication. The introduction of penny postage by the Liberals helped link the empire together. Again the credit for penny postage must go to the member who then represented North York, the postmaster-general, Sir William Mulock, the grandfather of your candidate now."

During war-time postage had been raised to three cents," said the premier, "but his government had returned penny postage to the people of Canada.

"Once again the time has come to increase the British preference, and to make trade greater than it has ever been in Canada's history. The question is whether you endorse this policy of wider trade with the British Empire?

"The stand of the Tory leaders on this great question is one of the most extraordinary things in the history of Canada and is causing searchings of the heart by thousands of Conservatives. I have no fault to find with the Conservative party—I feel the party will speak out and tell the leaders where the party stands—my fault it with the leaders."

At London Mr Bennett said the election was on the tariff question. But Mr Ferguson declared the issue was not the tariff but Mr King and the 5-cent piece. Now Mr. Ferguson speaking at Sudbury said the issue is the Canadian home and the maintenance and extension of the Canadian home. The issue according to Mr. Ferguson was not who should represent Canada at the economic conference.

Ways are Different

"I ask the Conservatives," continued the premier, "who are you following, with Mr. Bennett talking one way and Mr. Ferguson another? I want to say, this is no small issue but is one of the greatest that was ever placed before the country for it affects not only the future of Canada but the future of the British Empire as a whole.

"But I cannot understand how the Tories can ignore this great question and how they can say that they are opposed to the Dunning budget which brought this British preference into being, the Dunning budget that from the whole empire has been accorded the greatest measure of praise that has ever come to Canada since the great war."

Must Look to Markets

Proceeding to the question of unemployment the prime minister threw out the warning that unless Canada looks to her markets, particularly in the British empire, general unemployment would prevail.

"The present depression," he declared, "is a great object lesson, sent, it may be said, by Providence, to guide us in shaping and safeguarding the future economic life of the Dominion. What is going to happen if we pass up the opportunity of securing markets in the British empire? That is why the question of widening British preferences is so all important."

Look to Compact Days

"Mr. Bennett," continued the prime minister, "has been telling the Liberals to look to the home markets. He knows that the export trade of the Dominion per capita is second in the world, exceeded only by Great Britain. The foreign trade of the Dominion ranks fifth of the nations of the world.

"The Conservatives preach attendance to home affairs. It is not a home market they want, but a monopoly of the home markets for a few of their friends.

"Premier Ferguson is not satisfied with being premier of the Tory province of Ontario. He is not satisfied with all but the provinces of Quebec and Prince Edward Island being Tory. He wants to wipe out all but Tory governments.

"I say to you people—look back to the old family compact days—" Thunderous cheers drowned out his words.

When the applause died down he continued: "Look back to the days of the Family Compact and realize how the Tories have sought a monopoly of political control.

"Send Mulock to the Federal House. Send him to Ottawa so he will fight political monopoly.

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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 21, 1930.

SCORES STAND OF OPPONENTS ON PREFERENCE

Premier King Condemns Bennett and Ferguson At Newmarket Ont.

GREAT RECEPTION FOR LIBERAL CHIEF

Takes Exception To Ontario Leader's Speech In Barrie Rally.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

NEWMARKET, Ont., July 20.—Condemnation of the attitude which he said was being assumed by Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, and also by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, in respect to the budget provisions widening the British preference, was voiced by Premier Mackenzie King here last night. One of the most extraordinary features of the campaign, he averred, was the ridicule and opposition which had been aimed at a great effort to draw the bonds closer between Canada and the Mother Country. And this was the more remarkable coming from the leaders of a party which had always professed to be strongly pro-British in its sentiments.

"Where are the leaders of the Conservative party standing today on this great issue?" asked the Prime Minister emphasising the question with voice and gesture. "I have no fault to find with the Conservative party, but I have with its leaders, and I think the Conservative party will teach them a lesson.

Colorful Visit.

The visit of the Prime Minister to this historic riding, which he formerly represented in the House of Commons, was replete with color and action. From Barrie, where he spoke in the afternoon, the Prime Minister came by train to Aurora, where cars were waiting to take him and members of his party on a swift tour of the constituency. Here he was joined by Lieut.-Col. W. Pate Mulock, Liberal candidate in the riding. From Aurora the cars sped south in the direction of Toronto, passing through Richmond Hill, Thornhill, and finally to Steele's Corners, where contact was made with a procession of motors and motor-buses.

A large motor bus with a band took the lead. The Prime Minister's car, which was open, and the others fell in behind, and the parade to Newmarket started. Up and down the procession rode khaki-clad highway police directing the traffic. Every now and then the long wail of a police siren warning vehicles of the approaching procession sounded out.

From verandahs of houses along the way people waved to Mr. King, and the Prime Minister raised his hat and waved back. At the old Mulock residence Sir William Mulock, Chief Justice of Ontario, greeted the Prime Minister while the parade halted for a few minutes. Then it sped on into Newmarket. As it neared the arena where the meeting was to be, the crowds became dense, and progress was very slow. Cheers greeted the entrance of the party into the building, which was crammed to capacity, with people standing in the aisles. A pipe band, in full action, preceded the Prime Minister to the platform. There he stood until the sounds of an enthusiastic welcome had subsided.

Refers to Ferguson.

The Prime Minister soon directed his fire at the Conservative leaders, and he did not forget Premier Ferguson. He referred to the Ontario Premier as Mr. Bennett's "subordinate official," and asked his audience to consider the wide divergence which he declared existed between Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson on the question of the campaign issues. "These two gentlemen are so arranging things that they are talking both ways," he asserted. He said that Mr. Bennett, speaking in the House of Commons, had insisted that there must be a general election to determine Canada's representation at the Imperial Conference. Then, when the Conservative leader had opened his campaign Mr. Bennett had asserted that the issue before the people was the tariff.

Mr. Ferguson, however, had not agreed with this. "He turned round and said: 'No, the issue is Mackenzie King and a five-cent piece.'" Now Mr. Ferguson was declaring that the real issue was the Canadian home.

But, the important point was, said Mr. King, that both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson were avoiding the all-important major issue. "If they are true to their party and principles, how can they ignore a budget which has given to Great Britain the greatest measure of trade which she has had in years?" asked Mr. King. When Mr. Bennett referred to the budget it was in terms of ridicule or opposition.

The Prime Minister referred to the question of unemployment. This great question was bound up in the larger question of trade development, he said. He asked what would happen if Canada let slip this opportunity to secure the British market for her agricultural products. Export markets were vital to the life of the Dominion.

"The Tories say that they want the home market," continued Mr. King. "It isn't the home market that they are interested in. It is a monopoly of the home market they want to get for a few of their friends."

Cheers and clapping followed this statement.

Wants Monopoly of Control.

"What is Premier Ferguson out for?" asked the Prime Minister. Mr. Ferguson was fighting in this election because "he wants to wipe out everything except Tory governments." He wanted a Tory government in Ottawa, as well as in several provinces in Canada. He wanted monopoly of control. "Look back to the old Family Compact days and see how the Tories have sought monopoly of control," Mr. King advised his audience.

He had, said Mr. King, received a telegram from Mayor Wemp, of Toronto, asking him if he (Mr. King) was prepared to give dollar for dollar with Ontario municipalities for unemployment relief. Mayor Wemp said that he understood the Prime Minister had asserted in his Western speeches that he was ready to make this contribution.

The telegram did not state the undertaking which he had given in the West quite correctly, continued the Prime Minister. Mayor Wemp referred to municipalities only. What he had said from platforms in the West was that if provincial governments made representations that unemployment conditions were so bad that they could not cope with them, the Federal Government stood ready to assist. "I repeat that here," continued Mr. King. "I believe the people of Canada stand ready to assist in meeting any national emergency at any time." In any province where the head of the provincial government reported that it was not able to handle the unemployment situation, the Federal Government was ready to aid.

"But," warned Mr. King, "we are trustees for the people of Canada." He was not prepared to promise reckless expenditures like, he said, Mr. Bennett was doing. Mr. Bennett's promises up to date, he added, would, if implemented "cost a billion dollars." He felt that the form of relief to be given should be something which met with the approval of the people of Canada and should be something from which the public would benefit. Therefore, he had told Western Canada that the Federal Government would be prepared to help the provinces and municipalities to construct subways under level crossings.

Answers Toronto Mayor.

His answer to Mayor Wemp was this, continued the Prime Minister. If the Mayor of Toronto could yet Premier Ferguson to report to the Dominion Government that an unemployment condition existed in Ontario with which the province could not cope and in which Federal aid was required "we will be prepared to give dollar for dollar with the province and the city of Toronto for the construction of Subways."

Mr. King said that "a new light dawned" in Great Britain with the presentation of the Dominion budget last session. Shortly before it was presented the Argentine Republic had been conducting negotiations in the hope of getting into the British wheat market. An agreement was under consideration between Great Britain and the Argentine. But when Canada produced her budget the agreement was allowed to remain in abeyance.

"The budget was designed above all to hold the British market for Canada," declared the Prime Minister. He asked the women in the audience if they were going to vote against the widening of the British preference. He spoke of the provision for free tea. There would be $2,500,000 less collected in duty in a single year as a result of removing the duty from tea, he said.

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"You say, how do we expect to make it up?" he continued. "We expect to make it up because of the general prosperity of Canada.

"We have diverted something like $200,000,000 purchasing power round from the United States to Great Britain," he went on. "Do you think there will be no response to that?" People must remember that a country could not trade all one way. "You can't send your ships across the ocean laden with grain and other Canadian commodities and bring them home empty," he insisted. There must be give and take. And, said Mr. King, we must remember that the people of the Mother Country were "our own kith and kin."

"Our Conservative friends are fond of talking," he declared, "but there is an old saying 'actions speak louder than words.' I am proud that it has come to an administration of which I am the head once again to increase the British preference."

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Globe July 22/30

THE FINAL KEYNOTE SPEECH.

The eyes of the statesmen of the whole British Empire are on Canada this week; and the eyes of all Canada are now on Ontario.

It is not by mere chance that the Leaders of the two great parties are terminating their efforts here. In this election—destined to make the most important decision since Confederation itself—Ontario is in the key position.

The fate of the whole Empire trade movement will be materially affected by the decision of Ontario. If Ontario registers a clear-cut "Yes" for the principle of Empire trade, quickened progress will be possible along paths that promise ever-richer prizes. If Ontario votes for "party first" the whole Empire trade movement will be seriously upset—perhaps set back for a decade—or even for all time.

Only by a clear appreciation of these facts can the importance of the Prime Minister's speech at Newmarket be fully realized. For Mr. King not only came home to a people to whom his name stirs vibrant memories. He came home with a message that, for himself and for his party, the Empire trade flag is permanently at the peak of the pole. He will stand or fall by Canada's decision as to whether it is to remain at that height or be lowered to half-mast.

As the Right Hon. Mackenzie King put it:

> This issue at this election is no small issue. It is one of the most momentous issues ever placed before the Canadian people, because it relates not only to the future trade and greatness of our own country, but of the British Empire as a whole. The Conservatives are not speaking on the main issue. What I blame the Conservative leaders for is that they seek to conceal the issue, seek to pervert the issue and hide from the people what is the most serious and important issue in their future economic existence.

Day by day more and more Conservatives refuse to turn aside from their loyalist tradition at the whim or whip-crack of their office-seeking party leaders. Day by day the realization grows that it is the leaders who have deserted their Empire-loving followers, and not vice versa.

Hence the following words of Mr. King ring clear and true:

> I imagine many local Conservatives will decline to follow them, but will pursue the patriotic policy of supporting the policy of the present Government for an increase in trade between Canada and the Motherland. Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson might very well have said: "We cannot see eye to eye with the Liberals on all their policies, but on this policy of intra-Empire trade all Canada should co-operate, and we will support them." Instead of that they have gone to the other extreme, and Mr. Bennett says he will increase customs duties against the Mother Country, while Mr. Ferguson places the great question of Empire trade in the same category as trade relations with foreign nations. I believe that all Canadians, as loyal British subjects, should sink party differences and join hands in giving effect to a great policy that is designed to strengthen the ties of Empire. I believe you will find throughout this Province of Ontario hundreds of thousands of Conservatives who will strongly resent the attitude of their Leaders in the Federal and Provincial arenas, because it is little short of shameful that these Leaders of the historic Conservative Party should abandon the traditional policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, and, pandering to prejudice, seek to exploit the necessities of fellow-Canadians who are out of work today owing to conditions which the Dunning Budget is designed to remedy.

Few people are likely to be deceived by raucous cries about unemployment, cries designed to divert attention from Empire trade, the vital issue.

The ordinary Canadian—the average citizen of Ontario—is well able to think for himself. He knows that this Empire trade plan is the best available kind of employment assurance. He knows that the Dunning Budget was but one great step in a program designed to replace lost markets; to find more permanent employment and more profitable employment than Canadians have ever enjoyed before.

In The Globe's opinion, the people of Ontario will appreciate Mr. King's determination to stick to the main issue and stand or fall by the result.

In The Globe's opinion, Mr. Bennett will discover, by the verdict of Ontario, that opposition to organized Empire trade, on just and generous lines, is not only poor patriotism, but poor politics.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Daily Star July 22, 1930.

Premier King at Newmarket

By R. E. KNOWLES

THE only human spectacle more interesting than a great concourse of men is one man himself.

This reflection came to me last Saturday at dusk in the ancient and historic town of Newmarket. When and where I had an exceptional opportunity to study both the one and the other, a great throng and a distinguished man.

The throng, of course, was the solidly massed concourse of sundry thousands who had gathered to do honor and give audience t a Canadian statesman who feels, as he sincerely said, that such contests as that which will culminate next Monday have their "heart in North York". Such, indeed, was the express declaration of a premier whose grandfather, pioneer of martyrs for Canadian people's rights, has given the whole region of North York and thereabouts the glory of his own imperishable name.

In any case, William Lyon Mackenzie's grandson was at his best last Saturday night within that spacious and crowded rink; from which, by the way, all trace of ice had been thoroughly removed.

This is not to say that Premier King is at his final best. On the contrary, probably far from it—for, in Mr. King, we are dealing with a man who is, as some men by nature inevitably are, fashioned for progressiveness as inexorably almost as though they themselves had nothing to do with it at all.

MACKENZIE KING is what we call "lucky," not knowing exactly what we mean. "Lucky" is a word which no thoughtful man can reconcile to his reason but which no observant man can expel from his vocabulary.

As I watched and listened to him last Saturday night, I reflected upon how constantly this thing we call luck has attended the premier's embattled way.

Mr. King was lucky in the combination of distinction and momentum that were his legacy from his forebears, and that brooded over his infant cradle.

William Lyon Mackenzie King was lucky, to leap forward to his public life, in the fortuitous combination of preferences here, and prejudices there —some English and some Scotch and some French—which made his choice for the great Leadership almost inevitable. Despite his youth, it was the aged-ness of another that made his final calling and election sure.

Premier King was lucky, thrice lucky, in 1926, when a vice-regal denial of dissolution overflowed all other (and some of them explosive and dangerous enough) issues with the all-absorbing issue as to whether or not Canada's constitution is to be regarded as an inferior one.

AND Prime Minister King has been lucky, beyond the dreams of gipsies, in the circumstances of the election contest now almost over. For he has lighted upon a policy which his adversaries would give much to have devised and flung to the world FIRST, a policy which bids fair to alter the economic life of a mighty mother-land whose interest it has not alone already wakened but whose wondering and expectant heart it has already thrilled.

True, of course, that the mother country has not thus swiftly prepledged a response in kind. Nobody but a child would so expect so soon. But it has been, to me at least, a matter of distinct surprise that, amid all this pre-election strife of tongues, nobody has said something like this: "Pierpont Morgan the elder once affirmed that 'Character is the best of all securities.'" And, something in the same way, good-will and gratitude are the best of all assurances of generous dealing in the future; far beyond all textual pledges, just as international amity is a better basis of assurance for future peace than all the treaties ever penned. And, in the glow of appreciation and emotion which this King-Dunning policy has kindled in the mother-heart, is centred the assurance that a noble nation which could forego her age-long supremacy on the seas for closer harmony with a foreign land will not long with niggard hand rebuff the child-nation of her own loins.

AND again, to strike a lower but interesting note, Prime Minister King, just now, is lucky in the nature, and the personnel, of the antagonism that confronts him. Even you and I—let alone the chief gladiator—can scarce forbear a smile as we survey the mottled material, the warring figures, beneath the opposing banners. We behold—most pathetic of political spectacles for a generation—the plaintive attempt to belabor the advocates of an imperial policy while themselves compelled to approve the policy itself, in spirit their own for almost a century —unable indeed to condemn it without flagrant inconsistency, or to criticize it except in terms that brand its critics as the Nationalists they have been traditionally swift to curse with imperial zeal. To such a pass has this bitter dilemma distorted things, that we behold the verbal and oratorical monstrosity of a speech from Mr. Bennett's inexhaustible lips declaring one day against the over-generous Imperialism of Premier King and all his works, the same lips declaring the next day that the same man and his minions are hurrying Canada toward the vortex of Annexation with the United States!

AND finally, Premier King has been tropically lucky in the silence, during this campaign, of the strongest and most effective voice that could have been raised on the other side. For among his adversaries there is one man, of regal intellect, of superb debating power, of unsullied honor and unstained record, who has been kept in the cold storage of silence and obscurity. Concerning whom a wondering public, mindful of Winnipeg and its dramatic scene of October, 1927, are gradually voicing the demand for light as to why the leader of other days has become, though his sun is at its zenith, the silent one in this hour of a nation's need. And, inarticulate as yet but struggling for expression, there is the demand that the public have the right to know whether it is true, or not true, that the price of the aid of our provincial premier of the present was the relegation to silence, not by himself desired or imposed, on the part of a federal premier of troubled days gone by.

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Prime Minister Before Huge Meeting Restates His Proposition.

GETS FINE HEARING

Appeals for Election of Mulock in Historic Field of Conflict.

By KEN W. MacTAGGART.
Mail and Empire Staff Writer.

Newmarket, July 20.—If Mayor Bert S. Wemp of Toronto will get Premier G. Howard Ferguson to state that unemployment in Ontario is so serious that the province cannot handle it and, therefore, it becomes of national concern, the Dominion Government will at once authorize aid to Toronto on the dollar for dollar basis with the province.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King last night made this statement at a great meeting in the interests of Col. W. P. Mulock, Liberal candidate in North York, in direct reply to a telegram from Toronto's mayor substantially as follows:

"Understand in a speech at a meeting out West you made offer of dollar for dollar to municipalities for unemployment relief work. Will this become effective at once and may we put men to work and be sure of financial reimbursement?"

Explaining the statement which he had previously made on dollar for dollar relief work, the prime minister stated that a decision had been reached by himself and his colleagues that this financial assistance be applied to the construction of subways to alleviate dangerous grade railway crossings. If any municipality or city, he stated, will have its provincial government admit its inability to relieve unemployment the Dominion will advance funds for such work.

Enthusiastic Meeting.

The prime minister's statement came at the end of his address. The arena in which the meeting was held was packed, about 5,000 persons being seated and approximately 1,000 standing in aisles, entrances and hallways. Outside the building and on the streets, several hundred others stood, attempting to hear his words through amplifiers.

It was the largest meeting yet held since his return to Ontario from his Western tour. In enthusiasm it outrivalled other meetings, interruption after interruption being caused only through the cheers which greeted his remarks. A few times the prime minister's voice evidenced a huskiness which gave rise to doubts that he would be able to complete the itinerary he had set himself.

As he came to the question of unemployment, he leaned forward to the table in front of him, and picked up a slip of yellow paper. He held it to the light and said:

"This afternoon I received a telegram from Mayor Wemp of Toronto. I think it fitting that I should now answer it in a public way."

Holding the telegram in front of him he read the request from the mayor.

Restates Proposition.

"While in the West I stated something that sounded like this but was not this," continued the premier laying down the telegram. "Now what I said was that a municipality is the creature of a province which should assist it but that when a province made application for assistance in a situation which it could not meet, that assistance would be given by the federal government.

"I also pointed out at that time that this was not only the Liberal policy but was also the Conservative policy laid down by a Conservative government. I have here," tapping the table, "the statute laid down by a Conservative government before us and which has been the policy of every government since then.

"What I said at that time and which I repeat here is this: I believe that the people of Canada are ready and willing to help meet any national emergency. If there is anyone with whom we should sympathize always and at all times, it is the man who has been thrown out of work. Everyone should do his part in assisting.

"In any province in which the provincial government states it cannot cope with a situation which has arisen and which cannot be dealt with without Dominion assistance, we will be willing and glad to aid them.

"But in this light I want to say more. All funds of the people are in the hands of governments as trustees of those people. Anyone can promise many things as Mr. Bennett is doing at the present time—at the latest estimate I believe his promises reach nearly a billion dollars—but which comes out of the pockets of the taxpayers. We have tried to reduce taxation but we are willing to do our part to meet any situaion which arises.

"Further, in every municipality which seeks to meet the situation with emergency measures, that municipality should seek to obtain something in return for this expenditure. Men do not want a dole in Canada; they want to work for the money which they earn.

"Now, in Canada there is a huge loss of life from level crossing accidents. Pick up the papers almost daily and you will see accident after accident. It strikes the farm as it strikes the city; all alike are possible victims of the menace of the level crossing and trains. Motor cars have brought into being such a situation.

"If unemployment relief is to be given we will help municipalities and cities, yes, municipalities and cities, in the building of subways to avoid these accidents. My colleagues and myself have discussed this problem before this and we believe this a great humanitarian as well as relief effort.

Wants Ferguson's Request.

"Now Mayor Wemp, my word is this: If Mr. Ferguson is willing to tell us that you have communicated with him and he has said that his government cannot meet a situation which is an unemployment problem, we will be prepared to go dollar for dollar with him and the city of Toronto in the construction of subways."

The last four words of the premier's declaration were almost lost to the press table by the roar of the crowd which cheered his statement. The announcement climaxed his address which he closed a minute later with his plea that the electors of North York vote for Mulock and the Liberal administration. His closing words were a request that they remember the main issues of the election and do not allow these to become clouded by other issues.

Immediately on conclusion of his address the premier hastened from the platform and tried to make his way to the door. He had stated at the opening of his address that he must catch a train from Toronto to Ottawa and, for that reason, would be forced to shorten his address.

It was only with difficulty and the aid of his party that he was able to leave the building. Hundreds of persons pressed forward from all sides to shake hands with him. The entrance to the building and the streets were jammed by the crowds and his automobile advanced in short spurts through the mass.

Birthplace of Liberalism.

It always seemed, the premier stated in opening his address, that the heart of every political battle in Canada centred in old North York. For this reason it was delightful to come to the old riding which he had contested in days of yore because old friends who liked a political fight were present.

One thing seemed to become paramount in his interest when he entered the riding. This was the greatness of a political party. It united men and women from sea to sea and from generation to generation; people who felt alike on the principles of the rights of their fellow men. He was glad to recall that Liberalism had had its beginning in North York and had since then made for freedom in all things.

Particularly was he pleased to meet again Col. Mulock, who, he knew, would be a wonderful candidate for the riding, carrying the torch high which represented all that mankind prized most, and protecting it for the future generations. In this way nations and empires were knit and bound together to respond to great ideals in times of emergency.

This, he said, was an epoch-making

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and marking election. The central feature of the election campaign was its effect upon the future of the British Empire. In 1896 Sir Wilfrid Laurier had assumed the government of a country which had built about it a high tariff wall. This tariff wall faced all countries alike, even the mother country, which was aiding the young Dominion to gain its feet and become strong.

One of the first events after this was the visit of Sir Wilfrid to the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, at which he was recognized as the outstanding figure of the meeting of statesmen from all over the Empire. He had seen the old country and its problems, and accordingly, when he returned to Canada, had discussed these conditions with his colleagues. As a result the first British preferences were introduced into the Canadian budget and tariff schedules.

Aided British Preference.

This was the first great token of Canada's desire for Empire trade. Strong in its support was a member of the Government, William Mulock, postmaster-general in the Laurier administration, grandfather of the present candidate. British preference had worked no hardship on any other nation.

He recalled this, the premier stated, because tribute was due the man most greatly responsible for British preference outside Laurier. The same man, now Sir William Mulock, chief justice of Ontario, had inaugurated penny postage, and when the postage rate during the war had risen to three cents, a Liberal administration had brought it back to the penny rate. To-day the grandson of Sir William stood as a candidate because he believed in the principle of British preferences.

"Remember the battles of the past and stand by the party which has made this country what it is to-day," declared the premier. "Our Conservative friends are fond of talking of their loyalty and of the British Empire. Little trust can be placed in words; actions always speak louder."

In the things which counted most, he maintained, the people of Canada had obtained action from the Liberal party. Now, again at one of the moments when action was needed, he was proud to be able to point to Liberal actions in the increase of British preference and the widening of the aisles of Empire trade.

Empire Trade Issue.

What was being placed before the electors was the question of whether they believed in this policy or not. Was it not strange that at such a time the Conservative party was strangely silent or full of ridicule for the principle of British trade? The situation was causing great searching of hearts and minds among staunch Conservatives who had always been proud to call themselves British. Sir John A. Macdonald had said: "A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die."

"He stood for the growth of the Empire," declared the Premier. "Where are the leaders of the party to-day on this issue? I have no fault with the party but with its leaders. And on July 28 the party will speak out for itself and teach its leaders where it stands." (Cheers and uproar.)

Mr. Bennett at the opening of the Parliament this year had called in the House for an election. The issue he had taken was that no representatives should attend the economic conference of the Empire without receiving the mandate of the people. But now, he stated, Mr. Bennett was strangely silent on the issue he had himself raised.

Instead, he was declaring that he would call a special session of Parliament just at the time when the conference would be held. Instead of upholding the budget which proposed the adoption of a policy always loudly urged by Conservatives, the leader of that party was going up and down the land uttering words which were so astounding as to be almost unbelievable.

A noble gesture had created the greatest meeting of Empire Governments at a time when the Empire faced an economic crisis, and the Canadian Government had paved the way for all the Dominions to join in strengthening the ties.

Ridicules Ferguson.

Then, when Canada's point of view had been placed before the world, along came Mr. Bennett with his statement that he "intends to follow the example of the United States and raise the walls against not only the United States, Japan, Europe and other countries, but even against the Mother Country." The Conservative party, declared the Premier, would not stand for that.

Then, said the Premier, Mr. Bennett's right bower, Premier Ferguson of Ontario, had leaped into the fight. What reason had he offered for this? About half a dozen, so far all of them different from the reason for which Mr. Bennett was opposing the Government. Each talked in different directions. At London Mr. Bennett had said the tariff was the issue, and at the same time Mr. Ferguson had said Mackenzie King must be the issue and his "five-cent speech." (Cheers.)

Now Mr. Bennett was saying "this-and-that" was the issue. Mr. Ferguson found a new issue in the St. Lawrence waterways. The Ottawa Journal, "Tory organ," quoted Mr. Ferguson as saying at a meeting in Sudbury: "The issue is the Canadian home. Let Mr. King pay attention to home affairs and external affairs later. The issue is not who will represent Canada at the Imperial Economic Conference." This, the Premier remarked, was in the face of Mr. Bennett's Hansard-quoted declaration that an election must be held to determine Canada's representation at the conference.

"What can anyone make out of that kind of leadership?" asked Mr. King. "Whom do you follow and where? Neither of these gentlemen gives leadership to the people of Canada. This is no small issue, it is one of the most momentous that has ever faced the people of Canada. It affects the Empire as a whole."

Declares Issue Befogged.

"The fault I find with the Conservative leaders at this time is that they are not speaking of the real issue," continued the premier. As in previous addresses he stated that he could understand their not agreeing with Liberal principles in general but he held them to blame for not expressing their acceptance of policies of British preference. Instead, he declared they attempted to befog and hide the facts of the issue.

"Both Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Bennett voice a number of questions," he continued. "If they said they were one with the Liberal party on this issue I could understand them then taking exception to other things and whispering and talking of this and that as they are."

It was utter disregard of the principles of their own party for them to disregard the real great economic problem, Liberal action on which had called for the greatest praise of leaders of all parties in the old land, he said. If Canada did not want general unemployment as it faces other countries, it was necessary to go to the roots of the problem and fight it there, he continued. For this reason the budget should be supported, for it aimed at abolition of depression in Canada.

Failure of Canada's wheat market in Britain, collapse of the stock market and removal of millions of dollars from the purchasing power of Canada, and general world depression were the causes of unemployment, he stated. Three provinces devoted to almost entirely to grain production had affected the devoted power of all Canada. On top of this Great Britain had started negotiations with the Argentine for the purchase of wheat there in return for sale of British goods.

Lesson in Wheat Slump.

The failure of Canadian wheat was an object lesson, Premier King continued, probably sent by Providence, which if ignored would cause the loss of Empire markets. It drove home to Canadians their dependence upon world markets for the continuance of prosperity and the presence of Empire markets if Canada would only seek them and offer advantages in return.

This, he continued, made empire markets and British preference the great issue of the campaign. Mr. Bennett was crying "home markets" which meant monopoly for a few instead of expansion of Canadian trade and eventual increased prosperity.

Monopoly, as he had declared earlier in the campaign, was the reason for Premier Ferguson's entrance into the campaign, Mr. King declared. Not satisfied with Tory governments in four provinces, Mr. Ferguson wanted Tory monopoly in all things.

"What would happen if there were a Tory government at Ottawa?" he asked. "Standing on this historic ground tonight I say to you: Look back to the old days of the Family Compact and remember always that Toryism sought monopoly of control. Send this young man (Mr. Mulock) to Ottawa, where

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he will fight monopoly, and especially political monopoly of your country."

The budget, he continued, was not the product of a day's or a week's or even a year's work. While he was being branded as anti-British and pro-American, he had been studying and planning means of expanding Canadian trade for years. The tariff advisory board had been one means of attaining this end, and when it was learned over a year ago that the United States tariff increases were pending, the cabinet had instructed the board's chairman to study means of extending Canadian trade through the empire.

Swing Trade to Britain.

The budget would swing about two hundred million dollars' worth of Canadian trade away from the United States and send it to Great Britain, he stated. In addition, it had halted Britain's negotiations with the Argentine and had swung favor towards the use of Canadian grain in Britain. Not a single injury had been caused a Canadian industry in this vast swing of trade, and Canada's exports would continue and gradually increase.

Necessities of life, such as tea, had been made cheaper to Canadians through lowering of tariffs. These necessities were brought from British possesions to a great extent, and furthered British trade and commerce. Tea alone did not seem much, but it totalled $2,500,000 per year less in duty, and this amount was cut from Canadian family budgets.

"All this, Mr. Bennett would have you think, is only helping Britain," he declared. "It is an attempt to help the empire while helping ourselves through extended and assured markets. Britain still purchases twice as much from us as we sell to her. And most of all we must remember that we are helping each other, our own kith and kin who have fought together to maintain British right and power.

"This is the question you must answer when you vote on July 28, whether you will advance your own interests as citizens of Canada and the British Empire and make Canada bigger and stronger in one stroke."

At this juncture Mr. King introduced the telegram from Mayor Wemp.

Tour of Riding.

Prior to the meeting, the prime minister toured the riding, travelling about 60 miles past farms where he waved at old friends, and stopping occasionally to speak to acquaintances. As his car approached Newmarket, it drove down a long lane of automobiles which lined the highway and which heralded his approach with a bedlam of horns.

As he entered the arena, the crowd rose and cheered. He was escorted to the platform by Col. Mulock, Hon. James Spence, P. W. Pearson, former Liberal member of Legislature, W. K. Murphy of Toronto, Hon. Aubrey Davis and a host of Liberal stalwarts. Mr. Davis took the chair.

Some merriment was caused when six little girls with banners came forward and chanted rhymes. These rhymes were based upon the letters in the name "Mulock" and each little girl bore a letter. When they had arranged themselves in a row, it was discovered that they spelled the name backwards. In the ensuing confusion, several juxtapositions of the letters followed, with increasing hilarity in the audience.

Contradicts Premier.

Mr. Davis, introducing the candidate and the prime minister, stated that the firm of which he was director, a manufacturer of leather goods, had received more requests for information about their products "during the past 30 days than in the year preceding." These requests, he said, came from empire buyers who were attracted by the Dunning budget.

He caused some diversion, however, when, in direct contradiction to the prime minister's earlier addresses, he predicted the erection of tariff walls about Great Britain. This would follow, he stated, within perhaps six months, perhaps twelve months.

Chides "Blasting" Tactics.

Barrie, July 19. — Declaring that every British newspaper and magazine would caricature Hon. R. B. Bennett as a man carrying sticks of dynamite, Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to-day stated that Canada would fail at the Empire Economic Conference if the Opposition leader ever was chosen as representative for the Dominion. He chided Mr. Bennett for his assertions that he would "blast" a path for British trade.

Speaking in the armories here this afternoon in a temperature hovering around 90 degrees, and with perspiration pouring down his face and wilting his collar, he addressed a gathering of about 2,000 persons. His entrance was signalized by cheers. He was accompanied by Hon. E. C. Drury, Liberal-Progressive candidate in the riding. As he had to rush away to catch his train for Newmarket, little preamble preceded his address, Mayor Duncan F. McCuaig simply introducing "the Prime Minister of Canada."

The premier's address was largely a repetition of addresses delivered at Sault Ste. Marie, Espanola and North Bay during the preceding two days. He stressed the importance of British trade, declaring that Canada rested entirely on world trade for her economic existence. With the markets of other nations closed to her, the Dunning budget had opened the aisles of trade with Great Britain.

"Toryism Monopoly."

He took the opportunity of saying "I told you so," to former Premier Drury. In 1921, he stated, he had asked Mr. Drury to join the Ottawa Government, having signalled Drury out as the foremost citizen in Ontario. Similarly he had asked T. A. Crerar, Western Progressive, to enter the cabinet.

Both had refused at that time. Mr. Drury had stated that he was unable to satisfy his thought that he should remain in Ontario and fight the battle then pending over Hydro radials. The Prime Minister had told him that the day would come when Progressives, Liberals and Labor would realize the their aims lay along similar lines, and that they would eventually unite to fight Toryism, which he termed "monopoly for a few."

That day had now come, he stated. Mr. Drury had entered the fight against Toryism. Premier Ferguson of Ontario, eager for Tory power everywhere, had entered the fight to seek monopoly of control throughout the Dominion. The electors must now choose between Liberal Empire trade and expanding commerce and prosperity, and monopoly for a few favored in the home markets.

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The Newmarket Era July 25, 1930.

North York Gives No Uncertain Sound.

GREATEST POLITICAL MEETING EVER HELD IN THE OLD HISTORIC RIDING

10,000 Cheer Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King to Victory

Enthusiastic as was the Prime Minister's meeting at Barrie on Saturday afternoon, it was easily surpassed by the remarkable demonstration which characterized Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King's triumphal return to his old constituency of North York. Cheering thousands greeted him as he stepped from the train at Aurora, and his progress from that point to Newmarket was attended by scenes of enthusiasm which shall not soon fade from the memory. Aurora was the rendezvour for Liberals from all parts of York County and a motor procession miles long was formed as the famous grandson of a famous grandsire entered the car of Colonel William P. Mulock, Liberal standard-bearer in North York, for the triumphal procession to Newmarket.

Ontario's Chief Justice and Grand Old Man, Sir William Mulock, watched the parade and waved greetings as the car bearing the Liberal Leader and Liberal candidate passed the gates of his North York residence; and it is interesting here to recall that both William Lyon Mackenzie King and Colonel Wm. P. Mulock are grandons of men whose names shall ever occupy a prominent place not only in the annals of York County, but in the history of the Dominion of Canada. Mackenzie King's grandfather founded Toronto's first newspaper and was Toronto's first Mayor, and his grandson, Mackenzie King, revealed to his audience on Saturday night that Sir William Mulock, Postmaster-General in Laurier's Cabinet, was not only the "father of penny postage" in Canada, but was the first man to advocate the British preference. "I had it from the lips of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself," declared Mr. King, amid an outburst of cheering.

Jammed with Cars.

The Town of Newmarket was simply jammed with people, who flocked thither on Saturday night for the climax of a week of whirlwind campaigning. Motor cars were parked wheel to wheel on every street in the town, and when the Prime Minister entered the Skating Arena to the skirl of the pipes, enthusiasm knew no bounds. The vast audience—every seat was occupied and hundreds stood in the aisles—was electrified, expectant, enthusiastic, and the building shook with gale after gale of cheers as the Prime Minister warmed to his subject of Empire Trade, expounding it in a manner that was truly inspiring.

The meeting was presided over by Aubrey Davis, and among those present in the audience were Chief Justice Sir William Mulock, Hon. Senator H. Spence of Toronto and members of his family, W. R. Percy Parker of Toronto, Chairman of the Liberal Campaign Committee in Ontario; Harry H. Johnson, Secretary of the Ontario Liberal organization; W. K. Murphy, Toronto lawyer, and many other prominent York County Liberals.

The huge Arena, with seating for over 5,000 people, was fully occupied before the procession reached Newmarket, where the walks were lined with people. Many of the cars carried flags, but the float from Stouffville, representing Empire Trade by flags and people dressed in foreign costumes captures the Davis prize and was well worthy of it. The countries were represented by girls with sashes over their shoulders having the words India, New Zealand, South Africa, Australia, etc., with other features, designed by Miss Edith Sangster of Stouffville. It was nearly 8 o'clock, standard time, when the procession arrived in Town and passed up Water to Prospect, along Prospect to Huron, down Huron to Main and thus on to the Arena. Newmarket, Aurora and Stouffville Brass Bands and a Highlanders' Band from Toronto, were in the parade.

Mighty Cheers for Premier.

After William P. Mulock, Liberal candidate in the riding, had made a brief bow to his audience, and referred to the impressiveness of the occasion, Premier King was introduced. He was greeted by three rousing cheers which made the Newmarket skating arena rattle on its foundations. A demonstration in the Premier honor included spelling out of M-u-l-o-c-k by displaying of cards by six little girls on the platform—May

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Fry, Margaret Duncan, Ruth Bothwell, Mary Killingsworth, Elsie Smith, and Elizabeth Wilcox, and the singing of a Mulock political battle song by a male quartet. Doreen Race, daughter of Wm. Race, presented Premier King with a bouquet of flowers following his arrival at Steele's Corners, while Margaret Goldsmith presented the Premier with a bouquet of flowers following his arrival at the Newmarket Arena.

It always seems as though the heart of the battle were in North York," declared the Premier in opening, "and from the enthusiasm of this meeting it seems that such is now the case. In this constituency of North York Liberalism had its beginning in our country as the great party that was going to lead forward great policies for the larger freedom of the people, freedom in thought, and freedom in everything that goes to make for a nobler life."

Mr. Mulock, the candidate, he proceeded, stood before them "bearing on the torch from previous generations, the torch that has stood for political freedom, the torch handed down to him by the generations gone before, prepared to hand it on to the generations to come. It is in this way that nations are knit together. It is in this way Empires are bound together. It is in this way history is made and countries come to stand in the eyes of the world for those great ideals which their leaders have had foremost in their presentation to the people at the time of the great emergency."

"The Hawley-Smoot tariff bill passed at Washington recently," Mr. Davis declared, "took from our industries 49 per cent of our market. We cannot complain of that, as the United States has the right to trade where she sees fit. If the United States thinks it wise to curtail our sale in their country, then Canada must turn her back on the markets of the States and sell her merchandise where she can buy fairly in return." (Applause.)

"That's not merely election talk," opined the chairman.

"Since the Dunning budget was introduced the Davis Leather Company, in the last 30 days, has received more inquiries from English industries that in any other 30 days of our business. I feel certain that a certain portion of the interest was due to the fact that interest in intra-empire trade is growing."

England Not Dumping Ground.

The speaker then told his bearers that in June one of their English representatives assured them that there would be a change of the fiscal policy of the company. The representative made a trip to Canada and to Newmarket.

"He told me that conditions in England are changing and changing fast," Mr. Davis continued. 'He said that England is to have a tariff wall to exclude the products of the outside world—with the exception of the articles from the dominions and other parts of the empire. He said we would see the day when it will be a godsend to Canada to have the fiscal policy in vogue.'"

Epoch-Making Election.

"This election is not an ordinary election. It is in some respects epoch-making and will be an epoch mark in the history of the British Empire."

After proceeding to a recital of events leading up to the establishment of the British preference by the Laurier Government in 1896, Premier King went on : "I believe it is an open secret that the man who more than any one else in the Laurier Cabinet was responsible for the British preference was William Mulock, the member for North York. I say this from the platform here because I think it is due to the name and the memory of the great men in our history that the part which they played in Empire building should be brought home to the people at this time. And I have had it from the lips of Sir Wilfrid Laurier himself that such was the case, and I give it to you as coming from Sir Wilfrid. Tonight his grandson is standing on this platform as your candidate, standing for the same principal of wider preference, more in the way of ties with British Empire, more unity, and I ask my friends in North York to remember the battle of the past, and stand by those great principles which have helped to make our country and the British Empire what it is today."

Penny Postage.

After crediting Sir William Mulock, as Postmaster-General in the Laurier Government, with the establishment of penny postage—another Empire builder—Premier King recalled with pride that it was his Government which restored the penny postage again after a temporary increase.

"Our Conservative friends," he said, "are fond of talking loyalty, but there is a little saying which we do well to remember upon occasions such as this, that actions speak louder than words, and in these matters to which I have referred you have not had words but great and far-reaching policies that have had their effect upon the whole future of our country.

"We are now again at one of those moments in the history of our nation," he added, "when something more than words is required. Action again speaks louder than words, and I am proud indeed that once more it has come to a Liberal Administration, and doubly proud that it has come to an Administration of which I have the honor to be the leader, once again to increase the British preference. What we are placing before the people of Canada in this election is a great question of whether or not you endorse this policy of wider trade within the British Empire. Is it not amazing, at a time when all the parties in Canada should be united on one question, that you find our Conservative friends either saying noting at all or ridiculing this Budget that stands first and foremost for an increase in intra-Empire trade ? I say it is one of the most extraordinary things that have happened in the political history of Canada. I know it is causing great searching of hearts among Conservatives.. I believe the great Conservative Party has felt with Sir John A. Macdonald that its members were proud to be British. Where are the leaders of the Conservative Party standing today on this great issue ? I have no fault to find with the Conservative Party, but have great fault to find with the the leader of the Conservative Party. I believe the Conservative party itself will speak out and teach its leaders a lesson and let them find where the party stands on a great issue."

In Different Directions.

Mr. Bennett and his "subordinate, Mr. Ferguson, were facing in two different directions on the campaign issues, Mr. King proceeded. Whereas Mr. Bennett declared tariffs to be the main issue of the campaign, Mr. Ferguson has said that the Prime Minister of Canada and the five-cent piece were the main issues. And, again, Mr. Ferguson had said the issue of the campaign was the Canadian home, and not who should represent Canada at the Imperial Conference.

"What do you make of that kind of leadership ?" asked Mr. King. "Who are you following ? Are you following Mr. Bennett or Mr. Ferguson, or are you feeling the time has come when neither of them is giving any real leadership to the people of Canada ?

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

D 17356

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

'We should stand united,' and when a party comes along, as the Liberal Party has come, and places before the people a policy that is broad enough and generous enough for all to unite on it, what I blame the Conservative leaders for is that they seem to conceal the issue, seek to pervert the issue and hide from the people what is the most serious and important issue in their future economic existence. What I cannot undertand, if they are true to their own party and principal is how they can ignore the great question of the Economic Conference, how they can oppose and ridicule a Budget passed by the Parliament of Canada which has called forth from every political party leader in the Old Land the greatest praise ever accorded a Dominion since the time of the Great War."

Premier King took up the question of unemployment, which he has discussed at length on other platforms, and showed how the half wheat crop and the stock market decline had affected economic channels all across Canada and temporarily thrown men out of work. But what was going to happen, he asked, if Canada let pass the present opportunity of securing for all time "the greatest of markets for our agricultural products"? The home market, he said, was all right, but Canada needed world markets as well as home markets.

Conservatives and Monopolies.

The Conservative Party throughout all its history, he said, had been interested principally in monopolies—monopolies of trade and monopolies of political control.

"What is Mr. Ferguson out in this campaign for?" he proceeded. "The reason is plain. He is not satisfied with being premier of the Tory Government in Ontario. He is not satisfied with a Tory Government in Saskatchewan; he is not satified with a Tory Government in British Columbia, in New Brunswick and in Nova Scotia. He wants to wipe out everything except a Tory Government and have Tory representatives in Ottawa as well as in all the Provinces of our Dominidn. What position would Canada be in then? I say to North York: 'Look back to the old Family Compact days and realize how the Tories have sought a monopoly of political control ever since they have been in existence in this country.' I say: 'Send this young man (Mr. Mulock) to Parliament that we may have another member from North York who will stand and fight monopoly from wherever it comes.'"

Unemployment Offer.

The Prime Minister reiterated his offer of dollar-for-dollar Federal assistance to municipalities where really emergent unemployment conditions existed. It is easy to do what Mr. Bennett is doing: promise hundreds of millions of dollars, but it all has to come out of taxation, and we have tried to keep down taxation and the public debt, and we have succeeded in both."

He believed, however, that the taxpayers were entitled to some benefits out of such Federal expenditure, and for that reaon he would suggest that the joint Federal and municipal moneys thus expended should be utilized to remove the deadly level crossings throughout the Dominion.

Is Canada to send Mr. Bennett, who plans to raise the tariff against Great Britain and our sister Dominion, who will have nothing to do with granting a preference to them in our markets unless he get a preference in return, or is she to send members of the present Government, who have given already of their desire to trade on a still greater scale with the Motherland and the other Dominions? Do you think Ramsay MacDonald and his Government are going to increase duties and tax food to enable Canada to get into the British market? Ramsay MacDonald has told the Canadian people, 'I have known Mackenzie King, not for one day, but for thirty years,' and the same with Stanley Baldwin, who said in front of the City Hall in Toronto: "I challenge you to find two men anywhere who can work together for the British Empire better than Mackenzie King and myself.'" (Cheers.)

On Feb. 24, in the House of Commons, Mr. Bennett said it was not right or fair that the resent Government should represent Canada at the Imperial Conference until the people had been consulted. Now Mr. Ferguson, speaking at Sudbury on July 17, says: "The issue in this election is the Canadian home, the maintenance and extension of the Canadian home. Let Mr. King pay attention to home affairs and leave external affairs alone. The issue is not who shall represent Canada at the Imperial Conference and the Economic Conference.'

"Since when," demanded Premier King, "have Conservatives in their political principles drawn sharply the line between Canadian affairs and British Empire affairs? I thought it was their proud boast that they were for the Empire. I ask the rank and file of the Conservative Party, "Since when have you authorized your leaders, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson, to say the affairs of Canada and the affairs of the Empire are not related? Both Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson have been brought up in the Conservative Party. Why do they refuse to face the issue of intra-Empire trade and refuse to discuss in this campaign the vital need for adequate representation of Canada at the Economic Conference in London? I imagine many loyal Conservatives will decline to follow them, but will pursue the patriotic policy of supporting the policy of the present Government for an increase in trade between Canada and the Motherland.

Mr. Bennett says he will put the tariff, not only against the United States and other foreign countries, but also against Great Britain. Sir John A. Macdonald said, 'A British subject I was born, a British subject I will die,' but Bennett and Ferguson hut the door against British goods entering Canada. Mr. Bennett says he is for 'Canada first.' Our Conservative friends will have to decide whether they belong to the school of Sir John A. Macdonald, or whether they will follow Bennett and Ferguson, who talk about everything but Empire trade.

Who Shall Attend Conference?

"The Economic Conference is not a dream, a myth, a theory. It is a meeting of Empire statesmen who will work out a method whereby the trade of the Empire can be greatly increased.

The meeting closed with the singing of the National Anthem, cheers for Mackenzie King, Mulock and King George.

It is estimated that nearly 8000 people were in and about the Arena. Two megaphones were installed over Broughton's Drug Store on Main St. where over 2000 people crowded the street and listened to the speeches and music just the same as if they had been inside of the building.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

Speeches-1922 - 1932

PUBLIC ARCHIVES

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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17357

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Daily Star July 22, 1930.

KING SAYS BENNETT IGNORING BIG ISSUE

Premier Declares Empire Trade Supreme Question Before Electors

VICTORY PREDICTED

Mayor of Ottawa Severely Criticized for Contesting Seat

OTTAWA, July 22 — (Star Special by Staff Correspondent.) — Described by the Prime Minister as the greatest welcome of his political career, Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King addressed a huge audience in the Capital city last night. The auditorium, which holds 8,000 people, was jammed and loud speakers carried his message to an overflow of 2,000 in an adjoining park. For Ottawa it was a peculiarly vociferous demonstration which gave an equally enthusisatic acclaim to E. R. E. Chevrier and Frank Ahearn, the local Liberal candidates. Mr. King took it as evidence that the Capital will return two supporters of his Government on Monday next. The meeting was presided over by W. Lyle Reid,

The Prime Minister, who spoke for nearly two hours, predicted at the outset, victory for his party. He saw gains in the lower provinces; Quebec standing pat; gains in Ontario and British Columbia and little change in the Prairies. Mr. King divided his speech between local issues in his home city and broader national affairs. He criticized the Conservative candidate, Mayor Plant, for seeking to monopolize civic and Federal honors and said that the interlocking of municipal, state and Federal politics was the bane of the States. Such a monopoly of power he charged to be a Conservative objective.

Speaking to civil servants, Mr. King forecast changes in the Superannuation Act to make it apply to certain classes not now included. He also promised the implementing of the report of the Beatty Commission to be made retroactive to this year.

In place of promising a new agreement with the civic corporation specifying an increased grant, Mr. King suggested a joint committee to report as to what form the financial readjustment should take. The Prime Minister proceeded to deal at some length with the record of the Government, with the Dunning budget and with the economic conference.

SUNPREME ISSUE

He repeated the accusation that Mr. Bennett is ignoring the supreme issue of Empire trade and talking of everything else instead. He attributed business recession to unemployment and the lack of purchasing power abroad, and said unemployment in Canada was due essentially to the poorer wheat crop last year and its subsequent failure to be moved. He sought to lay great stress upon the result of the election stating that the return of the Government would be hailed in Great Britain as a stimulus to inter-Empire trade, through which lay great opportunities of Canadian development. Its defeat would be construed overseas as a blow at the Empire trade movement. Mr. King, at the outset, was presented with a gold-headed cane by the Twentieth Century Club, a national league of Liberal youths.

"I think there is very great danger in permitting our city hall to become a Tamany Hall," asserted Mr. King in commenting on the candidature of Mayor Frank Plant, in the Conservative interests. "We do not want that kind of canker at the very heart of the Dominion," he continued. "I do not think that Mr. Plant can serve two masters."

He had supported Mayor Plant in the municipal field, and many other Liberals in Ottawa had done so, but they did not think, in so doing, that they were putting a man into the city council in order that he might use this as a step toward the Conservative candidature.

UNFAIR ADVANTAGE

"Do not permit a condition to grow up at the City Hall which will result in political control not only in Ottawa, but, with Mr. Ferguson in Ontario." Mr. King charged that, in running as Conservative candidate Mr. Plant had taken unfair advantage of the confidence which had been reposed in him.

The Prime Minister turned to a review of the financial record of the Government, deficits had been turned into surpluses, taxation had been reduced. Canada's export trade had expanded, he said, until it was twice what it was when the Liberals came into power. A bankrupt group of railroads had been co-ordinated, under the leadership of Sir Henry Thornton, into a great and efficient railway system.

WHEAT CROP BLAMED

Then Mr. King turned to a discussion of the budget. He referred at the outset of this phase of his address to the condition of unemployment which, he said, prevailed in certain sections of Canada. The basic reason was a poor wheat crop and failure to market Canada's wheat. This was felt all down the line in activities which hinged on the wheat crop and its movement.

Secondly, there had been a stock market collapse which almost ruined a large number of people, and tied up other activities and wealth.

It seemed to him said the Prime Minister, that Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson might have supported the budget with its provisions for widening British and Empire trade. The election might have been fought on other issues, but on the issue of Empire trade, Canada should have stood united.

This, however, had not been the view of the Conservative leaders, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson. At first the budget had been met with ridicule and opposition from Conservatives. But now the leaders of the Conservative Party were doing all in their power to raise other issues in the hope of obscuring the great major issue of Empire trade, said Mr. King.

"We have not gone to the Mother Country with a closed fist," Mr. King asserted. "We have gone to her with an open hand."

Thus had been developed in the Mother Country a spirit of friendliness, a spirit of response. If Canada's "voice speaks in no uncertain terms" on July 28, concluded the Prime Minister, there would be a great and spontaneous response, and Canada's representatives at the Imperial Conference, he thought, would be able to come back with a new security for Canadians.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17358

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen July 22, 1930.

Striking Things and Incidents Noted at Great Liberal Rally

The King Booster Club arrived in the big rink at 7.45 o'clock and the members were immediately supplied with an assortment of noise-making devices which they used whole-heartedly.

* * *

"British Preference Will Build Canada and Empire Trade" read a banner along one side of the Auditorium.

* * *

And another read: "Canada's Future Is in Your Hands. Liberals Will Guard It."

* * *

Miss Grace Ely delighted the vast audience with her vocal solos, "Desert Song," "One Alone," and encores, with band accompaniment.

* * *

The newspapermen were under special obligations to Clare Brunton, the general and efficient manager of the Auditorium, who looked after their wants in his usual way.

* * *

Prominent among those on the platform was Hon. Thos. Ahearn, who reached his seat a few minutes before the meeting opened.

Much appreciation was expressed at the excellent performance of the band of the G.G.F.G. Too few bands have been heard at local meetings.

* * *

The stage was beautifully decorated with palms, Union Jacks and potted flowers.

* * *

When the doors of the Auditorium were thrown open at half past seven, hundreds were waiting at the entrances to gain admittance. The huge crowd slowly fyled into the spacious Auditorium and at 8 o'clock the hall was two-thirds filled.

* * *

All races, creeds and nationalities of the Capital and environs were represented.

* * *

One of the busiest men around the Aud. last night was E. Stafford Green, organizer of the "King Booster Club," who kept things "humming" until the candidates arrived.

* * *

Members of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association busied themselves in distributing song sheets and noisemakers and how the crowd utilized them!

* * *

While thousands listened to the proceedings via radio, messenger boys were rushing in and out of the building carrying the news for conveyance throughout the world over cable and telegraph wires.

* * *

W. Lyle Reid called upon E. Stafford Green to lead the gathering in the singing of O Canada. This formally opened the meeting.

* * *

Among the songs sung were the following:

HAPPY DAYS.

Happy days will be here again,
In spite of Bennett's Blue Ruin rain;
When Mackenzie King of whom we sing
Is returned to power again.
I had the blues, the "Bennett Blues,"
The blues I tried so hard to lose
When I heard poor R. B. wailing
Like a Banshee all the time.
But now I'm happy to sing
My blues have all taken wing,
For Frank Ahearn and Chevrier
Will head the poll on election day
And the Liberal flag will then wig-wag,
Happy days are here again.

LONG LONG TRAIL.

There's a good time a coming
And then we all will win through,
If we vote the Liberal ticket
Then our dreams come true.
There's a good good time a coming,
Then the only thing to do,
Is to vote for Ahearn and Chevrier
Who're the men to stand by you.

HOW DO YOU DO.

How do you do Mackenzie King, how do you do.
Is there anything that we can do for you,
We are with you to a man, we'll elect you if we can,
How do you do Mackenzie King, how do you do.
How do you do, how do you do,
How do you doodle-doodle-doodle-doodle-do,
All the voters sane and true, think a mighty lot of you
So they'll send you back to lead them once again.

* * *

The immense audience rose and cheered as the candidates made their appearance on the platform. They were accompanied by W. Lyle Reid.

* * *

"We are going to sing," said E. Stafford Green, immediately after the singing of O Canada. And how the large gathering used their lungs. More than one vocalist was discovered.

* * *

"To indicate the spirit of unanimity existing between the two great races in Canada, English and French," said Mr. Lyle Reid, chairman. "we will now sing 'Alouette'." And the crowd sang it with a will.

* * *

At every mention of W. L. Mackenzie King's name, the large assembly broke out into prolonged applause.

* * *

It certainly appeared as if the Senators were battling for the N.H.L. championship. That's how enthusiastic the crowd was.

* * *

A particularly encouraging feature to the local candidates was the large attendance of "first-time voters." They were at the Aud. in large numbers and keenly followed the proceedings.

* * *

M. N. Cummings, Liberal candidate in Carleton county, appeared on the platform after the second song and enjoyed the rest of the musical program before the speaking began.

* * *

The singing of Alouette was followed by a round of lusty cheers from every throat in the assemblage.

* * *

Chairman Reid, during the singing, said, "Mr. Green has a varied repertoire; what song would you like to sing now?" Voice: "The Bennett Blues." There was laughter on all sides, but Mr. Green chose to repeat "Happy Days" instead.

* * *

"All right gang," said E. Stafford Green, and both sections of the Boosters' Club arose to give vent to their musical feelings.

* * *

While the crowd filled the Auditorium an interesting smile appeared on the face of Edgar Chevrier. He seemed pleased at the attendance.

* * *

There would be no talk of selling the Ottawa Hockey Club to outside interests if the same crowds supported the Senators as there were at the big rink last night.

* * *

As they sat on the platform during the preliminary proceedings, Mr. Chevrier conversed with Mrs. Ahearn, while Mr. Ahearn chatted with Mrs. Chevrier. "Canvassing for votes," somebody said.

* * *

Mr. Lyle Reid, in introducing Mr. Ahearn, spoke of his sterling character and as one of his "old boys" in his class at St. Andrew's Presbyterian church Sunday school, not so many years ago.

* * *

Charles Greenberg, young Liberal warhorse, made himself useful in many ways, and also had charge of distributing the novelties.

* * *

Actual proceedings did not commence until 8.30. By that time the hall was practically jammed to capacity.

* * *

Gordon C. Edwards, former member of Parliament for Ottawa, took his seat beside Hon. Thomas Ahearn. Mr. Edwards seemed pleased with the huge crowd.

* * *

Premier King's Capital address—and all agreed it was a capital address—was carried to the thousands in the hall by amplifiers in fine style. To other parts of Canada, particularly Quebec and Ontario, the Prime Minister's address was carried over the air through ten of the leading radio stations.

* * *

Mr. Ahearn's reference to Premier King addressing "his fellow citizens of the Capital," was loudly applauded. "He speaks to us tonight as one of ourselves," Mr. Ahearn said. "After a most triumphant tour, he comes home from a trip that has covered the Liberal party and himself with glory."

* * *

One who showed a keen interest in the meeting was Rudolph Chevrier, proud father of the French-speaking Liberal candidate.

* * *

The press of Ottawa and of the Dominion, practically from coast to coast, and representatives also of more than one American newspaper, taxed even the excellent accommodation made for the scribes. Premier King was extensively reported, all right.

* * *

With the building filled the atmosphere became warm. Men removed their coats, while the ladies fanned themselves with song sheets and copies of "Canada's Future."

* * *

Every nook and cranny of the Auditorium—the construction of which Mr. Chevrier pointed out, was made possible, very largely, through Mr. Frank Ahearn's efforts—was taken up by the vast audience of 10,000 or more. Standing room was in demand, even around the uppermost tier of regular hockey seats.

* * *

"The largest political gathering ever held in Ottawa," was the way Mr. Reid termed the gathering.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17359

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen July 22, 1930.

* * *

The 3,000 people who could not gain admittance to the rink heard the Premier's address through amplifiers installed by the committee on the outside portals of the building. The big "outside" mob were sorry they were late, but at that were thankful to the committee for the arrangements made.

* * *

Right on the dot at 9 p.m., Premier King arrived to the accompaniment of deafening cheers and applause proceeded by a band of bonny pipers. With the Prime Minister were Alfred D. Stewart, general campaign chairman for the Liberals, and W. H. Measures, one of his private secretaries. The Prime Minister, attired in a grey business suit, carried his well-known grey fedora hat, and his even better known brief case of Liberal policies.

* * *

"Speak louder," shouted the audience, to a man who stepped out to one of the microphones a moment before Premier King arrived to explain over the network of ten radio stations in a low voice, the nature of the meeting from which Mr. King's words were carried to far-flung parts of the Dominion.

* * *

Mrs. Blair's mention of the 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada drew great applause. The audience apparently appreciated the great work which this latest organized association has already accomplished on behalf of the Liberal party.

* * *

"How do you do, Mr. King," was the rousing chorus that greeted the Prime Minister beaming broadly, as he rose to speak even before the renewed cheering died away. It was 9.10 p.m. when Mr. King began to speak.

* * *

"It has remained for my home city to give me the greatest welcome, not only of my past five weeks' tour," began Premier King, "but the greatest welcome of my career. I cannot express my feelings at the wealth and the warmth of your great welcome to me tonight."

* * *

Mr. King's second word, after thanking the audience for its personal welcome, was to express his delight at speaking on behalf of Mr. Chevrier and Mr. Ahearn, the two Liberal candidates in Ottawa.

* * *

Mr. King's third word was one of thanks to the Twentieth Century Liberal Association for the cane presented to him.'" "I can't' begin to say how much the work of this new association is appreciated by the Liberal party,' he said. "Your work will mean a bigger victory for the Liberal party on July 28."

* * *

Despite an arduous campaign, extending over the past five weeks from coast to coast, throughout the nine provinces of the Dominion, Premier King was in fine speaking form. He delivered his message with characteristic vigor and clarity of voice. It was a fighting speech.

* * *

Mr. King's expression of belief that the Maritimes would give a larger Liberal majority than ever before received prolonged applause.

* * *

"How about the five-cent speech?" someone from the top row shouted. A chorus of "boos" greeted the questioner.

* * *

"Mr. Chevrier has almost been a thorn in our side, so persistent has he been in putting forward the claims of his constituency," Premier King said of Mr. Chevrier. "I ask you to return him, not only as a Liberal, but as one of the ablest parliamentarians in the House."

* * *

"In Mr. Ahearn we have a young man who is an example to the young manhood of our Dominion," said Premier King, "in his following a noble family tradition in offering himself for public service. I feel sure that he will reach the very top in political life, and very rapidly, too."

* * *

One man in the vast audience was ejected from the building for interrupting. After this, the Premier was given a splendid hearing.

* * *

"Don't mind the heat," appeared to be the slogan of the 10,000 hearers. They made themselves as comfortable as possible under the conditions and paid strict attention to the words of the Premier.

* * *

The Premier's remarks about Mayor Plant were greeted with loud applause.

* * *

"No Tammany politics in the Capital," said the Premier, and the crowd certainly expressed their agreement.

* * *

"A national policy for a national Capital," that was the way Premier King summed up the aim of the Liberal government to make Ottawa a beautiful city as the heart of a nation. "If you value that policy," he said, "I ask you to stand behind me in this campaign. We must plan this work or Ottawa won't develop as it should."

"The Mayor, walking quietly with me one day, said he agreed entirely that this matter of a government grant to the city should be left aside during the campaign," said Premier King. "If it has been brought into the campaign it has been brought in by Mayor Plant."

* * *

The crowd was like unto that attending a Stanley Cup hockey match. With every thrust by the Premier, a chorus of approval went up as it would when participants in the game staged a flashy piece of hockey.

* * *

"I have thought well of the suggestion of Mr. Balharrie, a former mayor, that an independent committee be named to consider and report on the question of the services the city provides for the government," Premier King said, "and if I am returned, as I'm sure I will be, I intend to name such a committee. The city can name a representative; the government will name a representative; they can name a chairman or we will find one agreeable to all parties. That's my plan and surely it's' fair."

* * *

"We intend to carry out the provisions of the Beatty report regarding the technical and professional civil servants," Premier King averred. "And more, the increases will be retroactive to the time of the report, that is March 31 last."

* * *

Premier King's first hour was largely taken up by the local end of his speech, that applying more directly to the Capital. At 10 p.m. he began to give his attention to matters of Dominion-wide interest.

* * *

Premier King spoke without a note in front of him. Newspapermen who have heard the Prime Minister on many occasions since he became Liberal leader, agreed that rarely had they heard him to greater advantage in the exposition of the principles of his party.

* * *

The Prime Minister was heard with a remarkable unanimity of attention throughout his two-hour address. There wasn't a "heckle" all night—nothing but cheers of approval and round after round of approving applause.

* * *

Premier King leaves for Montreal this afternoon to speak in the Quebec Metropolis tonight. His Ontario speaking engagements for the balance of the week are as follows: Wednesday, Chesley; Thursday, Tilbury in the afternoon, and Stratford at night; and Friday night, Cornwall. He will broadcast from Laurier House on Saturday night over a Dominion-wide hookup from 10 o'clock to midnight.

W. L. Mackenzie King Papers

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES

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CANADA

D 17360

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen July 22, 1930.

Prime Minister Given Greatest Reception of His Career In Ottawa

Premier Mackenzie King Greeted By More Than Ten Thousand People in Auditorium, While Three Thousand More, Unable to Gain Admittance, Hear Him Outside By Means of Radio Ampifier System.

MR. KING SEES TAMMANY HALL MENACE IN MAYOR'S FEDERAL CANDIDATURE

If Govt. Returned, Commission of Three to Be Named To Report on Relations With City. Beatty Report, When Finished, to Be Made Effective and Increases To Be Retroactive. Enthusiasm For Candidates.

More than ten thousand people, the greatest crowd that ever congregated in the Capital at a political meeting, heard Premier Mackenzie King and the local Liberal candidates expound the policy of the administration which has held power in the Dominion for the last nine years in the Auditorium last night. Outside an overflow audience estimated at over three thousand people listened to the speeches of the three speakers by means of the radio amplifiers. It was a magnificent tribute to the Premier and his administration and to Messrs. E. R. E. Chevrier and Frank Ahearn, the nominees of the Liberal party in Ottawa. Those who attended, as well as thousands all over the Dominion who listened in on the radio, heard one of the finest political orations delivered in Canada during recent years. Premier King was in splendid fighting shape and his address was delivered with a conciseness and "punch" that had the huge gathering cheering repeatedly. The Premier spoke for an hour and fifty minutes without notes, the rapidity of his utterances lending an inspiration and vim to his arguments that appealed strongly to his auditors.

His arrival at the Auditorium at nine o'clock was the signal for a tremendous ovation. Mr. King walked down the center aisle of the Auditorium preceded by a pipe band of Highlanders and encountered a demonstration unparalleled in local political history. When he mounted the platform the huge audience arose and cheered steadily for several minutes.

Important Announcements For Ottawa

Mr. Chevrier, who was speaking when the Premier arrived, gracefully made way for his leader who, introduced in glowing terms by Chairman Lyle Reid, at once plunged into his subject. As the Premier advanced to the center table, he was presented with a gold-mounted cane, suitably engraved by the Ottawa Twentieth Century Club, Mrs. Douglas Blair making the presentation in a graceful little speech.

Premier Mackenzie King's address contained several important announcements to Ottawans. One was that the presence of Mayor Plant in the campaign savored of Tammany Hall methods inasmuch as it was designed to create a monopoly of local government, which was a menace to the state. The obvious intention of the Conservatives, as shown by the participation of Conservative provincial premiers in the battle, was the creation of a legislative monopoly which the Premier likened to the old Family Compact.

Improvement of Ottawa.

Dealing with the part played by the government in the improvement of Ottawa, the Premier declared that such measures were part of the government's policy. The administration had received nothing but criticism for this work at the hands of the Conservatives. When Mayor Plant declared that Mr. Bennett would grant $500,000 to the improvement of Ottawa, the Premier seriously doubted that any leader would make that promise. The most constructive suggestion had come from former Mayor Balharrie, who asked that a commission of three members be appointed, one each to be nominated by the government and the city, and a third to be selected by these two, to investigate the whole matter of the relations between the city and the administration. If the government were returned to power, that idea would be carried out.

Coming to Civil Service matters the Premier asserted that the Beatty report would be carried out and that the only reason that action had not been taken before was that it had been decided by the government to include other classes of Civil Servants in its recommendations or in other recommendations. The Beatty report was thus unfinished. That Civil Service Councils would soon function was another statement of the Premier, as well as the expression of a belief that Civil Servants voluntarily retiring from the government be permitted to withdraw the sums they had contributed to the superannuation fund. That civil servants were people who had devoted their lives to the service of the state was something that should not be forgotten and that they deserved protection was recognized by the Liberal administration.

For Good of Empire.

A great cheer was provoked when Premier King quoted the words of former Premier Stanley Baldwin, of England, made from the steps of the city hall in Toronto on the occasion of that statesman's last visit to Canada, when he said: "I challenge anyone in this audience or elsewhere to say that there are two men better able, or more willing, to work together for the good of the British Empire than Mackenzie King and myself."

Another declaration of the Premier was that the Liberals had surrendered a year and a half of office by calling the election, to determine who should represent Canadian feeling at the Economic Conference. That was the main issue of the campaign, which the Conservative leaders, including Mr. Bennett and Premier Ferguson, were carefully avoiding. He asked how Mr. Bennett could face Australia and New Zealand and the other countries of the Empire at that conference if he was not willing to foster trade within the Empire by granting preferences to inter-Empire trade.

Another important announcement of the Premier's was that Great Britain had been on the eve of negotiating a trade arrangement with

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the Argentine Republic when the Dunning budget had been introduced. Britain had then suspended negotiations until it was learned what effect the Canadian budget would have. Thus a trade that might have been diverted outside the Empire had been retained, at least until the character of the Canadian representation at the Economic Conference would settle the matter.

Excellent addresses were also delivered by the Liberal candidates for Ottawa, who dealt with national and local issues.

Gift to Premier From 20th Century Liberals

Mrs. Douglas Blair, in presenting to Premier King a cane on behalf of the 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada, paid warm tribute to the Prime Minister as the distinguished leader of the Liberal party and the government of the Dominion for the past nine years.

The inscription on the cane was as follows: "The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, from the 20th Century Association of Canada, July 21st, 1930."

Mrs. Blair's Speech.

In presenting the cane to Premier King, Mrs. Blair spoke as follows:

"Tonight I have the great honor and privilege of representing the 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada at this wonderful gathering, which will be of nation-wide interest due to the presence of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, our Prime Minister.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke with prophetic vision when he said that the 20th century belongs to Canada, and the young men and women born in this century have come to realize the responsibilities which are theirs, and will be theirs in the years to come. We want to explore new paths, we want to contribute our part towards public life, and we want one great union of Canadian youth, united in the common bond of youth, all imbued with the spirit of Canadianism, and all imbued with the spirit of Liberalism.

"This great league of Liberal youth which spans the continent has now been organized. Its thousands of members have and will continue to exert every effort towards securing the continued success of the Liberal party.

"Liberal policies and ideals must attract the younger people, because they are modern, vigorous, progressive and inspiring. The youth of Canada is loyal, not only to Canada but to the Mother Country and this great British Empire of ours. We realize the importance of Empire trade, Empire solidarity. Liberal policies have and always will include these fundamentals. Every member of every club in the 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada realizes that there is no one in the Dominion more rightly suited to the leadership of this great country than the present Prime Minister.

"Mr. King, I have the honor to present to you this small token of the great esteem in which you are held by our association and to commemorate the first occasion of the 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada taking part in a federal election. We also wish to assure you of our continued and unswerving support and absolute confidence in your success on the 28th." (Applause).

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, received with one of the greatest ovations ever tendered a public man in the Dominion, stood for a few moments surveying the immense audience. He was visibly moved by the tremendous greeting of the ten thousand people who crowded the vast building.

"During the past five weeks it has been my privilege to address audiences in every part of Canada, but here in my own city I have received the greatest reception in the whole course of my life," he said. "I cannot find words to express my appreciation. Naturally, having lived in Ottawa for the past thirty years, I feel proud and grateful that such a gathering should greet me here. I realize that I am speaking to all provinces in Canada and for that reason I feel that I cannot dwell too long on this great reception.

"But I must express my appreciation of the two Liberal standard bearers in Ottawa. I must also express my appreciation of the gift of the Twentieth Century Club and what that organization means to Liberalism all over Canada. To Mrs. Blair I tender my thanks to the younger people of Canada. I have been honored by a presentation by a club which extends from ocean to ocean, determined to carry on a broad and tolerant Liberalism. The gift symbolizes a great support to our party. Your part in this campaign is going to assure a larger measure of victory than we anticipated. The Twentieth Century Club has done a splendid work, particularly down by the sea where the Maritime Provinces will give us a larger support than ever. In British Columbia and the Western Provinces the same is true.

Will Get One Seat.

"Mr. Bennett will get the same old representation in the West—one seat. Quebec will stand solidly as ever before and the good old province of Ontario will again be heard from. As Ottawa goes so goes the Dominion and there is no doubt as to how Ottawa is going. That is because the government for the past eight years has a record of which Canada may well feel proud. We are standing for a policy of home building and of adherence to the great British Empire.

The Two Candidates.

"Let me say a word of the two candidates in Ottawa. Mr. Chevrier is our old war horse. He has been at our side for years—almost a thorn in our side in pressing home the claims of his constituents. Of the many members in the House nobody has been more faithful in serving the interests of his constituents than Mr. Chevrier. He speaks readily in French and English. He is scholarly and discerning in all his pleas and I ask his return as one of the foremost members in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

"Turning to the younger element the criticism is often offered that we do not get the outlook and vigor of the younger people, but in Mr. Ahearn we have a candidate who shows all the qualities of good citizenship. It is a fine thing that a young man like Mr. Ahearn has offered himself to public service. He has followed a noble tradition and we feel that he will reach the top in his chosen career. I think you will agree that he has discussed public questions with judgment and discernment. I hope both candidates will be returned by handsome majorities on July 28."

Tammany Hall

Referring to the opposition candidates, Mr. King declared that he had not made it a practice to speak of them. But in the nomination of the Conservative candidates in Ottawa, a real danger was at hand to the public life of Canada. No blame was to be attached to Mr. Plant for seeking higher service and we all did what we could to help him to be elected mayor, but we did not realize that we were to be met with an ambition that presages ill for the Capital. "There is a great danger," said the Premier, "in allowing the city hall to become a Tammany Hall. Let me repeat it: What has cursed the politics of the United States is that city politics have become united to the state and national politics—all part of one great machine. That has been the curse of American cities and we don't want that kind of thing in Canada.

"No man, not even Mr. Plant, can serve two masters. The task is too large. There is about it something inimical to good government.

"Why is Hon. Howard Ferguson taking part in this election? He wants to create a monopoly of government in Canada, with all the other Conservative provincial governments. In the Western Provinces there are Progressive governments and one Liberal government in Quebec. The Conservatives would bring all the provincial governments in Canada—and Mayor Plant would bring the city government into it—into a monopoly or a family compact such as Canada had in the old days. Such monopolists sooner or later find that the fruits of office go to those of blood and connection. We don't want that sort of thing in Canada. Do not permit a situation to grow up at the city hall which will serve as a center for such a system."

Ottawa Beautification

"In this same connection," continued Premier King, "permit me to say a word in another direction. That is what the government has sought to do to make Ottawa the worthy Capital of a great nation. We have taken the position that on beautifying Ottawa as the Capital of the

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nation, all parties should join together to make Ottawa a Capital worthy of the country. Our opposition declares we should leave this question aside. That would be all right if we didn't have to battle every foot of the way to secure for Ottawa what we did secure. What help did I get in Parliament? I was told by Mr. Bennett and his friends that we could get money to tear down buildings in Ottawa but couldn't get any for the public works. I appeal to you to stand by the government in this great policy of the beautification of Ottawa. If we don't pursue that policy Ottawa will never be a fitting Capital for the Dominion.

"I have heard it said that Mr. Bennett will give $500,000 to Ottawa. I don't know where that report came from. But it is an entirely wrong thing that such a promise should be made during an election. I say that Mr. Plant should have had the dignity of this position so that when the election was over he might come to the government of the day and ask for the best terms possible. When that same question came to the cabinet we felt that no decision should be come to on the eve of a general election. We felt that any such offer would be a bribe. May I say that Mayor Plant agreed with me that it shouldn't be discussed.

"Mayor Balharrie took the position that there should be an impartial commission to look into the relations of governent and city. That was an excellent proposal, and if we are returned I am prepared to carry that out by a commission of two and a chairman, and to come into Parliament with a proposal that will appeal to the country as a whole.

The Civil Service

"In dealing with the Civil Service we might have made all sorts of pre-election promises. But that would not have commended itself to the people of Ottawa or of Canada. In 1921 I intimated that we would establish a Superannuation Act. That promise was kept. In 1926 we promised an increase to Civil Servants. That promise was kept. We promised Civil Service Councils. Legislation has been passed in that regard.

"Speaking of Civil Service salaries, it was pointed out that many belonged to the technical and professional classes. We appointed a commission and headed it by Mr. Beatty. We associated with him them to look into the matter. When the report was made we were told that all classes should be included. That seemed fair to the government and we extended the uowers of the Beatty Commission. That commission will continue its work. I made it clear in Parliament that we intend to carry out the recommendations of the Beatty report; and to date the increases from the time the report was made. We want to treat the service fairly as a whole—there is no one in too humble a position to receive the remuneration he should receive. We have not to deal with that matter until after the election."

To Take Care of All

Dealing with the Interior Department and the transfer of the natural men of large experience and asked resources to the Western Provinces the Premier declared that a department of communications was needed and a reorganization along this line would take care of all put out of employment by the abolition of the Interior Department. Every Civil Servant was entitled to be safeguarded in his occupation and all who are not placed are entitled to superannuation

"We hope to be able to take care of most of those who are to be transferred and to superannuate those who are not."

The Civil Service was a profession in which the members must be protected.

In connection with superannuation there was room for improvement. The act should be amended to permit all to secure superannuation. Those leaving the service should get back their contributions to the superannuation fund. The premier quoted his own experiences with the act as a Civil Servant. Why should the young women of the service who contributed money to the fund not leave it to their heirs in the event of their demise. When Civil Service Councils were established many difficulties would be done away with.

Three Election Issues

"So far as the election is concerned," the Premier went on, "there seem to be three issues—the record of the government; the budget brought to Parliament by Mr. Dunning and finally the question of this great Imperial Conference in Britain this year. It is for the citizens of Canada to decide who will represent the Dominion there.

"When we came into office Canada was in a state of bankruptcy. In two years we got the revenue up and had a surplus and for seven years in succession we have had surpluses. Since Confederation there have been 15 years only when we have had surpluses. Our total surpluses have been $270,000,000. We also have steadily reduced the taxes of the people. We have increased the number of exemptions. The sales tax affects all classes in the community. This tax has been reduced to one per cent and I venture to say it will disappear if we are returned to power. The 'nuisance' taxes have been completely wiped out with one exception. In addition we have restored penny postage in Canada and throughout the Empire. Reductions have been made in many other directions, including foodstuffs, implements of production, etc. Our policies certainly should commend themselves very strongly.

"The position of the railroads when we came into office was near bankruptcy. We found Sir Henry Thornton and put him at the head of a new organization and today we have a great railway rivalling the Canadian Pacific, which is one of the finest to be found anywhere. Our trade today is twice what it was when we came into power.

"Mr. Bennett has said we are parting with our raw material. Our export trade of manufactured goods is greater than that of any other country in the world, based on the population.

"In regard to labor may I say we have enacted an 8-hour day and have authorized a commission to look into the fixing of salaries all over Canada.

"The first effort of all governments should be to see that the relations between all governments should be most cordial. We have found grievances on several occasions and have appointed commissions to iron them out. Every one of these conditions has been remedied. A state of prosperity exists now in the Maritimes such has never before been enjoyed there.

Equality of Status.

"We have been privileged to see the establishment of a policy of equality of status. We have sought to strengthen the whole structure of Confederation itself.

"In Ottawa people have seen in last few years a development in the right direction. They have seen representatives go from Canada to foreign countries so that Canada stands on an equal footing with other countries. They have seen Canada holding herself high in the esteem of nations of the world.

Material Development.

"In all of these things we have seen a great national development. I doubt if anyone can foresee the future of this country. I want to see the Capital of Canada fit into the part it is to play in the years to come.

"You, who are familiar with governments, have you ever before seen a government that has administered the affairs of Canada in so able a manner as the government of which I am the leader?

The Dunning Budget

"The Dunning budget is the result of the work of many years. Every thing was done to revise the tariff of this country and to build up a market we could rely upon. Two or three things happened while this was going on. First of all a world depression and unemployment. Our purchasing power was affected. The recent stock market crash hurt everybody. Investments were withdrawn. No governmnet was responsible for that. Business generally was affected.

"In Western Canada last year the crop was small and did not begin to move to the world markets. It remained in the elevators and men were thrown out of work. Transportation was affected badly. Employment was scarce all over the country. One might think it was the hand of Providence giving us a warning to prepare for the future.

"Look at the United States today putting up their tariff wall, and today their trade is lowering steadily.

"In Europe tariff walls also are going up. Canadian grain could not be sold there.

"Being shut out of markets to the States, are we to get markets elsewhere?

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Need World Markets.

"If the Dunning budget had not been laid on the table when it was we would have seen the trade agreement with the Argentine enacted to the detriment of Canada in the years to come. We have a vast surplus of goods to market abroad. We need home markets but we need world markets as well. We have followed an example set by Sir Wilfrid Laurier some years ago. The real market for Canadian goods was in the British Isles, it appeared to Sir Wilfrid but we were not buying enough British goods. Then came the start of the preferential tariff. Sir Wilfrid was thinking of the Canadian people and their needs. The British preference is now a part of our Canadian tariff structure.

British Preference.

"Never once has a Conservative government given a preference to Great Britain. I challenge any Conservative to tell me at any time when a Conservative government granted a preference to Great Britain. In the Dunning budget the British preference has been extended. Not one industry in this country has been affected, because there are numerous things we can produce here but others which we must buy from Britain.

"We have removed all tariff walls against Britain and have removed a great part of our trade from the United States to the British Isles.

"In Britain the feeling is that our budget has not only done a great thing for Canada but for the British Isles as a whole." (Applause).

"A party leader owes it to the country to point out to the people the considerations that are before them. The Conservatives are seeking to ridicule those measures in the budget to which I have referred.

"I think we may look forward to a development of the Empire greater than that which has taken place in the past. If the Canadian people turn down the Dunning budget then I do not see what will come out of the Economic Conference that will be of any benefit to the Empire. We must meet all situations as they arise.

Intra-Empire Trade.

"I believe we have before represented the Dominion to the satisfaction of the people and we can do it again. When we brought down the budget our opponents opposed the part relating to intra-Empire trade. When we were faced with that situation we said the question of representation at the conference was too great and decided to go to the people of Canada. Mr. Bennett or Mr. Ferguson are not talking of intra-Empre trade now, and this question will be an all-important one at the conference. They are talking unemployment..

"When the conference meets in September and October you must decide who will represent you there. Mr. Bennett has denounced the Australian and New Zealand treaties. Could he negotiate agreements with those countries? Britain has given us the same footing in her markets as she has given to her own manufacturers. She has torn down her tariff walls against us, but John Bull is the last person who will take dictation from any other country in the world.

"When Stanley Baldwin returned to Britain after his visit here he said: 'I challenge anyone to find who can work better for Canada and the British Empire than Mackenzie King and myself.'

"If a week from today this budget is defeated what will be the view in Britain? If we are returned to power, then I say, there will come from the British Isles the greatest response that ever emanated from there.

"I believe we would return from the conference with such an answer that every man and woman would feel a new sense of security."

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The Montreal Gazette July 22, 1930.

DOMINION WILL FOLLOW WHERE OTTAWA LEADS

Premier King Expresses Confidence in Address in Capital

Huge Crowd in Auditorium Greets Liberal Leader Speaking Over Radio

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, July 21.—The old province of Quebec was going to be more solid than ever for the Liberal cause at the forthcoming election, declared the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, speaking over the radio last night from the Auditorium, Ottawa, to what was stated to be the largest political audience ever assembled in the great hall, whose capacity is 8,000, and perhaps the largest gathering ever known in the capital.

"The province of British Columbia is going to give us a large representation," Mr. King continued'. 'In the Prairie Provinces Mr. Bennett has but one supporter, namely—himself. And I dont' think that number is going to be increased. As for Ontario, I think that they are going to respond to the manner in which the Liberal party is taking up the matter of intra-Empire trade."

A tremendous ovation greeted this declaration. Outside the hall, a crowd estimated at 3,000 had gathered.

"There is an old saying," the Premier continued, "that as Ottawa goes, so the Dominion will go. And I can tell you that there's no doubt about the way Ottawa is going! (Cheers.)

"The Government that has been governing this country for eight and a half years," the Premier said later, "has a record that is second to none." It was standing not only for the good of the Canadian people, he said, but also for the whole of the British Empire.

The Premier went on to eulogize the two candidates on whose behalf he was appearing.

Dr. E. Chevrier he declared that "he has been almost a thorn in our side, so pressing has he been in presenting the needs of his constituents."

Frank Ahern, he said, was one of those young men who, being possessed of education, talent, and ability, are prepared to give freely of them to their country.

At the opening to the meeting the speaker was presented by Mrs. Douglas Blair, on behalf of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Canada, with a cane, which he received with a fitting speech of tribute to the association, which he said he had found and valued in his travels from coast to coast.

In the five weeks of travelling, he said, he had been well received, but never had he received such a warm welcome as from the great gathering before him. Having lived in the city for thirty years, he felt a special pride in such a reception, and could find no words adequately to express his appreciation.

The deafening ovation which greeted his appearance in the hall lasted four minutes.

We have in Mr. Frank Ahern a young man who is an example to the young men of our Dominion. It is a noble thing that a young man should at an early time have selected public service as his career in life. If honored by your confidence on July 28, you will find a man who will reach the top of his career. You will agree that no one could show a finer discernment, and I hope you will return him by a handsome majority to represent you in Parliament.

You know that it has not been my policy to say anything against my opponents. But in the candidature of the opponents of Dr. Chevrier and Mr. Ahern I see a real danger to the political life of our country. I have nothing against the patriotism or service of His Worship Mayor Plant in his duties as mayor of Ottawa. You will recall that we as Liberals joined to give him an acclamation in the civic elections. But we didn't think that he would take advantage of this generous attitude to come forward in the federal elections.

We don't want our civic hall to become a Tammany Hall. What has ruined politics in the United States, according to Ambassador Bryce, was the manoeuvres made to unite civic politics with state politics—part of one government machine controlling the other. Tammany methods have been the curse of American cities, and we don't want that kind here in Canada.

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The Toronto Daily Star July 22, 1930.

CANADA THREATENED WITH TAMMANY RULE PREMIER KING WARNS

Says Conservatives Seek to Dominate Federal, Provincial Municipal Arenas

A FAMILY COMPACT

"We Don't Want That Canker At Country's Heart," King Declares

By THOMAS WAYLING

Ottawa, July 21.—Tammanyism, the curse of United States politics for generations, condemned by the great British ambassador, Lord Bryce, "as the greatest evil in American political life," now threatens Canada.

Premier King, addressing a vast audience of 8,000 people in the auditorium here to-night, envisioned a Conservative Tammany in the Dominion, with parliament, legislatures and city halls all under the same domination, controlled by a machine which sought political power only for the sake of political power and what went with it.

Conservative governments in five provinces were combining to establish a Conservative government in the federal capital and now reaching down to establish the party in the Ottawa city hall, Mr. King declared. Frank Plant, mayor of Ottawa, is running as Conservative candidate while still retaining office in the city hall. Controller Lafortune is his French-Canadian running mate in the dual seat. The Liberal candidates are E. R. E. Chevrier, former senior member for Ottawa, and Frank Ahearn.

"The Liberals in Ottawa joined the Conservatives in giving Mr. Plant an acclamation as mayor," said Mr. King. "In taking this broad and generous stand they did not know they were putting up a gentleman who was going to take advantage of it and push himself forward as a Conservative candidate in a federal election." (Cheers.)

The present situation in Ottawa presented grave danger of the city hall becoming Tammany Hall, the prime minister pointed out. This sort of thing had cursed American politics more than anything else.

"We do not want that canker at the very heart of the country.

Scents Family Compact

"Why is the Hon. Howard Ferguson taking part in this election?" he affirmed. "Not content with being premier of the province, not satisfied with having a Conservative government in office in Ontario. He and his leader are not satisfied with the Conservatives controlling four other provinces; and these governments all joined together against the Liberal administration at Ottawa. They want to control the cities also. There can only be one reason for that. What they want is not only control but monopoly.

"Controlling these provincial governments, these gentlemen, if they could, would bring the Dominion Government within their political control and as Mr. Plant is now showing you they want the cities as well. That sort of thing existed in the early history of the country, when [illegible] were controlled from the point of view of certain families.

"Those who have a monopoly of political power and control inevitably exercise it to the exclusion of all others and the power is exercised, not by the party, but by the few who are in control and for the benefit of those united to them by blood or family. We do not want that sort of thing in Canada. Mr. Ferguson wants to have control, not only over the city, but the federal government."

The prime minister charged Mayor Plant with having abused the confidence placed in him. Summarizing his impressions of his national tour, the prime minister gave the following opinion of the result:

Maritime provinces—Larger Liberal representation than in the past.

British Columbia—Also larger representation.

Prairie provinces—Mr. Bennett has only one supporter in the prairie provinces—himself—his supporters will not be increased.

Quebec—Going to do better than last time.

Ontario—"I do not hesitate to say that Ontario is going to respond to the stand of the Liberal party in the matter of inter-empire trade."

Would Dignify Capital

The prime minister declared that elsewhere in the Dominion he had been attacked for his efforts to make Ottawa a capital worthy of a great nation. In the house, Mr. Bennett, Mr. Guthrie and others had opposed his efforts toward this end.

Recently Mayor Plant had declared Mr. Bennett planned to give $500,000 to the city. Mr. King deprecated this sort of thing and expressed his intention of establishing a commission of three to deal with the financial relations between the government and the city. One member would be chosen by the city, one by the government, and a chairman chosen by these two.

Civil service problems being the main issue in Ottawa, the prime minister outlined what the government had done with respect to the civil service. Legislation had been passed to establish civil service councils. The Beatty report, which deals with salary increases for the technical and professional men in the service, was only held up temporarily, in order that the scope of the enquiry might be extended to include all branches of the service. The technical and professional men, however, would not suffer by the delay. The report dealing with them would be implemented and would be made retroactive to the beginning of the present fiscal year, May 1.

Dealing with the election issues at large, Mr. King declared there were three main issues: the record of the government, the budget and the imperial and economic conference.

At the outset of last session, Mr. Bennett had declared that the imperial conference was so all-important that no government should go without first having a mandate. The government had taken him at his word. Here was the election and Mr. Bennett talked about everything but the conference.

Foresees Debt Abolition

As to the government's record, Mr. King reviewed this once more and added that if the present rate of reduction were to be maintained the national debt would be wiped out in forty years. In addition, taxation had been decreased. The prime minister definitely promised that the next step would be to abolish the sales tax altogether.

The government had established the eight-hour day in the civil service and an inquiry was to be made in the matter of a minimum wage for civil servants. Reference was made to the return of the natural resources, the maritime rights and similar problems, the prime minister declaring that [illegible] had been established within the Dominion from coast to coast.

With respect to the election, when a management [illegible] business prosperous and [illegible] it was not [illegible] just because [illegible] year. It was [illegible] those who had [illegible]

"You will have seen many governments [illegible] said Mr. King, "have [illegible] governments [illegible] record of honesty and economy [illegible] present administration [illegible] here his reply.

The prime minister [illegible] with the budget [illegible] to it and the United States [illegible] and reactions. The United States was beginning to find out, he said, that by taking the unsound [illegible] she had with the rest of the [illegible] nations would have less and [illegible] to do with her. Her trade returns were lower already from the effects of this feeling.

Budget Brings Results

Mr. King revealed some "inside information" when he told his audience that a British commission had gone to the Argentine to arrange an exchange of British goods for Argentine wheat. This agreement, however, had not gone through.

"If our budget had not come down when it did, and had not been what it was, would we to-day be witnessing that agreement with the Argentine held up, awaiting the outcome of the economic conference?" he asked.

The Conservatives always talked a lot about the empire. "But never once, while they were in office, did they ever grant a preference to Great Britain," said Mr. King.

"The fault I find with Mr. Bennett and Mr. Fefguson," he continued, "is that they are talking about everything but the great issue before the people: Inter-empire trade. They might well have said that they would fight the government on every other issue, but that the Canadian people were united on this question, but they did not. Mr. Bennett wanted an appeal to the people on the economic conference and now he's got it, he avoids it."

Mr. Bennett was demanding preferences from Great Britain, he could not hope to intimidate the old land like that. "John Bull is not going to stand for any dictation whatever as to his tariffs," said Mr. King. "He is the last person in the world to be dictated to."

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Bennett at Odds With All

When it came to a question of representing Canada at the conference, who was best fitted? Mr. Bennett demanded that Britain put up tariffs, and Premier MacDonald had declared definitely he had no intention of doing anything like that. Mr. Bennett had gone all over the country attacking the New Zealand and Australian treaties. The dominions would be at the conference. Could Mr. Bennett come to any agreement with them?

The president of the Irisch Free State would be there; he to whom Mr. Ferguson had referred as "that feller." Where would be the friendly feeling after such a remark?

The Conservatives had sought on every occasion to undermine Mr. King's influence in England. They had declared that he could not negotiate with Mr. Stanley Baldwin. Yet Mr. Baldwin had gone to Toronto, and, standing on the city hall steps in that Conservative city, had declared to a great crowd: "I challenge anyone to find anyone who can work together better for the British Empire than Mr. Mackenzie King and myself."

Mr. Bennett had declared that Canada should get preferences first.

"I say that Canada is not going to the conference with closed fists but with outstretched hands. The people of Canada have made their gesture of goodwill to the mother country and are looking to see what the response will be," concluded the prime minister.

The closing words of Mr. King's speech were drowned in thunderous volleys of applause. They continued for a long time, the greatest ovation the writer has seen at any public meeting in this or any other election. The chairman, Lyle Reid, declared it was greater than ever given to any other minister in Ottawa.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17367

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Daily Star July 22, 1930.

OVATION TO KING TAXES EAR DRUMS

Chief Topic of Conversation Is Last Night's Great Demonstration

By THOMAS WAYLING

Ottawa, July 22.—The chief topic of conversation in Ottawa to-day is the astonishing demonstration given to the prime minister at the auditorium last night. Civil servants are traditionally undemonstrative, but they are also traditionally judicial in sizing up political issues. At the auditorium meeting the cheering which broke out at intervals exceeded all previous records.

Old time civil servants who have seen governments come and go; who have listened with bored politeness to platitudes and pious hopes from half a century of politicians, cannot recall such a furore as occurred last night.

In addition to the crowd in the packed auditorium there were about 3,000 in the streets outside and in the grounds of the National Gallery opposite. Loud speakers carried the speech outdoors, and the cheering inside the auditorium was caught up outside.

On no occasion was the applause confined to the usual hand-clapping. It swelled in a roar of sound. Newspaper writers could not bluff on their reports, for the radio broadcast the speech for hundreds of miles, and listeners-in near Ottawa had to tune down the radio at times because of it.

Hon. R. B. Bennett's meeting Saturday night intrigues the civil service to see what the comparison will be. As the prime minister said last night, "as Ottawa goes, so will the country go." The Ottawa Liberals were somewhat anxious about the meeting because it was held on all sides that it would be the deciding factor in the Ottawa elections. If the prime minister won the civil service, the cold, appraising, knowledgable civil service, then the two Liberal candidates would be elected. The cheers of yesterday were the answer.

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen July 22, 1930.

Thousands Line Up For Parades To Party Rally

Five Separate Processions to Auditorium, One of Them Accompanying Premier King From Laurier House

Enthusiasm, such has seldom if ever been witnessed in Ottawa during a political campaign, was displayed last night when Liberals from all parts of the Ottawa district staged five separate and distinct auto parades to the Auditorium to hear the Prime Minister address the monster gathering there. Parades were held from East Ottawa, Hull, Russell county, Carleton county and from Laurier House, where about 35 autos formed an impromptu procession to accompany Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to the Auditorium. It was estimated that approximately 3,500 Liberal partizans took part in the various parades, which were witnessed by thousands as they passed along the streets of Ottawa.

Hundreds of autos, gaily decorated with streamers, placards and pictures of the various Liberal candidates and the Prime Minister, and bearing persons equipped with noise-making devices, formed the parades. The cheering as the autos proceeded along the streets rang forth with gusto. It was a notable tribute to the popularity of the Liberal leader.

The East Ottawa and Hull parades were preceded respectively by the 38th Ottawa Cameron Highlanders and the Hull Regiment bands.

The East Ottawa parade, in charge of Oscar Robitaille, chairman of East Ottawa Liberal headquarters; Amedee Groulx, chairman of By ward Liberal Association, and Raoul Mercier, formed up at Anglesea Square, and paraded along Chapel to St. Patrick, to Cumberland, to Rideau to Chapel to Laurier, past Laurier House along Laurier avenue to O'Connor and to the Auditorium. Approximately 1,000 persons were in the parade. The brass band of the Ottawa Highlanders, in charge of Lieut. W. B. Finlayson, provided music along the route of the procession.

Parade From Hull.

The Hull parade, over 1,000 strong, formed up at Hull Liberal headquarters, and with the brass band of the Hull Regiment in the leading bus, proceeded across the Chaudiere bridge to Booth street and then along Duke, Queen west, Wellington and O'Connor streets to the Auditorium. Alphonse Fournier, Liberal candidate in Hull, was in the first auto in the parade. The Hull parade was in charge of Alphonse Moussette, A. W. Monette, Edgar Seguin and J. Alexis Larose. Lieut. Louis Durocher was in charge of the band.

From Carleton.

The parade from Carleton county originated in Westboro. M. Sinclair, organizer for M. N. Cummings, the Liberal candidate, was in charge of arrangements. On its way to Ottawa the parade was joined by autos from all parts of the county and by the time it reached the Auditorium it was estimated that there was a delegation from the county numbering approximately 1,000 persons.

From Russell County.

The Russell county parade originated in Vars where the nominations were being held yesterday. Immediately the meeting was over at Vars the Liberals attending formed a procession of about 20 automobiles to accompany Alfred Goulet, the Liberal candidate to the Ottawa meeting. In Eastview several additional autos joined in the parade.

The smallest but by far the most enthusiastic parade, was the impromptu gathering of about 35 autos which waited on Laurier avenue east near Laurier House to accompany the Prime Minister to the Auditorium. Immediately Mr. King appeared on the steps of his home, cheers poured forth from over 150 party followers and the noise of honking auto horns was almost deafening. All the way from Laurier House to the Auditorium the Prime Minister was greeted with round after round of cheers.

When the Prime Minister arrived at the Auditorium, he was greeted with prolonged cheering by those outside. Four pipers of the Ottawa Highlanders' pipe band, Pipe-Major A. Dare, and Pipers A. McLeod, J. Forbes and W. Alexander preceded the Prime Minister into the Auditorium.

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OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN, July 22, 1930. D 17369

Prime Minister Given Greatest Reception of His Career In Ottawa

Premier Mackenzie King Greeted By More Than Ten Thousand People in Auditorium, While Three Thousand More, Unable to Gain Admittance, Hear Him Outside By Means of Radio Ampifier System.

MR. KING SEES TAMMANY HALL MENACE IN MAYOR'S FEDERAL CANDIDATURE

If Govt. Returned, Commission of Three to Be Named To Report on Relations With City. Beatty Report, When Finished, to Be Made Effective and Increases To Be Retroactive. Enthusiasm For Candidates.

More than ten thousand people, the greatest crowd that ever congregated in the Capital at a political meeting, heard Premier Mackenzie King and the local Liberal candidates expound the policy of the administration which has held power in the Dominion for the last nine years in the Auditorium last night. Outside an overflow audience estimated at over three thousand people listened to the speeches of the three speakers by means of the radio amplifiers. It was a magnificent tribute to the Premier and his administration and to Messrs. E. R. E. Chevrier and Frank Ahearn, the nominees of the Liberal party in Ottawa. Those who attended, as well as thousands all over the Dominion who listened in on the radio, heard one of the finest political orations delivered in Canada during recent years. Premier King was in splendid fighting shape and his address was delivered with a conciseness and "punch" that had the huge gathering cheering repeatedly. The Premier spoke for an hour and fifty minutes without notes, the rapidity of his utterances lending an inspiration and vim to his arguments that appealed strongly to his auditors.

His arrival at the Auditorium at nine o'clock was the signal for a tremendous ovation. Mr. King walked down the center aisle of the Auditorium preceded by a pipe band of Highlanders and encountered a demonstration unparalleled in local political history. When he mounted the platform the huge audience arose and cheered steadily for several minutes.

Important Announcements For Ottawa

Mr. Chevrier, who was speaking when the Premier arrived, gracefully made way for his leader who, introduced in glowing terms by Chairman Lyle Reid, at once plunged into his subject. As the Premier advanced to the center table, he was presented with a gold-mounted cane, suitably engraved by the Ottawa Twentieth Century Club, Mrs. Douglas Blair making the presentation in a graceful little speech.

Premier Mackenzie King's address contained several important announcements to Ottawans. One was that the presence of Mayor Plant in the campaign savored of Tammany Hall methods inasmuch as it was designed to create a monopoly of local government, which was a menace to the state. The obvious intention of the Conservatives, as shown by the participation of Conservative provincial premiers in the battle, was the creation of a legislative monopoly which the Premier likened to the old Family Compact.

Improvement of Ottawa.

Dealing with the part played by the government in the improvement of Ottawa, the Premier declared that such measures were part of the government's policy. The administration had received nothing but criticism for this work at the hands of the Conservatives. When Mayor Plant declared that Mr. Bennett would grant $500,000 to the improvement of Ottawa, the Premier seriously doubted that any leader would make that promise. The most constructive suggestion had come from former Mayor Balharrie, who asked that a commission of three members be appointed, one each to be nominated by the government and the city, and a third to be selected by these two, to investigate the whole matter of the relations between the city and the administration. If the government were returned to power, that idea would be carried out.

Coming to Civil Service matters the Premier asserted that the Beatty report would be carried out and that the only reason that action had not been taken before was tnat it had been decided by the government to include other classes of Civil Servants in its recommendations or in other recommendations. The Beatty report was thus unfinished. That Civil Service Councils would soon function was another statement of the Premier, as well as the expression of a belief that Civil Servants voluntarily retiring from the government be permitted to withdraw the sums they had contributed to the superannuation fund. That civil servants were people who had devoted their lives to the service of the state was something that should not be forgotten and that they deserved protection was recognized by the Liberal administration.

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For Good of Empire.

A great cheer was provoked when Premier King quoted the words of former Premier Stanley Baldwin, of England, made from the steps of the city hall in Toronto on the occasion of that statesman's last visit to Canada, when he said: "I challenge anyone in this audience or elsewhere to say that there are two men better able, or more willing, to work together for the good of the British Empire than Mackenzie King and myself."

Another declaration of the Premier was that the Liberals had surrendered a year and a half of office by calling the election, to determine who should represent Canadian feeling at the Economic Conference. That was the main issue of the campaign, which the Conservative leaders, including Mr. Bennett and Premier Ferguson, were carefully avoiding. He asked how Mr. Bennett could face Australia and New Zealand and the other countries of the Empire at that conference if he was not willing to foster trade within the Empire by granting preferences to inter-Empire trade.

Another important announcement of the Premier's was that Great Britain had been on the eve of negotiating a trade arrangement with the Argentine Republic when the Dunning budget had been introduced. Britain had then suspended negotiations until it was learned what effect the Canadian budget would have. Thus a trade that might have been diverted outside the Empire had been retained, at least until the character of the Canadian representation at the Economic Conference would settle the matter.

Excellent addresses were also delivered by the Liberal candidates for Ottawa, who dealt with national and local issues.

List of Those Invited To Seats on Platform

Among those given invitations to seats on the platform were the following:

Hon. Thomas Ahearn, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Ahearn, Senator N. A. Belcourt, E. O. and Mrs. Bertrand, L'Orignal, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. Fred Bronson, Mr. E. Chevrier Sr., Mr. and Mrs. E. R. E. Chevrier, Mr. and Mrs. M. N. Cummings, Westboro; Miss Edna Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon C. Edwards, Mr. and Mrs. Alph Fournier, Hull; Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Goulet, Bourget, Ont.; Rt. Hon. Geo. P. and Mrs. Graham, Brockville; Hon. A. C. and Mrs. Hardy, Brockville; Senator and Mrs. Haydon, Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Henderson, Senator H. H. and Mrs. Horsey, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. C. Huot, Alexandria, Ont.; Hon. Thomas A. and Mrs. Low, Renfrew, Ont.; Miss Odette Lapointe, Hon. H. B. and Mrs. McGiverin, Dr. M. and Mrs. McKay, Pembroke; Hon. Jas. and Mrs. Murdock, Hon. Chas. Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Perras. Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Pinard, Mr. and Mrs. W. Lyle Reid, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Sangster, Bainsville, Ont.; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Southam, Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Southam, Mr. R. R. Sparks, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Soper, Smiths Falls; Mr. and Mrs. Arnold N. Smith, Cornwall; Dr. W. J. and Mrs. Taugher, Prescott, Ont.; Senator Cairine Wilson, Mr. Norman R. Wilson.

Mr. and Mrs. Alf. D. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Major, Mr. and Mrs. Scott McPherson, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Leduc, F Bonenfant, M. Cain, R. Mulhall, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fraser, Kirby Bangs, J. A. Robertson, H. J. McNulty, Mr. and Mrs. William Johnston, Alfred Larocque, T. O. Workman, Amedee Groulx, Oscar St. Aubin, Mr. and Mrs. Percy D. Wilson, R. E. Horner, Edwin Charleson, E. S. Coones. D. K. McTavish, A. J. Marshall, Raoul Mercier, Clare Moyer, W. C. McCarthy, H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Noffke, Dr. R. H. Parent, Oscar Robitaille, H. Rosenes, Louis Scarcella, Mr. and Mrs. B. Weiss, Mr. and Mrs. M. Walsh, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Freiman, Mr. and Mrs. Maxwell Edwards, S. Karam.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Bishop, E. Stafford Green, Mr. and Mrs. P. B. Mellon, Dr. A. P. Davies. Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Gleeson, Mrs. Harold Fisher, A. E. Provost, W. H. Dwyer, Hugh Carson, Mrs. Robert Masson, Mr. and Mrs. L. N. Poulin, James Bryson, Mr. and Mrs. T. P. Charleson, Lt.-Col. R. Gordon Stewart, Miss Beatrice Belçourt, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ebbs, Mr. and Mrs. Douglas Blair, Mrs. Dan Martin, Dr. and Mrs. R. E. Valin, H. Gerald Bate, Dr. and Mrs. J. Taggart, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Workman, Dr. and Mrs. J. E. Laframboise, A. H. Coplan, Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Skinner, Miss Helen Doherty, Robt. Stothers, Auguste Lemieux, K.C., Ainslie W. Greene, Con. Gerald Sims, Dr. J. J. Leacy, Misses Florence and Z. Fielding, Mrs. S. Gilmour, A. G. McDougall, Mrs. Hurdman, M. Landerville, Mrs. Shirley Woods, Arthur Cluff, C. A. Scott, Dr. C. J. Rogers, Stanley Clarke, Allan Fleming, Dr. S. McMillan, D. E. Ranger, D. Charlebois, Russell Dick, Aldous Aylen, Madame R. de Salaberry,, Dr. and Mrs. J. J. Danby, Mr. and Mrs. Harold D. Street, D. Epstein, Mrs. Edgar Hardy, Mrs. C. T. Kirby, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. House, Thomas Foley, James A. Burrows, C. D. O'Meara, Mde. Marchand, Walter Deisher, H. Zimmon, Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McGuire, Mr. and Mrs. D'Arcy Coulson, W. C. McLaren, Mr. and Mrs. Kenneth McDonald, Mrs. W. W. Wylie.

Mrs. George May, H. A. Plant, Mr. and Mrs. J. Wilfrid Gauvreau, Austin Latchford, Duncan A. McIlraith, Miss Ida Smith, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Lieff, Miss H. Scanlon, S. S. Holden, and Mrs. A. Allard, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. McCabe, J. C. Allan, Mr. and Mrs. A. Allard, Dr. and Mrs. A. C. McKenna, Sam Berger, Wm. Arnold, Jean Richard, Dr. J. A. Lemay, E. A. Anglin, F. H. Honeywell, Mrs. George Higgerty, L. A. Letellier, Mrs. D. K. Patterson, Miss B. Gilhooly, Miss K. Croteau, Ald. Wilfrid St. Aubin.

Mrs. P. McEvoy, Walter J. Gilhooly, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Thorburn, Mrs. J. Charleson, Charles Higgerty, Dr. R. Chevrier, Dr. and Mrs. D. A. Whitton, Miss Jean Reid, Miss Margaret McFarlane, Miss Eleanor Mulvey, S. Mantha, J. A. Parisien, Mrs. Mary Annand, Mrs. A. Ash, A. Eugene Aubry, Mrs. G. F. Richan, C. W. Ross, W. J. St. Aubin, A. C. Craig, J. E. McVeigh, Jean Genest, A. E. Beauchamp, F. W. Moeser, Mrs. Wilfred J. Grace, E. Beaudry, Henri Racicot, Wm. M. Unger, H. Gravel, L. Bissonnette, Dr. C. A. Young, Mrs. George Ross, Mrs. V. Ramiere, Basil Scott, Mrs. J. L. Roussell, L. Dallaire, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. McGillivray, Miss Margaret Deslaurier, M. Viau, John Mulvey, Miss Georgette Dupuis, Miss Stratton, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Burke, Dr. and Mrs. Belanger, G. F. Brethour, John Grace, Stanley G. Metcalfe, A. G. McHugh, Roderick Byrnes, Dr. R. V. Connors, Mr. and Mrs. Robt. Laurier, Mrs. S. N. Parent, Col. A. F. Thompson, J. Freedman, P. Mahoney, Maurice Trembley, Miss A. Campeau, Miss Spenard, Joseph Landriau, Mrs. R. Mortimer, Miss Hilda Kelly.

Miss A. L. Wickwire, Miss Edyth H. O'Malley, Miss Helen Sales, Miss I. Finkelstein, Miss A. Cassidy, Miss Alice Adams, Miss D. Macartney, Miss Mary Coughlin, Miss E. McIntyre, Miss K. McGovern, Miss Mary Wilkes, Miss Georgina McDougall, Miss T. Weiss, Miss Bessie Higgerty, Miss Gladys Lennox, Mr. D. J. McDougall, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Greenberg, Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Larmonth, Mrs. H. J. Cloran, Mr. and Mrs. John Cole, J. A. Cameron, Mr. and Mrs. D. B. Rochester, Miss G. Van Doran, Morrisburg, Ont., Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Murphy, Mrs. M. Annand, Miss C. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. James Drummond, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Ogilvy, Miss Florence Edwards, Carleton Place, Ont., Miss K. MacTavish, Mrs. F. L. Campbell, Mrs. A. Belanger, Mrs. George Gray, Miss Odette Lapointe, Miss Margaret Heenan, Miss Nancy McArthur, Miss Olive Wilson, Miss Lucette Valin, Miss Rose Stewart,

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Shirley Stewart, Leila Larmontn, Juliette Chevrier, Mrs. J. T. Wilson, Mrs. A. G. Bate, Miss Eleanor Mulvey, Mrs. Frankford Rogers, Miss Marion Charleson, Simonne Delaute, Miss Margaret Southam, Misses Betty Henderson, Betty Hurdman, Dorothy Peck, Louisa Fauquier, Mrs. Robert Echlin, Miss Mary McLean, Mrs. Gordon MacLaren, Miss Helen Jones, Miss Dorothy Lawson, Miss Mary Devlin, Mrs. A. Whitelaw, Miss Joan McCarthy, Miss Bernice MacKarell, Miss Rosamond Macoun, W. L. Gourley, Carp, Ont.

Rousing Reception Is Accorded Frank Ahearn

Mr. Frank Ahearn, the English speaking candidate, was the first speaker. He was given a vociferous reception as he arose and shook hands with the chairman.

"Four weeks ago in this Auditorium 3,000 Liberals did me a great honor in nominating me as the English-speaking Liberal candidate for Ottawa," said Mr. Ahearn. He was never so proud and happy in all his life. He thought he was prophesying right when he said he and Mr. Chevrier would come to the people and thank them for electing them to Parliament on July 28.

Mr. Ahearn reminded the meeting that Mr. Mackenzie King was responsible for the enactment of the Industrial Disputes Act. He had been with the people for 30 years, had made his home among the people of Ottawa.

"We meet Mr. King everywhere. He shares our joys and our sorrows. I remember the year when I got my greatest thrill. That was when the Ottawa hockey team won the world's championship. One of the first notes of congratulation came from Mr. King.

"Tonight Mr. King comes home from his tour; one that has covered him and the Liberal party with glory. I know the welcome you are going to give him. He has made it the policy of the government to make Ottawa one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

"I have had four weeks of campaigning. I am still a beginner, but under Mr. Chevrier I think I will be able to learn the rudiments of the game. I have been brought up in the school of business and I will do my best for Ottawa and for the Civil Service of Canada.

"I have been getting a good reception all over the city except from Mr. Broadfoot. When the Prime Minister has spoken to you tonight I think you can do nothing else but elect two Liberals to represent Ottawa in the federal Parliament."

E. R. E. Chevrier Greeted By Prolonged Applause

Introducing the French speaking candidate, Mr. Reid said that he did not need any introduction to an Ottawa audience. The chairman reviewed the early political experiences of Mr. Chevrier. He was a clean campaigner and never introduced racial differences, said Mr. Reid.

Prolonged applause greeted Mr Chevrier, who first spoke in French. He expressed his thanks to the Ottawa electors for their past support and then paid an eloquent tribute to his running mate, T. Frank Ahearn.

Frank Ahearn was an outstanding business man and worthy of being elected to Parliament, said Mr. Chevrier.

"You placed your confidence in the Liberal chief and his party in 1921, 1925, 1926 and you will repeat your performance again on the 28th of July," declared Mr. Chevrier.

"The financial condition of Canada is solidly established," continued the speaker, "and the population of Canada is gradually increasing." He concluded his French address by urging the electors to vote for Chevrier and Ahearn.

In his English remarks Mr. Chevrier said that he wished to express the thanks of himself and running mate for their nomination. If elected they would do their utmost for the city in particular and the Dominion in general. The Auditorium, he said, existed on account of the fine public spiritedness of Frank Ahearn.

"I see in the attendance of this great hall a grim determination to re-elect the Liberal party," he said. Mr. Chevrier's remarks were cut short by the intervention of the radio announcer.

Mr. Chevrier was loudly cheered as he took his seat.

Gift to Premier From 20th Century Liberals

Mrs. Douglas Blair, in presenting to Premier King a cane on behalf of the 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada, paid warm tribute to the Prime Minister as the distinguished leader of the Liberal party and the government of the Dominion for the past nine years.

The inscription on the cane was as follows: "The Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, from the 20th Century Association of Canada, July 21st, 1930."

Mrs. Blair's Speech.

In presenting the cane to Premier King, Mrs. Blair spoke as follows:

"Tonight I have the great honor and privilege of representing the 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada at this wonderful gathering, which will be of nation-wide interest due to the presence of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, our Prime Minister.

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke with prophetic vision when he said that the 20th century belongs to Canada. and the young men and women born in this century have come to realize the responsibilities which are theirs, and will be theirs in the years to come. We want to explore new paths, we want to contribute our part towards public life, and we want one great union of Canadian youth, united in the common bond of youth, all imbued with the spirit of Canadianism, and all imbued with the spirit of Liberalism.

"This great league of Liberal youth which spans the continent has now been organized. Its thousands of members have and will continue to exert every effort towards securing the continued success of the Liberal party.

"Liberal policies and ideals must attract the younger people, because they are modern, vigorous, progressive and inspiring. The youth of Canada is loyal, not only to Canada but to the Mother Country and this great British Empire of ours. We realize the importance of Empire trade, Empire solidarity. Liberal policies have and always will include these fundamentals. Every member of every club in the 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada realizes that there is no one in the Dominion more rightly suited to the leadership of this great country than the present Prime Minister.

"Mr. King, I have the honor to present to you this small token of the great esteem in which you are held by our association and to commemorate the first occasion of the 20th Century Liberal Association of Canada taking part in a federal election. We also wish to assure you of our continued and unswerving support and absolute confidence in your success on the 28th." (Applause).

Premier King

Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, received with one of the greatest ovations ever tendered a public man in the Dominion, stood for a few moments surveying the immense audience. He was visibly moved by the tremendous greeting of the ten thousand people who crowded the vast building.

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"During the past five weeks it has been my privilege to address audiences in every part of Canada, but here in my own city I have received the greatest reception in the whole course of my life," he said. " I cannot find words to express my appreciation. Naturally, having lived in Ottawa for the past thirty years, I feel proud and grateful that such a gathering should greet me here. I realize that I am speaking to all provinces in Canada and for that reason I feel that I cannot dwell too long on this great reception.

"But I must express my appreciation of the two Liberal standard bearers in Ottawa. I must also express my appreciation of the gift of the Twentieth Century Club and what that organization means to Liberalism all over Canada. To Mrs. Blair I tender my thanks to the younger people of Canada. I have been honored by a presentation by a club which extends from ocean to ocean, determined to carry on a broad and tolerant Liberalism. The gift symbolizes a great support to our party. Your part in this campaign is going to assure a larger measure of victory than we anticipated. The Twentieth Century Club has done a splendid work, particularly down by the sea where the Maritime Provinces will give us a larger support than ever. In British Columbia and the Western Provinces the same is true.

Will Get One Seat.

"Mr. Bennett will get the same old representation in the West—one seat. Quebec will stand solidly as ever before and the good old province of Ontario will again be heard from. As Ottawa goes so goes the Dominion and there is no doubt as to how Ottawa is going. That is because the government for the past eight years has a record of which Canada may well feel proud. We are standing for a policy of home building and of adherence to the great British Empire.

The Two Candidates.

"Let me say a word of the two candidates in Ottawa. Mr. Chevrier is our old war horse. He has been at our side for years—almost a thorn in our side in pressing home the claims of his constituents. Of the many members in the House nobody has been more faithful in serving the interests of his constituents than Mr. Chevrier. He speaks readily in French and English. He is scholarly and discerning in all his pleas and I ask his return as one of the foremost members in the Parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

"Turning to the younger element the criticism is often offered that we do not get the outlook and vigor of the younger people, but in Mr. Ahearn we have a candidate who shows all the qualities of good citizenship. It is a fine thing that a young man like Mr. Ahearn has offered himself to public service. He has followed a noble tradition and we feel that he will reach the top in his chosen career. I think you will agree that he has discussed public questions with judgment and discernment. I hope both candidates will be returned by handsome majorities on July 28."

Tammany Hall

Referring to the opposition candidates, Mr. King declared that he had not made it a practice to speak of them. But in the nomination of the Conservative candidates in Ottawa, a real danger was at hand to the public life of Canada. No blame was to be attached to Mr. Plant for seeking higher service and we all did what we could to help him to be elected mayor, but we did not realize that we were to be met with an ambition that presages ill for the Capital. "There is a great danger," said the Premier, "in allowing the city hall to become a Tammany Hall. Let me repeat it: What has cursed the politics of the United States is that city politics have become united to the state and national politics—all part of one great machine. That has been the curse of American cities and we don't want that kind of thing in Canada.

"No man, not even Mr. Plant, can serve two masters. The task is too large. There is about it something inimical to good government.

"Why is Hon. Howard Ferguson taking part in this election? He wants to create a monopoly of government in Canada, with all the other Conservative provincial governments. In the Western Provinces there are Progressive governments and one Liberal government in Quebec. The Conservatives would bring all the provincial governments in Canada—and Mayor Plant would bring the city government into it—into a monopoly or a family compact such as Canada had in the old days. Such monopolists sooner or later find that the fruits of office go to those of blood and connection. We don't want that sort of thing in Canada. Do not permit a situation to grow up at the city hall which will serve as a center for such a system."

Ottawa Beautification

"In this same connection," continued Premier King, "permit me to say a word in another direction. That is what the government has sought to do to make Ottawa the worthy Capital of a great nation. We have taken the position that on beautifying Ottawa as the Capital of the nation, all parties should join together to make Ottawa a Capital worthy of the country. Our opposition declares we should leave this question aside. That would be all right if we didn't have to battle every foot of the way to secure for Ottawa what we did secure. What help did I get in Parliament? I was told by Mr. Bennett and his friends that we could get money to tear down buildings in Ottawa but couldn't get any for the public works. I appeal to you to stand by the government in this great policy of the beautification of Ottawa. If we don't pursue that policy Ottawa will never be a fitting Capital for the Dominion.

"I have heard it said that Mr. Bennett will give $500,000 to Ottawa. I don't know where that report came from. But it is an entirely wrong thing that such a promise should be made during an election. I say that Mr. Plant should have had the dignity of this position so that when the election was over he might come to the government of the day and ask for the best terms possible. When that same question came to the cabinet we felt that no decision should be come to on the eve of a general election. We felt that any such offer would be a bribe. May I say that Mayor Plant agreed with me that it shouldn't be discussed.

"Mayor Balharrie took the position that there should be an impartial commission to look into the relations of governent and city. That was an excellent proposal, and if we are returned I am prepared to carry that out by a commission of two and a chairman, and to come into Parliament with a proposal that will appeal to the country as a whole.

The Civil Service

"In dealing with the Civil Service we might have made all sorts of pre-election promises. But that would not have commended itself to the people of Ottawa or of Canada. In 1921 I intimated that we would establish a Superannuation Act. That promise was kept. In 1926 we promised an increase to Civil Servants. That promise was kept. We promised Civil Service Councils. Legislation has been passed in that regard.

"Speaking of Civil Service salaries, it was pointed out that many belonged to the technical and professional classes. We appointed a commission and headed it by Mr. Beatty. We associated with him them to look into the matter. When the report was made we were told that all classes should be included. That seemed fair to the government and we extended the uowers of the

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Beatty Commission. That commission will continue its work. I made it clear in Parliament that we intend to carry out the recommendations of the Beatty report; and to date the increases from the time the report was made. We want to treat the service fairly as a whole—there is no one in too humble a position to receive the remuneration he should receive. We have not to deal with that matter until after the election."

To Take Care of All

Dealing with the Interior Department and the transfer of the natural resources to the Western Provinces. the Premier declared that a department of communications was needed and a reorganization along this line would take care of all put out of employment by the abolition of the Interior Department. Every Civil Servant was entitled to be safeguarded in his occupation and all who are not placed are entitled to superannuation

"We hope to be able to take care of most of those who are to be transferred and to superannuate those who are not."

The Civil Service was a profession in which the members must be protected.

In connection with superannuation there was room for improvement. The act should be amended to permit all to secure superannuation. Those leaving the service should get back their contributions to the superannuation fund. The premier quoted his own experiences with the act as a Civil Servant. Why should the young women of the service who contributed money to the fund not leave it to their heirs in the event of their demise. When Civil Service Councils were established many difficulties would be done away with.

Three Election Issues

"So far as the election is concerned," the Premier went on, "there seem to be three issues—the record of the government; the budget brought to Parliament by Mr. Dunning and finally the question of this great Imperial Conference in Britain this year. It is for the citizens of Canada to decide who will represent the Dominion there.

"When we came into office Canada was in a state of bankruptcy. In two years we got the revenue up and had a surplus and for seven years in succession we have had surpluses. Since Confederation there have been 15 years only when we have had surpluses. Our total surpluses have been $270,000,000. We also have steadily reduced the taxes of the people. We have increased the number of exemptions. The sales tax affects all classes in the community. This tax has been reduced to one per cent and I venture to say it will disappear if we are returned to power. The 'nuisance' taxes have been completely wiped out with one exception. In addition we have restored penny postage in Canada and throughout the Empire. Reductions have been made in many other directions, including foodstuffs, implements of production, etc. Our policies certainly should commend themselves very strongly.

"The position of the railroads when we came into office was near bankruptcy. We found Sir Henry Thornton and put him at the head of a new organization and today we have a great railway rivalling the Canadian Pacific, which is one of the finest to be found anywhere. Our trade today is twice what it was when we came into power.

"Mr. Bennett has said we are parting with our raw material. Our export trade of manufactured goods is greater than that of any other country in the world, based on the population.

"In regard to labor may I say we have enacted an 8-hour day and have authorized a commission to look into the fixing of salaries all over Canada.

"The first effort of all governments should be to see that the relations between all governments should be most cordial. We have found grievances on several occasions and have appointed commissions to iron them out. Every one of these conditions has been remedied. A state of prosperity exists now in the Maritimes such has never before been enjoyed there.

Equality of Status.

"We have been privileged to see the establishment of a policy of equality of status. We have sought to strengthen the whole structure of Confederation itself.

"In Ottawa people have seen in last few years a development in the right direction. They have seen representatives go from Canada to foreign countries so that Canada stands on an equal footing with other countries. They have seen Canada holding herself high in the esteem of nations of the world.

Material Development.

"In all of these things we have seen a great national development. I doubt if anyone can foresee the future of this country. I want to see the Capital of Canada fit into the part it is to play in the years to come.

"You, who are familiar with governments, have you ever before seen a government that has administered the affairs of Canada in so able a manner as the government of which I am the leader?

The Dunning Budget

"The Dunning budget is the result of the work of many years. Every thing was done to revise the tariff of this country and to build up a market we could rely upon. Two or three things happened while this was going on. First of all a world depression and unemployment. Our purchasing power was affected. The recent stock market crash hurt everybody. Investments were withdrawn. No governmnet was responsible for that. Business generally was affected.

"In Western Canada last year the crop was small and did not begin to move to the world markets. It remained in the elevators and men were thrown out of work. Transportation was affected badly. Employment was scarce all over the country. One might think it was the hand of Providence giving us a warning to prepare for the future.

"Look at the United States today putting up their tariff wall, and today their trade is lowering steadily.

"In Europe tariff walls also are going up. Canadian grain could not be sold there.

"Being shut out of markets to the States, are we to get markets elsewhere?

Need World Markets.

"If the Dunning budget had not been laid on the table when it was we would have seen the trade agreement with the Argentine enacted to the detriment of Canada in the years to come. We have a vast surplus of goods to market abroad. We need home markets but we need world markets as well. We have followed an example set by Sir Wilfrid Laurier some years ago. The real market for Canadian goods was in the British Isles, it appeared to Sir Wilfrid but we were not buying enough British goods. Then came the start of the preferential tariff. Sir Wilfrid was thinking of the Canadian people and their needs. The British preference is now a part of our Canadian tariff structure.

British Preference.

"Never once has a Conservative government given a preference to Great Britain. I challenge any Conservative to tell me at any time when a Conservative government granted a preference to Great Britain. In the Dunning budget the British preference has been extended. Not one industry in this country has been affected, because there are numerous things we can produce here but others which we must buy from Britain.

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We have removed all tariff walls against Britain and have removed a great part of our trade from the United States to the British Isles.

"In Britain the feeling is that our budget has not only done a great thing for Canada but for the British Isles as a whole." (Applause).

"A party leader owes it to the country to point out to the people the considerations that are before them. The Conservatives are seeking to ridicule those measures in the budget to which I have referred.

"I think we may look forward to a development of the Empire greater than that which has taken place in the past. If the Canadian people turn down the Dunning budget then I do not see what will come out of the Economic Conference that will be of any benefit to the Empire. We must meet all situations as they arise.

Intra-Empire Trade.

"I believe we have before represented the Dominion to the satisfaction of the people and we can do it again. When we brought down the budget our opponents opposed the part relating to intra-Empire trade. When we were faced with that situation we said the question of representation at the conference was too great and decided to go to the people of Canada. Mr. Bennett or Mr. Ferguson are not talking of intra-Empre trade now, and this question will be an all-important one at the conference. They are talking unemployment.

"When the conference meets in September and October you must decide who will represent you there. Mr. Bennett has denounced the Australian and New Zealand treaties. Could he negotiate agreements with those countries? Britain has given us the same footing in her markets as she has given to her own manufacturers. She has torn down her tariff walls against us, but John Bull is the last person who will take dictation from any other country in the world.

"When Stanley Baldwin returned to Britain after his visit here he said: 'I challenge anyone to find who can work better for Canada and the British Empire than Mackenzie King and myself.'

"If a week from today this budget is defeated what will be the view in Britain? If we are returned to power, then I say, there will come from the British Isles the greatest response that ever emanated from there.

"I believe we would return from the conference with such an answer that every man and woman would feel a new sense of security."

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OTTAWA MORNING CITIZEN, July 22, 1930.

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Thousands Line Up For Parades To Party Rally

Five Separate Processions to Auditorium, One of Them Accompanying Premier King From Laurier House

Enthusiasm, such has seldom if ever been witnessed in Ottawa during a political campaign, was displayed last night when Liberals from all parts of the Ottawa district staged five separate and distinct auto parades to the Auditorium to hear the Prime Minister address the monster gathering there. Parades were held from East Ottawa, Hull, Russell county, Carleton county and from Laurier House, where about 35 autos formed an impromptu procession to accompany Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King to the Auditorium. It was estimated that approximately 3,500 Liberal partizans took part in the various parades, which were witnessed by thousands as they passed along the streets of Ottawa.

Hundreds of autos, gaily decorated with streamers, placards and pictures of the various Liberal candidates and the Prime Minister, and bearing persons equipped with noise-making devices, formed the parades. The cheering as the autos proceeded along the streets rang forth with gusto. It was a notable tribute to the popularity of the Liberal leader.

The East Ottawa and Hull parades were preceded respectively by the 38th Ottawa Cameron Highlanders and the Hull Regiment bands.

The East Ottawa parade, in charge of Oscar Robitaille, chairman of East Ottawa Liberal headquarters; Amedee Groulx, chairman of By ward Liberal Association, and Raoul Mercier, formed up at Anglesea Square, and paraded along Chapel to St. Patrick, to Cumberland, to Rideau to Chapel to Laurier, past Laurier House along Laurier avenue to O'Connor and to the Auditorium. Approximately 1,000 persons were in the parade. The brass band of the Ottawa Highlanders, in charge of Lieut. W. B. Finlayson, provided music along the route of the procession.

Parade From Hull.

The Hull parade, over 1,000 strong, formed up at Hull Liberal headquarters, and with the brass band of the Hull Regiment in the leading bus, proceeded across the Chaudiere bridge to Booth street and then along Duke. Queen west, Wellington and O'Connor streets to the Auditorium. Alphonse Fournier, Liberal candidate in Hull, was in the first auto in the parade. The Hull parade was in charge of Alphonse Moussette, A. W. Monette, Edgar Seguin and J. Alexis Larose. Lieut. Louis Durocher was in charge of the band.

From Carleton.

The parade from Carleton county originated in Westboro. M. Sinclair, organizer for M. N. Cummings, the Liberal candidate, was in charge of arrangements. On its way to Ottawa the parade was joined by autos from all parts of the county and by the time it reached the Auditorium it was estimated that there was a delegation from the county numbering approximately 1,000 persons.

From Russell County.

The Russell county parade originated in Vars where the nominations were being held yesterday. Immediately the meeting was over at Vars the Liberals attending formed a procession of about 20 automobiles to accompany Alfred Goulet, the Liberal candidate to the Ottawa meeting. In Eastview several additional autos joined in the parade.

The smallest but by far the most enthusiastic parade, was the impromptu gathering of about 35 autos which waited on Laurier avenue east near Laurier House to accompany the Prime Minister to the Auditorium. Immediately Mr. King appeared on the steps of his home, cheers poured forth from over 150 party followers and the noise of honking auto horns was almost deafening. All the way from Laurier House to the Auditorium the Prime Minister was greeted with round after round of cheers.

When the Prime Minister arrived at the Auditorium, he was greeted with prolonged cheering by those outside. Four pipers of the Ottawa Highlanders' pipe band, Pipe-Major A. Dare, and Pipers A. McLeod, J. Forbes and W. Alexander preceded the Prime Minister into the Auditorium.

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D 17376

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen July 22, 1930.

A MAGNIFICENT MEETING

A vast assembly of people at the Auditorium in Ottawa last night heard the Prime Minister of Canada, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, deliver one of the finest election speeches that has ever been delivered before any Canadian audience. Accustomed as the people of this city are to political oratory, familiar as they are with the fine art of political democracy on election platforms, Mr. King's greatest platform effort held the thousands of men and women within the building, and almost as many on the greensward without, through two hours of uninterrupted speech.

As the chairman, Mr. Lyle Reid, subsequently pointed out, Mr. King spoke during the whole period without the aid of one single note. He displayed a grasp of the public affairs of this country which could only be described as masterly. He carried the audience with him in point after point, up to the culminating appeal for the return of the government to take the next forward step at the Imperial Economic Conference, for closer economic co-operation between the nations within the British union.

The enthusiasm of the audience in Ottawa last night left no doubt about the result when the vote is counted next Monday. Ottawa has doubtless given Mr. King the finest audience during the whole campaign. It is but natural that the people of this city and the surrounding district should so respond to the Liberal leader. There is no better informed public, on questions of national concern, anywhere in Canada. The response to the Prime Minister has been similarly encouraging, however, everywhere across the country.

Ottawa's marvellous gathering at the Auditorium, on a warm summer evening, has set the crowning seal of approval on the government's Liberal policy, as well as on the government's unblemished record of administration since the last appeal in 1926. It is well for Canada that the people in every part of the country are awake to the issue of such great moment before them. It is well, too, that there are Canadian statesmen with such ability as the Liberal Prime Minister, Mackenzie King, to arouse the nation to rally at the polls on election day, when the economic destiny of Canada may verily be decided.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Ottawa Morning Journal, July 23, 1930.

MR. KING'S OTTAWA MEETING.

It would have been surprising indeed had Mr. MACKENZIE KING failed to receive a cordial reception in addressing an election meeting in the Capital. The Prime Minister is held in high esteem by the people among whom he has lived for many years, and they are pleased to do him honor, and to pay their respects to the high post which is his. But Mr. KING knows well that not always do cheers mean votes, and he will not be led into false hopes and unfounded expectations by the friendly sentiments of the gathering at the Auditorium on Monday evening.

Much of the Prime Minister's address was familiar to those who have been reading the newspapers during the past few weeks, but he broke new ground of interest especially to the contest in Ottawa. He singled out the English-speaking Conservative candidate for vigorous attack; he let it be inferred that unless he is returned to power, supported by two Liberal members in Ottawa, the scheme of Federal District improvement will suffer; he made further promises to the Civil Service. Employes of the Government have been listening to Mr. KING's promises for a good while, and they know quite well how seriously they may be taken into account in the preparation of family budgets.

We cannot believe that any good will come to the Liberal cause through the Prime Minister's attack on Mayor PLANT for the reason that, being Mayor, he seeks also to serve his city as a member of Parliament, and the absurd charge that the Mayor is making a "Tammany Hall" of City Hall shows there is more than a little alarm in Liberal quarters over the outcome of the voting here next Monday. Mr. KING offered no criticism of Mayor PLANT'S services as an elected representative of the city; no doubt because his record in that respect is singularly clear and open and filled with achievements of definite civic value. He makes, however, the curious statement that because Mr. PLANT was elected Mayor by acclamation last year he should have been debarred from contesting the Parliamentary election. So far as we know the Liberals attached no strings to the Mayor when they permitted his acclamation, and it will strike many electors as strange and unbecoming that it should be left to the Prime Minister of Canada to come so perilously close to the introduction of federal politics into our municipal affairs.

There are plenty of precedents, if such are needed, for the course Mr. PLANT is pursuing. T. L. CHURCH sat in Parliament and at the same time was Mayor of Toronto. MEDERIC MARTIN of Montreal also held the two places at one time, and there have been others. Toronto and Montreal both have larger financial dealings with the Federal Government than Ottawa, and it was never claimed that any interests had suffered through the dual representation. As a matter of fact, it is for the citizens of Ottawa and not for Mr. KING to say whether Mr. PLANT shall speak for them at City Hall and on Parliament Hill, and as there is a municipal election in December the election of the Mayor next Monday—a probability which is becoming almost a certainty—cannot conceivably prejudice the city's interests or business.

Mr. KING's claim that in his work for the beautification of the national Capital he has met with nothing but criticism from the Conservatives is not to be taken too seriously. THE JOURNAL, for instance, has given him consistent support in this matter because undoubtedly he has displayed vision and imagination in planning for the present and the future of Ottawa. But it is fantastic to suggest that the good work will not be continued under Mr. BENNETT, and it may be that under a Conservative administration some of the injustices which now hamper the city's development will be removed.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17378

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen July 23, 1930.

AGAINST TAMMANY POLITICS

The Prime Minister said a timely thing about city hall politics in Ottawa when he addressed the great Liberal rally last Monday night. The people of this city need to be on guard against Tammany methods. There is the most disturbing kind of evidence that Ottawa has suffered from the tendency toward such methods in the government of the city in recent years.

Much of the weakness in municipal administration, the neglect of the city's own interests, is related to this condition of politics at the city hall. It has operated to award permanent positions of emolument in instance after instance to members and associates of the City Council.

Some of the officials so appointed to office from the Board of Control, like John Cameron and Herbert McElroy, are serving the city most acceptably. There is nothing against them. But the increasing influence of party politics at the city hall has been accompanied by a declining standard of vigilance in the public's interest.

Last year it allowed Mayor Ellis to step safely out of municipal politics into the provincial legislature, but it also allowed some of the highly placed officials to rob the city of enormous sums of money. It allowed Mayor Plant to step in where Mayor Ellis stepped out, but it also allowed the municipal machine to become so powerful that the Conservative party in Ottawa were forced to accept Mayor Plant and Controller LaFortune as party candidates for this federal election. It is this dangerous growth of machine politics at the city hall that is closely related to Tammany methods.

Personally, Mr. Plant has much to commend him as a good citizen. He has been a most assiduous worker in the municipal field. But it is generally known throughout Ottawa that Mr. Bennett disapproved of Messrs. Plant and LaFortune as Conservative candidates. It is understood that he endeavored to persuade other reputable Conservatives, outside of municipal politics, to stand for nomination. Messrs. Fripp and Chabot did come forward; also a Conservative lady of standing in the community, Miss Bolduc, endeavored to save the situation. They were overwhelmed, however, by the political organization behind Messrs. Plant and LaFortune.

It is freely admitted on every hand that the Conservatives have no hope of winning the election excepting on the strength of the city hall machine. Happily, the machine's ability to handle Ottawa is greatly overrated. Many Conservatives will vote for the Liberal candidates on this occasion to express disapproval of Tammany methods. Others, unable to bring themselves to vote Liberal, will refrain from voting. They are taking no active part in the election.

The use of the city hall for political machine purposes will surely be rebuked at the polls in Ottawa next Monday. As the Prime Minister said, last Monday night, such Tammany methods in American cities, permeating through municipal, state and federal politics, have been the curse of American public life. They have been so indicted by one of the ablest writers on American constitutional history, Lord Bryce, former British ambassador to Washington.

Scandalous conditions of misgovernment, lack of law enforcement, corruption and crime in American cities can be traced to this interlocking of municipal with state and federal party politics. The Canadian people only need to be aroused to the danger of allowing any such system to become entrenched in Canada: they will surely cast it out forthwith.

Of all cities in Canada to become subject to machine politics, operated from the city hall, Ottawa will surely be the first to extirpate such tendencies. They have done sufficient damage already to this city's good name. With some former officials in jail for stealing hundreds of thousands of dollars, with others in the highest positions of responsibility dismissed from office, with an investigation into the municipal administration still going on after six months of intensive work by chartered accountants, it would be plainly against the best interests of Ottawa to allow the political machine to put Mayor Plant and Controller LaFortune into the House of Commons. It has been against Conservative interests to allow them to be nominated. Conservatives will join with Liberals in checking this tendency toward Tammany politics.

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OTTAWA MORNING JOURNAL, July 23, 1930.

LIBERAL RALLY AT MONTREAL HEARS PREMIER

Boisterous Reception Is Given To King At Large Meeting.

BEGINS HIS SPEECH IN FRENCH TONGUE

Says Preference Will Help Towards Relieving the Unemployment.

By RAY BROWN,
Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.

MONTREAL, July 22.—A crowd estimated approximately eight thousand gathered in Mount Royal Arena here tonight to listen to the Prime Minister and his Liberal lieutenants in the Montreal district to discuss the campaign issues.

It was one of the largest meetings of the campaign and a radio broadcast carried the speeches throughout Quebec and the Maritime Provinces. Members of the Dominion Cabinet accompanying Premier Mackenzie King to the platform were Hon. R. Dandurand, Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, and Fernand Rinfret. The meeting was presided over by two chairmen, one French and the other English. The former was Armand Daigle, president of the Reform Club and the latter, Major George W. Stephens.

It was the final meeting of the Prime Minister in the Province of Quebec during the present campaign. Mr. King has already spoken in Quebec City, on his way to the Maritime Provinces, and in Sherbrooke on the way back. All his remaining meetings will take place at points in Ontario.

Boisterous Reception.

The arrival of the Prime Minister shortly before 8.30 was the signal for a great outburst of cheering. The audience stood up and voiced its welcome in a boisterous manner. On behalf of the French women, Mrs. Pierre, F. Casgrain voiced a welcome, while Dr. Grace Ritchie England, Liberal candidate in Mount Royal division, spoke on behalf of the English women.

In the name of the Young Liberals' Association, Jean Martineau, president of that organization, spoke briefly in French. He was followed by Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, also in French.

Mr. King was introduced by Major Stephens. The Prime Minister received a tremendous ovation. Cheer after cheer came from the great crowd as the audience rose to its feet to do him honor. As the cheers died down Mr. King pronounced the first words of his address in French. They were drowned in a renewal of the cheering, this time a tribute to the effort he was making in the French tongue. For about five minutes he spoke in French.

Continuing in English Mr. King expressed regret that he had never "mastered the beautiful French language." He commented on the interest which women were taking in the campaign. This was a good thing. He also expressed pleasure that young people throughout Canada were manifesting an intelligent interest in the issues of the day. Some of the best speeches which had been made during the campaign had come from these young Liberals.

"It has been my privilege in this campaign to visit all parts of the Dominion." Mr. King said, and this had given him an opportunity to judge of the situation throughout Canada. He was only sorry that every Canadian could not have a similar opportunity. Canada was a unit. This must not be forgotten. And the policies of the Government must be designed to benefit all parts of the Dominion.

Depression Exists.

At present Canada was suffering from a certain amount of depression. This was reflected in unemployment at points in the Dominion.

All over Canada prior to the coming into power of the Laurier Government in 1896, there had been serious depression in Canada, continued Mr. King. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, saw the great possibilities of the British market for Canadian grain, and, in order to develop this market, he brought in the British preference. Sir Wilfrid had seen, said Mr. King, that if Canada was to sell her grain in the British market, she must buy from Great Britain. That was one great object of the British preference.

"What was the result of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's action?" he asked. It had resulted in immediately stimulating trade between Canada and the Mother Country. Unemployment decreased, and as the years passed by, Canada became prosperous.

Sir Wilfrid had brought in what was known "as the golden era of Canadian prosperity."

Moving forward to 1921, when a Conservative Government was in power, conditions, said Mr. King, were somewhat similar to those when Sir Wilfrid came into office. The present Government had found a period of depression. Out of it this administration had produced a period of prosperity. Trade had doubled, debt had been reduced, and Canada now stood fifth among the trading nations of the world.

Must Exchange Goods.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, had complained that Canada was exporting her raw material, but, as a matter of fact the Dominion imported more raw material than she exported. Would Mr. Bennett stop the importation into Canada and close Canadian cotton mills, asked Mr. King. Trade was exchange and any country which wished to trade must be prepared to exchange her commodities for those of other countries.

The Prime Minister contrasted conditions in Australia, where a high tariff was in effect, with those in Canada.

Australia, he said quoting from a news despatch, reported a shortage in revenue amounting to $66,000,000.

"Australia," repeated Mr. King, "was reporting a shortage of $66,000,000 while Canada had a surplus in the last budget of between forty and fifty millions."

From the time of Confederation up to today, there had been surpluses in only fifteen years Mr. King went on. "Four of them were in the years when Conservative Governments were in office," he said. "Four of them were during the period when Sir Wilfrid Laurier was in office, and seven were in the period when the present Government was in office."

He added that at a time when Canada was doing away with sales tax, Australia was putting on one. And Australia was a protected country.

Great Promises.

The Conservative leader was making great promises throughout the country, asserted Mr. King. "It has been estimated by more than one paper that the cost of projects promised by Mr. Bennett is already over a billion dollars." Where was the Opposition leader going to get the money, he asked. Mr. Bennett had said he would raise it out of taxation. Well, if he did, Canada would soon be in a position similar to that of Australia.

Mr. Bennett's attitude was injurious to Canada, declared the Prime Minister. On the one hand, the Conservative leader was making extravagant promises, while on the other hand, he and his associates were raising the

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"blue ruin" cry throughout Canada and thus discouraging the investment of foreign capital in the Dominion.

There was a great difference, continued Mr. King, in the attitude of Mr. Bennett now toward large expenditures and the position he had taken in the House of Commons when the $50,000,000 vote for the Montreal terminals was under consideration. At that time Mr. Bennett had asserted "that obligations of this kind must be met," and that while he did not wish to be considered an alarmist, he thought very grave consideration should be given before embarking on such expenditures.

Mr. King quoted from Hansard in support of his statements. But, he commented, would not the obligations which Mr. Bennett was so ready to assume at the time of an election have to be met.

"If Mr. Bennett was alarmed when he talked about 50 million dollars, he must be in a state of frenzy now when he talks about a billion."

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MONTREAL GAZETTE, July 23, 1930.

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LIBERALS GIVE PREMIER KING GREAT WELCOME

Mount Royal Arena Crowded to Hear Leader

SPEAKS IN FRENCH

Candidates and Ministers on Platform—Party Policy Outlined

Liberal enthusiasm broke its bounds last night as thousands gathered in the Mount Royal Arena to welcome the Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Premier of the Dominion and leader of the Liberal party. Accompanied by all the Montreal Island candidates and others from outlying districts, Mr. King received a great ovation as he entered the arena.

CHEERS GREET MARTIN.

The flag-bedecked arena was a mass of humanity long before the hour for the meeting to begin. As a band regaled the audience with French Canadian airs, personage after personage came in, to be greeted by carefully graduated applause, according to the taste of the crowd. All was very dignified, very proper till a shock of gray white hair appeared in the main doorway. A small roar, a larger one, then a real ovation—and up to the platform stepped Hon. Mederic Martin, M.L.A., former mayor of Montreal, debonair and smiling as in the heyday of his political career. From that moment until the Premier and the ministers arrived, there was a lull, broken only by the gentle flash of mass gum-chewing motivated by orange-clad girls giving away red-covered chicle.

At 8.26 the Premier came into the vast hall and was accorded an ovation of long duration from the standing crowd.

Those seated on the platform included Senator F. L. Beique, Hon. Mederic Martin, Hon. Raoul Grothe. Dr. Grace Ritchie England, Paul Mercier, K.C., Clement Robitaille, Liguori Lacombe, John H. Roberts, Victor Marchand, M.L.A., E. C. St. Pere, Dr. Arthur Denis, Amedee Geoffrion, K.C., Vincent Dupuis, P. A. Seguin, Jos. A. Mercier, K.C., Theodule Rheaume, K.C., Mrs. Pierre F. Casgrain, S. W. Jacobs, K.C., Jean Martineau, president of the Young Men's Liberal Association; Mr. Daigle and Major George Washington Stephens. Later, the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, the Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, and the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine, arrived.

The meeting opened immediately, with Armand Daigle and Major George Washington Stephens speaking. Within three minutes Mr. Daigle had the meeting on its feet with the name of Laurier. After Mr. Stephens had predicted victory for the Liberal party, Mrs. Pierre F. Casgrain was introduced to the accompaniment of "Vive la Canadienne." Dr. Grace Ritchie England, candidate in Mount Royal division, followed; then Jean Martineau, president of the Young Liberals.

Presented as the "silver-tongued orator," Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, appeared. The bulk of his speech was an elongated eulogy of Premier King.

Mrs. Casgrain presented to the Premier a welcome from the women of Montreal, women grateful to him because he recognized their equality of status with men by appointing the Hon. Cairine Wilson, formerly of Montreal, as the first woman senator of Canada, and by sending Miss Agnes McPhail to represent the Dominion at Geneva.

Dr. England was introduced by the English chairman, Dr. George Washington Stephens, as one of the most distinguished ladies in Canada. "Woman, in her weakness," he added, "is yet the strongest force on earth."

"In the name of the English-speaking women of Montreal, Mr. Prime Minister, I express to you a most whole-hearted welcome," Dr. England said. "We hail you as our distinguished chief and offer you our support and devotion. In you we recognize a loyal and devoted Canadian, an eminent statesman who has brought honor and glory to Canada among the nations of the world. By your wisdom and experience, your broad international outlook and kindly spirit of conciliation, you have bound together those several units which form the British Empire, of which Canada is so proud to be a part. At the several Imperial Conferences you have upheld the honor and dignity of our country. At London, the Hague and Geneva you have given Canada a place of increasing importance."

Dr. England referred to the honor brought to Canada when the Hon. Raoul Dandurand was named president of the Council of the League of Nations. Largely through his outstanding personality and distinction had Canada been able to take her rightful place as a member of that great body.

Dr. England here paid tribute to Mr. King's sympathy for the aims of women in Canada and also referred to the appointment of the Hon. Cairine Wilson to the Senate. "We wish you with all our hearts a glorious victory on July 28," the Mount Royal candidate closed.

PROMISED MAJORITY.

Jean Martineau, president of the Young Liberals Association, was the next speaker. Quebec, he opened, would give the King Government a great majority on July 28. (Cheers.) If the Liberals of Montreal had come to the meeting in such great numbers, he continued, it was to demonstrate their political faith and their esteem and admiration for Mr. King, who for ten years had given his heart and soul to the administration of the country; to demonstrate to Mr. King the regard in which they hold the man who so well understood the feelings of the French-Canadians, their love of and patriotism for Canada.

The presence of so many young Liberals in the audience was a gauge of victory, encouragement given to the Liberal chieftain by practically the whole of Canadian youth.

The sentiment of youth, he continued, was best expressed in their faith in the Liberal idea, its love of progress, its sincerity and patriotism. This love of progress was more evident when contrasted with the retrograde policy of the Conservatives. Take the tariff as an example, Mr. Martineau went on. On the one hand there was Mr. Bennett proclaiming a return to the fiscal policy of Sir John A. Macdonald in order to bring prosperity to the country. On the other hand there was Mr. King, who dealt with the tariff difficulties by first naming a commission to investigate the needs of particular industries. The people, therefore, saw on the one hand the retrograde policy of Macdonald, first proclaimed merely as a matter of political expediency, and on the other hand a Liberal policy ready to change to meet the needs of a changing economic situation.

"Listen to Mr. Bennett and Mr. Manion crying scandal because the Liberals are using the Conservative arguments," Mr. Martineau continued. "What do you say of the lack of sincerity of Bennett, who said at the opening of his campaign that the present crisis was not attributable to the Liberal party, but who now declares the contrary? This is the insincerity which determines the attitude of Canadian youth; what has confirmed us in that attitude is the continual disparagement of

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Canada by the Conservative press and speakers. The youth of Canada will do everything in their power to keep at the head of the administration a party which believes in Canada's enlarged autonomy."

UNDERSTANDS LABOR.

Where, asked Mr. Rinfret, could there be found a man more au courant of the labor affairs of the country than the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, formerly deputy minister of labor?

When Mr. King first was chosen by the party in 1918, there was a demand for a man whose shoulders were wide enough to carry the burden formerly carried by Laurier. No mistake was made in chosing Mr. King as chief.

When, in 1921, he was returned as Prime Minister, it was a victory for Liberalism as well as for the party. It was the victory of Liberal ideas and the end of the years of discord. Mr. King's first care was to reunite the provinces. His policy was not that of a province but of the country. It was not for a section of the country, but for the greatest satisfaction of the east and west both—of the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia.

When in Quebec the accusation was made that he was favoring the west, when in Ontario it was said that he was allowing the province of Quebec to dominate the situation, it was only a sign of the fact that the policy of the Liberal party was not always understood. That policy had as its object the good of the entire country. Cheers.)

Referring to the victory of 1926, Mr. Rinfret said that it was a victory of the rights and prerogatives of the people.

He urged his listeners to look back in history. It was always the Liberal party that governed the situation in the outstanding epochs.

"Our adversaries, the Conservatives, want high walls of tariff," Hon. Mr. Rinfret continued, "but we do not want prison walls in our economic structure. Canada is as rich and strong as other nations to compete for commerce in the markets of the world.

"Moreover, the Liberal party stands for separate liberty for the provinces. If you listen to the Conservatives, you will see federal questions mixed with provincial matters. We stand for autonomous provinces, not under the domination of a single party.

"Our policy has been parliamentary and economic liberty and we have stood up for the right to sign our own treaties. Our party has been responsible for the sending of ambassadors to the far corners of the earth to represent Canada as a nation.

"We are in favor of liberty of speech. We are not ashamed of our chiefs of yesterday; in this we differ from our adversaries who never mention to you the names of let us say, Borden and Meighen. The Conservatives have tried in this campaign to propagate a sentiment of discouragement among the electors. If they know, as we know, of the qualities of courage of the Canadian people, and of the fine spirit which activates its women, they would try another tack."

All stood to attention when, prior to the commencement of Mr. King's address, the band played "O Canada."

"Monsieur le president—" began Mr. King, in French.

He was cut short by uproarious acclaim on all sides and the singing of "Il a gagne ses epaulettes!" Cheers rang.

"Avant de commencer le discours que l'on m'a demande de prononcer," Mr. King continued, "laissez-moi dire quelques mots en francais."

He understood and loved the traditions of Quebec, he assured his listeners. He intended to continue the traditions of that great Prime Minister, Sir Wilfrid Laurier. "Let me repeat," he said, "I am determined to consecrate my life to the advancement and prosperity of Canada as a whole.

"You must now decide what party to choose for the next five years. You know the story of both parties. The Conservative party never brought union or prosperity to our country, but I think I can say that the Liberal Government has done so. To which of these parties will you now give your confidence? To that of the Meighens, Bordens and Bennetts or to that which succeeded Laurier? I believe your answer will, in the province of Quebec, Le again in voting again for that party which has remained true to the precepts of the great Liberal chieftain. I thank you from the bottom of my heart for the cordial reception you have accorded me tonight and I feel it very deeply."

After a long applause at his address in French, Mr. King spoke in English. There were prolonged cheers and the shouting of "Les Liberaux sont La."

In English, Mr. King said:

"Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I have never before so greatly lamented the fact that I have not mastered better the beautiful language that you speak here than tonight. But I ask you to accept as a tribute to your beautiful city and to this province which has done so much for the Liberal cause, the feeble attempt that I made tonight to address you in French.

"I am thankful to the ladies who spoke, Mrs. Casgrain and Mrs. Ritchie England. I am glad to see the interest the women are taking now in the affairs of Canada. It is a sign of the times. Never before than today have the great questions of the day been so interesting to women, because the political questions are becoming the great social question.

"I am also glad to have heard Mr. Martineau, speaker for the Young Liberal Club. Everywhere I have been I have heard speeches by members of the junior clubs and Twentieth Century Clubs And these speakers have been among the best speakers we have heard. There again is a sign of the times, because the youth of today is greatly interested in the questions of today."

Mr. King then referred to the orators who had spoken before him and especially to the Hon. Mr. Rinfret, who had expressed so great a confidence in the party. He said that he was grateful to all those present at the meeting and to all the members of the House of Commons in general. The Prime Minister added that to mention every candidate who was helping him in this campaign would be too long because of the great number of them; he, however, wanted to wish them publicly all success possible in the present campaign and asked the voters of Quebec to remember the past and to do as they have done in the past as all Canada was looking at Quebec to see it help the Liberal party gather the largest number of supporters in the House of Commons for the next five years.

"It has been my privilege recently to visit all parts of the Dominion, including the western provinces, Ontario, the maritimes and Quebec. I believe that this has given me a clearer vision of what is needed in this country of ours, and I regret very much that every one of my fellow-citizens could not avail himself of that opportunity."

It was not possible in the course of a short address, Mr. King said, to dwell upon the many questions that had been raised in the campaign. He would have to choose those which he considered the most important, he said, and pointed out that different people would have different ideas of what was of the greatest importance.

One province could not exist by itself, he said, any more than any one home or family could exist by itself. The great Dominion was made up of a great chain of provinces from coast to coast, all depending upon the prosperity of the whole, while the country itself depended upon the individual prosperity of the different sections and parts.

Referring to the depression in Canada, its causes and remedies, Mr. King said that in the political discussions today much was being said about unemployment. "Let me remind you of the history relating to this question," he continued. "In 1896, when the Liberal Government came into office, there was not merely a depression in one city or in one province, but throughout the whole country thousands were out of employment, so dire was the general situation.

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"Then there came into power a new administration with a new policy. Let me remind you that the old policy was that of the Conservative party, laid down by Sir John A. Macdonald, whose chief policy, called the national policy, was a high tariff wall for the purpose of meeting all possible ills. They had a tariff wall around Canada up to 1896 and the country never knew such depression before. When Sir Wilfrid Laurier came into power he realized that Canada must have other countries to trade with her; that her vessels must not leave Canada's shores loaded with Canadian produce, then return to Canada without cargoes.

Sir Wilfrid believed in a home market, but he believed that something more was needed. He saw that the situation in Canada was such that we had to find a market for our produce in other countries of the world. Without these markets he saw that Canada could not progress.

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The Montreal Herald July 23, 1930.

Premier King Thrills Vast Crowd At Arena

Liberal Leader Flays Conservative Policy

In a fighting speech, in which every artifice known to the political speaker was employed, the Right Honorable W. L. Mackenzie King, carried the war into his enemy's camp last night. In an eloquent and logical appeal to the electors, he demonstrated the fallacies which exist in the Conservative platform.

Packed to overflowing and with a milling mob outside which was not disappointed owing to loud speakers that were placed at strategic points on Mount Royal and St. Ubain streets, one of the greatest political mass meetings ever held in the history of Canada took place last night when the Right Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, addressed the electors of this city at the old Arena.

As the Premier drove home his arguments this building which has often rung with the cheers of a hockey-mad crowd gave vociferous endorsation of the policy under which Canada has emerged into a complete nationhood. Despite the terrific strain which the campaign has placed on the physical powers of the Premier he displayed no evidence of this fact as he warmed up to his task. It was a superb effort and worthy of the high standard of statesmanship which he has set during his tenure of office. Surrounded on the platform with the stalwarts of the Liberal party, Mr. King poured broadside after broadside into the Conservative camp.

Slashing out in every direction, the premier tore to shreds the contentions of his adversaries. Every trick known to political oratory was used by him with telling effect and many times he brought the huge audience to the point of almost frenzy as they applauded his efforts. His speech ran the gamut of subjects which have been introduced into this campaign. Nothing was left untouched. He boldly approached each one and with the use of a logic which could not leave anything but conviction in its trail he disposed of one after another.

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Quoting from the House of Commons Hansard which gave Mr. Bennett's remarks in connection with the vote of $50,000,000 for Montreal Terminals, Mr. King said the Opposition leader had expressed grave concern over this expenditure. Mr. Bennett had warned the House that "obligations of this character must be met" and that while he did not want "to be considered an alarmist" he must emphasize the gravity of the matter.

But the attitude of the Conservative leader had changed said Mr. King. With an election campaign under way Mr. Bennett was making promises which it had been estimated by several newspapers would cost a billion dollars.

"If Mr. Bennett was alarmed when he talked about fifty million dollars, he must be in a state of frenzy now when he talks about a billion dollars," the Prime Minister asserted as his audience laughed.

There was a serious side to the matter, however, warned Mr. King.

The Conservative leader was going round the country making these promises. But Mr. Bennett was also talking "blue ruin" and depression "simply for party ends" said Mr. King. The effect of this was to discourage investment of outside capital in Canada and this, in turn helped to hold back the prosperity of the Dominion.

The proposal of Mr. Bennett to call a special session of Parliament to discuss unemployment met with Mr. King's criticisms. A special session of Parliament would cost two million dollars. Why not he added, give the two million to unemployed relief.

This proposal met with applause.

Mr. King's Address

Speaking first in French the Premier was greeted with tumultous applause as he uttered the first sentence in that language. Employing the tongue of the late Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Mr. King paid a warm tribute to the memory of the great Liberal Chieftain. His speech in French was punctuated frequently by applause.

Prime Minister's Address

"Mr. president, ladies and gentlemen I have never been so sorry as I am this evening that I am unable to speak the beautiful French language. I want to thank Mrs. Pierre Casgrain and Dr. Grace Ritchie England for their graceful addresses. I was also very gratified to hear Mr. John Martineau president of the Young Liberal Club. It is an excellent sign to know that the women and young people are taking a profound interest in the affairs of the country.

"I have visited all parts of Canada during this campaign and this has given me a wonderful opportunity of making an estimate of the affairs of the country. I will touch upon some of the most important questions only of the day. The policies which are before the citizens today affect the country as a whole.

Refers To Depression

"History repeats itself. I am going to refer to the partial depression which exists in certain parts of Canada. In 1896 when the Liberals came to power depression was general throughout the Dominion. Up to 1896 the previous government had put up high tariff walls, Sir Wilfrid Laurier recognized the fact that this measure had restricted its trade with other countries.

"While Sir Wilfrid Laurier visited England shortly after his accession to power and while there he recognized a great market there for Canadian grain.

"On his return to Canada he immediately took steps to promote this trade" said the Premier

British Peference

Continuing Mr. King indicated the necessity of importing certain articles which it is impossible to grow or produce here. In view of this therefore he decided to give a preference to the British Isles for certain commodities which it was necessary for us to import. This step immediately stimulated the sale of our goods in Great Britain and swelled the volume of goods available for our transportation companies. The period following the introduction of this policy was the golden era in the history of Canadian trade.

After the completion of the Great War there was depression in Canada from coast to coast and this condition prevailed under a Conservative Government and this government was free to adjust the tariff in an upward direction.

This period changed for the better immediately the Liberal party came to power, said the Premier.

Mr. King then outlined in a most convincing manner the various improvements which took place in the trade of the country under a Liberal administration.

"We must import many commodities such as raw cotton and rubber and in exchange for these raw products we send our goods."

The premier then enumerated a long list of annoying taxes which have been wiped out by the Liberal government. All of these changes have contributed to the well being of our people.

Mr. Bennett's Tariff

Mr. Bennett proposes to rise the tariff wall against all countries, even Great Britain.

The Premier took Australia as an example, pointing out that Australia had tried the tariff as a remedy and had unemployment never equalled.

He outlined Australia's latest budget asking his hearers to compare it with conditions in Canada. Increases in tariff were deficit in the an effort to recover the defecit in the budget of $66,000,000. This came at a time when the Liberal Government was announcing a surplus of $60,000,000.

The war money was borrowed money which the present government had to pay off as it went along, pointed out the Premier. In spite of that the Liberal Government was able to announce a deficit for every year since 1923.

There had only been 15 years since Confederation when surpluses were announced—and 7 of these were in the 8½ years that the present government was in office.

Australia was announcing new taxation, including net levie on gasoline, cigarettes, beer, newsprint, movie films. And Australia was adopting a sales tax at the time when Canada was wiping it out. The income tax was being increased from 10 to 15 per cent while we were reducing it. Australia was increasing postage. All this increase in Australian taxation was to get revenue enough to carry on the government.

A Comparision

"I would like to know if men who had capital to invest in industry had to choose between Australia and Canada, which would they choose?" asked the speaker.

If there is to be a solution to the unemployment it must come by increased industry—not by increased dole."

Turning his attention to the U. S., he stressed the general depression in spite of the great attention to tariff Some 5,000,000 people are out of work there.

Trade in the U. S. since the new tariff went into affect has fallen off hundreds of millions of dollars. The new tariff has to a large extent inspired the enmity of other countries.

Yet, Mr. Bennett proposes to imitate the U. S. in this matter of tariff.

"We propose to call a great conference at Ottawa representatives of the employers, labor, the provinces to evolve a solution of the unemployment problem," continued the Premier.

"That will save the $2,000,000 which it would cost to call a special session of Parliament to discuss the problem, as Mr. Bennett proposes"

Tory Promises

He turned his fire next upon Mr. Bennett's many campaign promises, saying that if he had confined his promises to things he might have brought about, at least some of the people might have believed him, but he promised Dominion old age pensions, railways everywhere, bridges without tolls for Montreal.

Only last session Gen. McCrae, Mr. Bennett's organizer, proposed that $300,000,000 be spent on bringing in 300,000 immigrants. How was that going to affect the unemployment problem?

When Mr. Bennett was asked where he was going to get the money to fulfill his promises, he said with taxes.

How would business prosper under added tax after tax after tax?

"Are you going to vote just to be deceived, or are you going to vote for increased taxes? It comes down to that", pointed out the Premier.

"If you vote that way you will have a budget like Australia.

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"Blue Ruin"

Mr. Bennett, who himself had a large income, favored doing away with the Income Tax and substituting a "Turn Over" tax on all sales and purchases, which would hit every citizen of Canada.

"As long as you keep making other people believe that conditions are worse than they really are, for party reasons so long are you going to keep out prosperity," pointed out Mr. King in referring to Mr. Bennett's "Blue Ruin" gospel.

Mr. Bennett had criticized the expenditures in the 1928 budget as excessive, yet they were not one third the expenditures he proposed.

All of a sudden Mr. Bennett became very economical. He expressed himself in Parliament as opposed to expenditures in connection with expenditures of $50,000,000. If he was alarmed by these he must be in a state of frenzy now when he contemplates his own contemplated expenditures of one billion dollars.

"I accuse the Conservative party of befogging the important issues with references to New Zealand butter and unemployment."

Benefits

The premier then reviewed the benefits which have been instituted by various Liberal Governments for the laboring classes.

"I ask my labor friends to study the records of the achievements of the two parties with respect to the workers," said Mr. King.

The premier then referred to the support of the various parties other than the two main parties.

"Almost always the support of these have been extended to the Liberal party."

The Farmers

Passing on to the farmers he maintained that this great section of our population has derived a major portion of the benefits which they have enjoyed from the Liberal party.

Mr. King then proceeded to analyze the export and import trades of Canada. He gave facts and figures which went to prove that Canada was exporting more goods than were being imported. Since the New Zealand treaty went into effect the price of butter went up and this was due to a condition of prosperity, and this is what induced the New Zealand farmers to ship their butter to this market. The milk products of this country have been diverted to other uses than the manufacture of butter.

These conditions are the reasons why the supply of butter has diminished in Canada. Mr King then discussed the various measures which have been enacted by Parliament to improve the lot ofthe farmers and he claimed that the majority of these have been put on the statute books by the Liberal party.

Causes of Unemployment

The premier then proceeded to discuss unemployment in Canada. He admitted that there was some depression in this respect but it was sporadic and there were sings that it was disappearing. He referred to a Nova Scotia paper which stated that conditons in that province were economically satisfactory He also read an excerpt from an Ontario paper which had noted a return of prosperous conditions in that section of the province where the paper was published.

He attributed present conditions to the break in the stock market which had withdrawn large sums from circulation. In addition to this was the grain situation. The curtailment of this trade was far reaching. The fact that our grain could not be sold , could not be attributed to the Liberal Government. On this great commodity depends the welfare of this country.

We are living in an economically uncertain age and it is necessary for us to make our trade position as strong as possible.

Adjusting Tariff

The premier then related the efforts made by the tariff board with reference to the iron and steel trade.

The tariff has been lowered in some instances and raised in other respects always with a view of protecting the consumer. He gave as an instance of the working of the tariff the preference on tea imported from England. This measure reduced the price of tea to the Canadian public very appreciably without working any disadvantage to Canadian business.

Mr. King then elucidated the reasons why his government had gone to the people.

"We are going to have a great economic congress in London this year and when we send our representatives there we want them to know that the entire Canadian people are behind them.

"I am asked," said Mr. King, "how I know Britain is going to reciprocate for our preferences. All I can say to this is the fact that since these measures have been suggested our grain has begun to move toward the old country."

It is a sad time in the history of a country when its leaders disregard the great issues and seek to play politics.

The Montreal Star

The premier then paid his compliments to the incompatibility of the English and Canadian editions of the Star with reference to tariff proposals.

He outlined the efforts of the Montreal Star in all matters pertaining to Imperial matters and he said he could not understand the altitude of the Star with reference to the Dunning budget which was designed to favor the development of trade between Great Britain and Canada.

Mr. King said that it was not only Conservative leaders who seek to belittle the importance of the Dunning budget, but a considerable section of the Conservative press also seek to belittle it.

"I was reading an article in The Montreal Star about myself in reference to the Budget, and to my amazement I found that it indicated that the Budget did not mean very much as far as Britain was concerned, and British trade. I could hardly believe my eyes because I had in my hand a copy of The Star published at the time that the Budget was delivered. As you know The Star has its publication not only in this city but has an edition in Great Britain, and I thought that I would like to see what the Montreal Star had to say in Britain about this Budget. I secured a copy of the paper, and now hold it in my hand."

Mr. King held forth a copy of the Montrela Star, and added: "To my amazement, it is an entirely different paper to the one which appeared in the city of Montreal, relating to the subject. I think that the people of Canada should know what The Star is saying in Britain as well as in Canada. This is the British edition, printed in Montreal, and sent to England. It is dated May 2nd, 1930."

Mr. King quoted from one page, headed: "Canada Beckons," as follows:

"Canada Beckons"

"The new Canadian budget, just placed before Parliament is worthy of the most serious consideration by every British manufacturer and exporter.

"The Customs provisions which we have reprinted from the Montreal Star, in the following pages, are of the utmost importance in their avowed intention to promote intra-Imperial trade by wide extensions of the previous British preferential tariff rates.

"We commend these pages with particular urgency to business men in Great Britain and the West Indies. The preponderance of foreign merchandise in many classes of Canadian imports is not entirely due to proximity or superior merit, and it is certainly not due to any preference on the part of the average Canadian.

"It is due in most cases to Superior Marketing.

"Salesmanship by Canadian methods, thorough distribution, efficient service to retailers, fair profits and reasonable terms to distributors, organization and supervision by high class Canadian executives, consistent advertising, are some of the means which have been used to this end.

"In other words, all firms which have been really successful in the Canadian field, have taken the market seriously,

"They have realized that a new and rapidly growing country of 10,000,000 population cannot be handled by the same export methods which have proved suitable for some small West African colony.

"They have understood that 10 million in population may be equal to 10 million or 30 million in buying power.

"They have found that in comparison with some foreign markets the Canadian ten million does buy as much as 30 million. They have, therefore, tackled the problem of capturing the Canadian market wholeheartedly, as something worth while now, and of constantly increasing value in the future.

"Those British firms which have followed similar methods are among the most successful enterprises in Canada today--but there are not enough of them. Too often success has been absent or partial. But it is very important to note that most of these failures have not been the fault of either the product or the market!

"The 1930 Canadian Budget presents a new and greater opportunity. Every firm with potentialities for Canadian export trade should examine the situation with the utmost care and with the best expert Canadian assistance obtainable."

"Now that is what The Star says in England about our Budget, and inside the paper all the details of the Budget are given. But there is an-

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other interesting page I will read to you," continued the Prime Minister. "The heading on this page is: 'The Hand At The Helm', and I thought for a moment that referred to Mr. Dunning, but no, I will read the article."

Mr. King did so with comment running through. The article reads as follows under the heading: "The Hand At The Helm:"

"The Hand at the Helm"

"For more than 60 years the Montreal Daily Star has been the outstanding champion of closer Imperial relations for Canada.

"For more than 60 years the hand which founded it and still controls the helm, has held its policy fixed, unswerving on the same course.

"In 1862, while the feeble little Evening Star was still struggling for existence, a three-year-old pigmy among giants, Hugh Graham severed his connection with his partner, and bent to the crushing load of debt and difficulty alone—rather than advocate a policy of annexation to the United States.

"When the South African war broke out, and loyal Canadians shamefacedly watched the hesitation of politicians in power, Hugh Graham wired the news of New Zealand's recruiting, to every prominent man in Canada—and Canada's sentiment crystallized in such a storm of telegrams and letters, that the politicians leapt to put a Canadian contingent at the disposal of the Mother country.

"And when the Great Test came in 1914, no single influence in Canada did more than Sir Hugh Graham's to ensure Canada's complete, wholehearted, selfless participation in the war, and though his house was bombed and his newspaper guarded by rifles, his fight for greater effort, for conscription, for victory, never ceased.

"And now when Britain faces the stern forces of unemployment and trade depression, the Montreal Star stands for enlarged trade with England, for British goods rather than foreign, for more imports from British factories and mines and less from outside sources."

Imperial Conference

Referring to the Great Imperial Conference he indicated the importance of this gathering. I have asked Mr. Bennett to name the men who will be sent to this conference and so far he has shown no inclination to do so. If the Liberal party is returned to power there will be sent that great son of Quebec, the Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Col. the Hon. R. L. Ralston, the Hon. James Malcolm and the Hon. Charles Dunning.

In closing the premier adjured those present to vote for their own individual interests, for Canada as a whole, so that the maximum of peace and prosperity might be enjoyed by all in the years to come.

Joint Chairmen

Armand Daigle and Major George Washington Stephens acted as joint chairmen. Those seated on the flag-draped platform included: The Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State; the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine; the Hon. Raoul Dandurand, Senator J. P. B. Casgrain, Senator Andrew Haydon, Senator W. L. McDougald, Senator F. L. Beique, Hon. Mederic Martin, M.L.C.; Hon. Raoul Grothe, Dr. Grace Ritchie England, Madame Pierre Casgrain, S. W. Jacobs, K.C., Amedee Geoffrion, K.C., E. C. St. Pere, J. T. Rheaume, K.C., Vincent Dupuis, J. A. Mercier, K.C., Paul Mercier, K.C., Liguori Lacombe, Clement Robitaille, Dr. J. J. Guerin, W. J. Hushion, Dr. J. A. Denis, Ernest Pitt, Dr. Hermas Deslauriers, Jean Martineau, president of the Young Liberals' Association.

The meeting opened immediately, with Armand Daigle and Major George Washington Stephens speaking. Within three minutes Mr. Daigle had the meeting on its feet with the name of Laurier. After Mr. Stephens had predicted victory for the Liberal party, Mrs. Pierre F. Casgrain was introduced to the accompaniment of "Vive la Canadienne." Dr. Grace Ritchie England, candidate in Mount Royal division, followed; then Jean Martineau, president of the Young Liberals.

Dr. England was introduced by the English chairman, Major George Washington Stephens, as one of the most distinguished ladies in Canada. "Woman, in her weakness," he added "is yet the strongest force on earth."

"In the name of the English-speaking women of Montreal, Mr. Prime Minister, I express to you a most whole-hearted welcome," Dr. England said. "We hail you as our distinguished chief and offer you our support and devotion."

Hon. Fernand Rinfret

Mr. Martineau was followed by the Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, who declared that the Liberal party stood for liberty in trade and commerce, liberty of the provinces from one end of the Dominion to the other, liberty in conducting Canadian affairs freely throughout the globe, and liberty of the individual in speech and action. Against this stirring policy the Conservatives have nothing to offer but discouragement and despair. They have no faith in the undaunted spirit, the strength, the wisdom, the force of character, and the magnificent working power of the Canadian man and woman, he said, and they are simply trying to capitalize on a world crisis to drive the King Government from continuing its progressive policy in the interests of the Canadian people.

Mr. Rinfret said he was appearing in a dual role, to introduce the Liberal candidates in the district of Montreal to their chief, and to introduce the chief to the electors who would return him to power on July 28. He expressed confidence in the ability of all the local Liberal candidates to achieve election despite the campaign of calumny that he said had been waged against them.

Where, asked Mr. Rinfret, could there be found a man more au courant of the labor affairs of the country than the Rt. Hon. Mackenzie King, formerly deputy minister of labor?

When Mr. King first was chosen by the party in 1918, there was a demand for a man whose shoulders were wide enough to carry the burden formerly carried by Laurier. No mistake was made in choosing Mr. King as chief.

"We are in favor of liberty of speech. We are not ashamed of our chiefs of yesterday; in this we differ from our adversaries who never mention to you the names of let us say, Borden and Meighen. The Conservatives have tried in this campaign to propagate a sentiment of discouragement among the electors. If they know, as we know, of the qualities of courage of the Canadian people, and of the fine spirit which activates its women, they would try another tack."

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D 17388

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Welcomes Liberal Chieftain



Rt. Hon. William Lyon Mackenzie King, P.C., Prime Minister of Canada.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Manitoba Free Press July 23/30

KING RAPS ELECTION PROMISES BY BENNETT

Says $50,000,000 Vote for Montreal Terminals Alarmed Conservative Leader

Suggests He Must Be in State of Frenzy When He Talks Now About Billion Dollars

(Canadian Press Despatch.)
By RAY BROWN

Montreal, Que., July 22.—Before a huge audience in the Mount Royal Arena tonight, Premier Mackenzie King dealt with extravagant election promises which, he asserted, Hon. R. B. Bennett, Conservative leader, was making to the electorate in different parts of Canada.

Quoting from the house of commons Hansard, which gave Mr. Bennett's remarks in connection with the vote of $50,000,000 for Montreal terminals, Mr. King said the opposition leader had expressed grave concern over this expenditure. Mr. Bennett had warned the house that "obligations of this character must be met," and that, while he did not want "to be considered an alarmist," he must emphasize the gravity of the matter.

But the attitude of the Conservative leader had changed, said Mr. King. With an election campaign under way, Mr. Bennett was making promises which, it had been estimated by several newspapers, would cost a billion dollars.

Must Be in State of Frenzy

"If Mr. Bennett was alarmed when he talked about 50 million dollars, he must be in a state of frenzy now when he talks about a billion dollars, the prime minister asserted, as his audience laughed.

There was a serious side to the matter, however, warned Mr. King.

The Conservative leader was going round the country making these promises. But Mr. Bennett was also talking "blue ruin" and depression "simply for party ends," said Mr. King. The effect of this was to discourage investment of outside capital in Canada, and this, in turn, helped to hold back the prosperity of the Dominion.

The proposal of Mr. Bennett to call a special session of parliament to discuss unemployment met with Mr. King's criticisms. A special session of parliament would cost two million dollars. Why not, he added, give the two million to unemployment relief. This proposal met with applause.

Empire Trade

Once again the prime minister asserted the importance of trade development within the British Empire. He declared that Mr. Bennett, "and, I regret to say, a considerable section of the Conservative press," were endeavoring to belittle the budget. The Montreal Star, for instance, had belittled the budget in a recent editorial in an edition issued in Canada, but declared Mr. King, he found to his amazement that this same paper was publishing an edition for circulation in Great Britain, which took a very different position. He quoted extensively from this overseas edition. "You would think that the owner of the paper was the author of the budget," he asserted, as the audience laughed and yelled. Mr. King asked the people to read the Montreal Star as it was published in Great Britain, and not in Canada. By so doing, they would get the truth about the budget.

Speaks Briefly in French.

Mr. King was introduced by Major Stephens. The prime minister received a tremendous ovation, cheer after cheer came from the great crowd as the audience rose to its feet to do him honor. As the cheers died down Mr. King pronounced the first words of his address in French. They were drowned in a renewal of the cheering, this time a tribute to the effort he was making in the French tongue. For about five minutes he spoke in French.

Continuing in English, Mr. King expressed regret that he had never "mastered the beautiful French language."

"It has been my privilege in this campaign to visit all parts of the Dominion," Mr. King said, and this had given him an opportunity to judge of the situation throughout Canada. He was only sorry that every Canadian could not have a similar opportunity. Canada was a unit. This must not be forgotten and the policies of the government must be designed to benefit all parts of the Dominion.

At present Canada was suffering from a certain amount of depression. This was reflected in unemployment at points in the Dominion.

All over Canada prior to the coming into power of the Laurier government in 1896, there had been serious depression in Canada, continued Mr. King. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, however, saw the great possibilities of the British market, he brought in the British preference. Sir Wilfrid had seen, said Mr. King, that if Canada was to sell her grain in the British market, she must buy from Great Britain. That was one great object of the British preference.

"What was the result of Sir Wilfrid Laurier's action?" asked Mr. King. It had resulted, he answered, in immediately stimulating trade between Canada and the Mother Country. Unemployment decreased, and as the years passed by, Canada became prosperous.

Sir Wilfrid had brought in what was known "as the golden era of Canadian prosperity."

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The Mail & Empire July 23/30

CITES NEWSPAPER TO REFUTE ITSELF

King Says English Edition of Montreal Star Upholds Budget.

JOURNAL REPRODUCED

Thousands of Purported Copies Flood Montreal as Premier Speaks.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Montreal, July 22.—Two hours after he had faced the huge audience that jammed the Mount Royal Arena here to-night, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, whipped out a newspaper and waved it before the throng. At the same moment a wave of white paper seemed to surge up and down Mount Royal Avenue and through the crowds listening to the speeches via loud speakers. Thousands of copies of something or other were in the hands of these people, were fluttering in a shifting wind, had lit into trees and were being trampled underfoot.

Inside the arena there came from the front row an excited "Here it is." For all day there had been whisperings on the fringe of the political inner circle that the Premier would hurl a "bomb" in his Montreal speech.

This was the "bomb."

The Premier had been speaking of the contempt which some Conservatives "and some parts of the Conervative press" have been showing for the British preference provisions in the Dunning budget. "I was reading last night," he went on, "an article that appeared in the Montreal Star—"

Hoots and yells of "shoo" broke his speech. He put on his glasses and prepared to continue.

"About myself and the budget," the Premier added, "and I read it through. To my amazement, I found it indicated that the budget did not mean very much so far as British trade was concerned." Now, said the Premier, he had in mind another copy of the Montreal Star, one dated May 2, which he said was printed in Montreal and distributed in Britain. It set forth the British preference provisions of this year's budget.

Now the Premier waved the paper in his hand. "I secured this from England," he announced. "What does it say? On the front page, it is headed 'Canada beckons.' He then read the front page.

Lauding Dunning Budget.

"The new Canadian budget, just placed before Parliament, is worthy of the most serious consideration by every British manufacturer and exporter.

"The customs provisions which we have reprinted from the Montreal Star, in the following paragraph, are of the utmost importance in their avowed intention to promote intra-Imperial trade by wide extensions of the previous British preferential tariff rates.

"We commend these pages with particular urgency to business men in Great Britain and the West Indies. The prepondetance of foreign merchandise in many classes of Canadian imports is not entirely due to proximity or superior merit, and it is certainly not due to any preference on the part of the average Canadian.

"It is due, in most cases, to superior marketing.

Salesmanship by Canadian methods, through distribution, efficient service to retailers, fair profits and reasonable terms to distributors, organization and supervision by high-class Canadian executives, consistent advertising, are some of the means which have been used to this end.

"In other words, all firms which have been really successful in the Canadian field have taken the market seriously.

"They have realized that a new and rapidly-growing country of ten million people cannot be handled by the same export methods which have proved suitable for some small West African colony.

"They have understood that ten million in population may be equal to twenty million or thirty million in buying power.

"They have found that in comparison with some foreign markets, the Canadian ten million does buy as much as thirty million. They have, therefore tackled the problem of capturing the Canadian market whole-heartedly, as something worth while now, and of constantly increasing value in the future.

"Those British firms which have followed similar methods are among the most successful enterprises in Canada to-day—but there are not enough of them. Too often, success has been absent or partial. But it is very important to note that most of these failures have not been the fault of either the product or the markets.

"The 1930 Canadian budget presents a new and greater opportunity. Every firm with potentialities for Canadian export trade should examine the situation with the utmost care and with the best expert Canadian assistance obtainable."

"The Hand at the Helm."

The Prime Minister jerked his glasses from his nose and turned to the back page. "The hand at the helm," he commented. "You would have almost thought the owner of this paper was the author of the budget." Laughter and cheers were the reply. He read the back page. "For more than 60 years the Montreal Daily Star has been the outstanding champion of closer Imperial relations for Canada."

"For more than 60 years the hand which founded it and still controls the helm, has held its policy fixed, unswerving on the same course.

"In 1862, while the feeble little Evening Star was still struggling for existence, a three-year old pigmy among giants, Hugh Graham severed his connection with his partner, and bent to the crushing load of debt and difficulty aolne—rather than advocate a policy of annexation to the United States.

"When the South African war broke out, and loyal Canadians shamefacedly watched the hesitation of politicians in power, Hugh Graham wired the news of New Zealand's recruiting, to every prominent man in Canada—and Canada's sentiment crystallized in such a storm of telegrams and letters, that politicans leaped to put a Canadian contingent at the disposal of the Mother Country.

"And when the great test came in 1914, no single influence in Canada did more than Sir Hugh Graham's to ensure Canada's complete, whole-harted, selfless participation in the war, and though his house was bombed and his newspaper guarded by rifles, his fight for greater effort, for conscription, for victory, never ceased.

"And now, when Britain faces the stern forces of unemployment and trade depression, the Montreal Star stands for enlarged trade with England, for British goods rather than foreign, for more imports from British factories and mines and less from outside sources.

"Canada wants British products. Canada asks for them. Canada offers them increasing preference. Will Great Britain organize to supply them?"

Rt. Hon. Mr. King's intimation was that the electors would de best to read "The Montreal Star as published in Great Britain, for there you will get the true meaning and purpose of our budget." He found the overseas edition of May 2 in exact agreement with the contention of the Liberals in this election that the Dunning preference makes for development of intra-Empire trade.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D17391

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Gazette, July 24, 1930.

OPINIONS DIFFER AFTER KING SPEECH

Liberals See Clean Sweep in Quebec — Conservatives Discount Claim

Comment in political circles in Montreal yesterday was much given to events connected with the meeting of Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King. Liberals gleefully proclaimed that the speech of the Prime Minister has removed any lingering doubts which may have been entertained as to a Liberal sweep in the province of Quebec, whereas Conservative opinion yesterday was amused, though kindly tolerant, at the Liberal claims.

Neither side, however, intends to neglect anything which may influence the electorate next Monday, and the tide of meetings will continue in all constituencies, even though it is being admitted by even ardent politicians on both sides that the people already have had plenty of opportunity to size up the programmes laid before them.

Outstanding in the matter of reaching the people has been the radio, and it is calculated that more people heard the Prime Minister Tuesday evening over the radio than at the Arena, or through the loud speakers attached to the building.

Hon. P. J. A. Cardin and Hon. Fernand Rinfret are booked up to the end of the week, and the schedule arranged for them means that they are to continue their energetic work until the very end.

Hon. Mr. Cardin is speaking tonight in Ville Emard, Jacques Cartier division, on behalf of Theo. Rheaume, Liberal candidate. This speech will be sent over the radio. The same evening, Mr. Cardin will dash across the Island of Montreal to address a meeting on behalf of Clement Robitaille, candidate in Maisonneuve. The place will be the Maisonneuve Market Hall.

Friday spells two meetings for Mr. Cardin, one at two p.m. at Ste. Martine in the county of Chateauguay-Huntingdon, and an evening meeting at St. Johns.

Hon. Mr. Rinfret has two meetings for today. He will speak at St. Gabriel de Brandon in the afternoon and at Three Rivers in the evening. Mr. Rinfret will speak in the city of Ottawa Friday evening, and his speech will be broadcast from 9 to 10 p.m.

Senator Raoul Dandurand, Government leader in the Senate, will speak over the radio this evening between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock.

The principal speaker at a meeting being held tonight in Windsor Hotel in favor of Ald. Ernest Pitt, Liberal candidate in St. Lawrence-St. George, will be Senator Raoul Dandurand, who will reply to a speech made recently over the radio by Mr. Pitt's opponent, C. H. Cahan, K.C. In addition, there will be speeches by other prominent Liberals including Major George Washington Stephens, Dr. Grace Ritchie England, Hon. J. H. Dillon, James I. Brady, Dan P. Gillmor, K.C., Ald. J. M. Gabias, A. E. Murray, W. Clement Munn, Howard S. Ross, K.C., and John P. Kearney, K.C. Robert Adair will be in the chair.

The contest in St. Lawrence-St. George is proving an interesting one inasmuch as the principals are men much in the public eye. On the one hand, there is C. H. Cahan, K.C., one of Hon. R. B. Bennett's chief lieutenants, and, on the other, Ald. Ernest Pitt, a past president of the Montreal Reform Club, and the organizer, in the same division, of Hon. Herbert Marler's campaign of 1921, which resulted in a victory for the present Canadian Ambassador to Japan.

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Star July 23/30

MONTREAL STAR HAS NEW GOSPEL PREMIER SHOWS

Prime Minister Exposes Strange Inconsistency of Lord Atholstan's Daily

VERBAL SPANKING

By THOMAS WAYLING

Montreal, July 22.—The Liberals of Montreal are chuckling over the verbal spanking last night of the owner of the Montreal Star, administered by the prime minister. Incidentally this gentleman was one of the wealthy Conservatives seen by Hon. R. B. Bennett last week-end on campaign funds.

Lord Atholstan was formerly Hugh Graham and the special Canadian budget edition of the Star sent to England contained the following full page eulogy of the newspaper proprietor.

"The Hand at the Helm"

"For more than 60 years the Montreal Daily Star has been the outstanding champion of closer imperial relations for Canada.

"For more than 60 years the hand which founded it and still controls the helm has held its policy fixed, unswerving on the same course.

"In 1862, while the feeble little Evening Star was still struggling for existence, a three-year-old pigmy among giants, Hugh Graham severed his connection with his partner and bent to the crushing load of debt and difficulty alone—rather than advocate a policy of annexation to the United States.

"When the South African war broke out and loyal Canadians shamefacedly watched the hesitation of politicians in power Hugh Graham wired the news of New Zealand's recruiting to every prominent man in Canada — and Canada's sentiment crystalized in such a storm of telegrams and letters that the politicians leapt to put a Canadian contingent at the disposal of the mother country.

"And when the great test came in 1914 no single influence in Canada did more than Sir Hugh Graham's to ensue Canada's complete, wholehearted, selfless participation in the war and though his house was bombed and his newspaper guarded by rifles his fight for greater effort, for conscription, for victory never ceased.

"And now when Britain faces the stern forces of unemployment and trade depression the Montreal Star stands for enlarged trade with England, for British goods rather than foreign, for more imports from British factories and mines and less from outside sources."

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SUBJECT

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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 24, 1930.

Montreal Star Replies To King

Declares Statements Made By Premier At Arena Meeting Untrue.

Canadian Press by Direct Wire.

MONTREAL, July 23.—The Montreal Star today editorially replied to Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King who last night at a mass meeting here stated the paper had published an edition for circulation in Great Britain which took a very different position on the Dunning budget from that taken in a recent editorial in the paper published in Canada.

The paper in question, today's editorial stated, was an advertising fly-sheet sent out by the Montreal Star after the adoption of the Dunning budget. This fly-sheet contained the tariff revisions in full. It further contained an advertising agent's exhortation to the British manufacturers and exporters to take advantage of the increased British preferences and cultivate the Canadian market.

The fly-sheet took the form of several pages of the Montreal Star because the details of the tariff had already been published in that paper and it was easier and cheaper merely to re-print these pages than to have them all reset in another form. "It was a pure business undertaking, intended to increase Canadian trade with Great Britain. If this be a sin, Mr. King must make the most of it," the editorial stated.

"Mr. King's suggestion is, of course, that the fly-sheet praised the Dunning budget, while he alleges that during the campaign the Star has editorially condemned it. Neither statement is true. The fly-sheet did not praise the budget, it merely presented it to the British manufacturer and exporter as a fact. The major part of the advertising agent's appeal was a plea for the better marketing of British goods in Canada." The only reference in the appeal to the budget was "the 1930 Canadian budget presents a new and greater opportunity."

"The Star has never, during the campaign or before it, either denied or weakened this statement," the editorial said.

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SUBJECT

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Montreal Star July 23, 1930

BIG CROWD WELCOMES PREMIER

Mackenzie King Gets Musical Honors in Montreal

MANY QUIT HALL

Star Advertising Fly-Sheet Cited to Support Budget Claims

Receiving a welcome of demonstrative acclaim and testing its sincerity with a speech of more than two hours in length, Premier Mackenzie King, in the Mount Royal Arena last night, made the general election campaign alternately a thing of spectacle and a theme for argument.

The spectacle proved the more inspiring. In it was mingled the enthusiasm of an audience of fully 7,000, who packed the Arena, wore the colors of the historic "rouges," gave the Prime Minister full-throated musical honors, and generally comported themselves so as to save their gathering from invidious comparison with the one which a few weeks ago greeted Hon. R. B. Bennett at Maisonneuve.

ENTHUSIASM LACKING.

At that, however, last night's meeting was not quite in the same category as that of Maisonneuve. It failed to display throughout the quality of infectious enthusiasm. The Prime Minister's address, comprehensive though it was, also was exhaustive—and to his audience no less than to his subject. At his conclusion not more than two-thirds of those who had faced him at his starting were left. There were sufficient, however, to give him a great ovation and to close the meeting on the same notable plane upon which it opened.

The meeting was orderly throughout. There was one mild attempt at heckling early in Mr. King's speech, but it was lost in the Prime Minister's resonant rapid fire of oratory. Later on a couple of enthusiasts who were unwilling to wait until election day to impress their views, threatened for a moment to steal the spotlight from the Premier while they settled their argument. They were speedily eliminated as a counter attraction, however, and thereafter proceedings were undisturbed.

REGISTERS COMPLAINT.

It was a complaint against the Conservatives, rather than a justification of his administration, which Mr. King principally proffered. He took exception to Hon. Mr. Bennett making unemployment and New Zealand butter the issues, his view being that the campaign should be fought upon the issue of his own choosing, namely, the Dunning budget. He contended that if this work of statesmanship received the consideration it merited, it would compel support.

It was in furtherance of this claim that the Premier unloosed the only new bit of strategy which the campaign has witnessed since it opened. Waving in his hand a folded publication, he proclaimed it to be a special issue of the Montreal Star published for distribution in Great Britain and dealing with the Dunning budget. Remarking that "to his amazement" it was an entirely different publication from the Canadian issue which had dealt with the budget, he proceeded to unfold it and to quote from it sentences bearing out his claim for the right of the budget to dominate the election.

Reading an extract which declared the budget to be "worthy of the most serious consideration by every British manufacturer and importer," Right Hon. Mr. King professed himself unable to understand recent Star editorials which had represented the budget as being of little importance as an issue.

"Shame, shame," the audience roared in agreement.

"Men and women," the Premier asked, "don't you understand now why a number of the Conservative party are confused and cannot understand the action of their leaders, both of the press and of the platform, in opposing this budget when they know that it will make for greater trade with Britain; when they know that it will make for wider markets for Canadian producers, and when they know that it will mean the upbuilding of the Empire?

"To all such," he continued, "I urge the reading of this British edition of the Montreal Star. They will get there the true meaning and significance of the budget." (Applause.)

HANDBILLS DISTRIBUTED.

The flourish of the newspaper in the Prime Minister's hand had operated as the signal for a corps of Liberal workers to advance and consolidate the new ground he had broken. They went through the crowd distributing handbills which reproduced two pages of the paper, containing the two leading articles, "Canada Beckons" and "The Hand at the Helm," which Rt. Hon. Mr. King had read in full. The handbills were headed "Truth Wins," and were circulated as giving the "real opinion of the Montreal Star on the Dunning budget and the Liberal policies."

Although thus denying the right of the unemployment and New Zealand butter issues to dominate the campaign, Rt. Hon. Mr. King paid them the compliment of devoting to them the major part of his address. His remarks were a repetition of his references elsewhere. He denied that the tariff would effect any improvement in a situation which he regarded as only temporary and as already correcting itself, while upon, the question of New Zealand butter he wondered if the farmers, simply because competition had developed for them from an outside source with respect to one item, were going to forget all the other benefits which the Government had conferred upon them.

Declaring that during the last session of Parliament every important division had found the Labor and Farmer members lined up with the Liberals against the Conservatives, Rt. Hon. Mr. King stressed the impossibility in his view of the agriculturists or working men finding their interests with the Conservative Party. He renewed as well his attack upon Hon. Mr. Bennett for the promises which he was making, characterizing him as less like a Conservative Leader than like a Communist, promising the people that everything in the public treasury would become theirs if they would only vote for him. He finally emphasized again the importance of having himself and Messrs. Lapointe, Dunning, Malcolm, and Ralston represent Canada at the Imperial conference.

Altogether the Prime Minister was in fighting trim throughout his address, the strain of the campaign showed only in a tired impression which he gave when sitting on the platform, but lost on going into action. His voice, although taxed to fill the arena, remained firm to the close of its two hour ordeal.

SPEAKS IN FRENCH.

In opening his remarks the Premier apologized for the French in which, for a few moments, he had endeavored to pay tribute to those amongst his audience who spoke that language. Commending then the candidature of Dr. Grace Ritchie England in the riding of Mount Royal and acknowledging the tribute which Hon. Fernand Rinfret had paid him, he took up the issues of the campaign.

His trip from coast to coast in the course of the election campaign, he said, had given him a unique opportunity of studying conditions all over Canada and of considering the policies which would best meet the situation which existed. While by no means as bad as the Conservatives represented, he conceded that unemployment existed upon an unfortunate scale and he was led in this connection to remark how history had repeated itself.

In 1896 when Sir Wilfrid Laurier had come into power, he recalled, there had been a condition of widespread depression abroad in the country. The same condition had obtained in 1921 after the Meighen Government had been defeated. Declaring that in both cases Liberal policies of world trade had been adequate to restore prosperity rapidly, Mr. King emphasized that the Conservative Governments which had succeeded both times had had the tariff in their hands as an instrument with which to secure the return of prosperity, but that it had proven ineffective. Would it prove any different today, he asked.

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He attacked the Conservative conception of trade, which looked with disfavor upon the export of raw materials. In order to export a country had to import, he declared, laying down the maxim that a nation would only trade with a country which would trade with it. He met the Conservative agitation over the amount of raw materials exported by declaring that Canada had imported from the United States more raw materials than she had exported. If the Conservatives proposed to cut off all export of raw materials, Mr. King asked, what would happen to the Canadian rubber and cotton industries, which imported their raw materials from abroad. Would they continue to receive them?

REDUCTION IN TAXES.

The Prime Minister took credit to his Government for the reduction of all taxes, income, sales and "nuisance" taxes. He also drew attention to the increase which had come to foreign trade during the year in which the Liberals had been in power, and emphasized the reduction which had been made in the public debt. For purposes of comparison he selected Australia and the United States, both high protective countries and the first reporting a deficit of $66,000,000 in its public accounts instead of a surplus, and proposing to increase taxes at a time when Canada was reducing them, while the second had four or five million unemployed.

While the situation of Canada was relatively better than elsewhere, Premier King conceded the importance of the unemployment problem, but insisted that it was not to be met by Hon. Mr. Bennett's proposal of a special session of Parliament.

"To meet unemployment," he said, "something is required beyond a session of Parliament. I believe that representatives of large employing agencies, of the labor unions, may have some ideas of what is essential which will be more prolific than those of the members of Parliament. We propose, if returned to power, to call a conference at Ottawa to bring together representatives of the employers, of the labor unions, of the provinces, and of the leading municipalities to see if we cannot work out some plan of co-operative effort between the different groups so as to help out the situation as it exists in Canada at present. If money is required it can be obtained by Governor-General's warrants without the necessity of calling a session of Parliament. A session of Parliament costs $2,000,000. I suggest to Mr. Bennett if he wants to spend $2,000,000 in a hurry he had better give it to unemployment relief at once." (Applause).

Declaring that Hon. Mr. Bennett had only two proposals to relieve unemployment, a special session of Parliament, and the starting of certain public works, the Prime Minister dealt with some of the Conservative Leader's promises in this regard. He considered them so extravagant as to cause the electorate to place little confidence in them. To implement them, he said, would cost $1,000,000,000, a sum impossible for Canada to raise.

FURTHER TAXATION

"Mr. Bennett was asked where the money would come from," Mr. King emphasized, "and he said from taxation. He told the truth. That is the only place it could be got. How much better will industries be when you have to add new taxes as in Australia? What astounds me, moreover, is that these promises of expenditures are made by the Leader of the Conservative Party. I could understand them better if they came from some Communist Party, seeking to promise everything in the earth out of the coffers of the state, but Mr. Bennett is leader of a great party which, if it stands for anything at all, stands for a conservative action in matters of finance, and when he says he will make the public treasury a sort of open bin out of which all may feed, I begin to wonder what the real Conservatives are thinking. I imagine Mr. Bennett will find out on Monday next.

"The question opened up by Hon. Mr. Bennett's program of promises is solely this: Are you going to vote to be deceived or are you going to vote to be taxed to excess? There can be no other alternative."

Mentioning that Hon. Mr. Bennett was himself a person of large income, Mr. King recalled his advocacy in Parliament of a "turnover tax" to replace the income tax. The proposed tax was described as one which would hit every consumer the moment he made a purchase.

The Bennett proposals, both of taxation and expenditures were such as to discourage the investment of money in Canada, the Prime Minister contended, declaring that they would destroy the country's prospects of stability. Stating that the cure of unemployment depended upon the investment of money in industry in Canada, he argued that the policies were not ones which should be endorsed by the people.

"I think it will be a good thing for the country when this election is over," Mr. King remarked, "for there are two things the Conservatives are doing: one is promising expenditures and the other is sobbing about the dire condition of Canada. There is so much said of blue ruin that it is a wonder things are as good as they are. If public men of this country will only let this country run its own business for a time and allow investments to come here, you will find that conditions will soon be remedied."

NEW ZEALAND TREATY

Turning then to a discussion of the New Zealand butter issue, the Premier hoped that the farmers would not allow the competition which they had suffered on this one item to make them forgetful of the many other benefits which they had received from the Government. The imports of butter had been unexpected and, he further added, no request for a tariff on butter had been received from the dairymen until this year, when they had asked for and received a duty of four cents per pound on butter.

Emphasizing that every important issue in the last Parliament had found the farmer and labor members allied with the Liberals against the Conservatives, Premier King suggested that it was unlikely that the interests of these groups would lie with any other party in the future. In every treaty which the Government had made, he said, Canada had sold more than it had bought.

"And," he said finally, "this New Zealand agreement is coming up for modification on October 12 of this year and when that time is reached the Government will call in the representatives of the dairying industry, as well as the Tariff Board, and make certain that they consider that their interests are being amply protected.

Opening in French, Mr. King presented his respects to the province which had given "the wisest, most able, and most dearly loved of all her statesmen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier." He apologized for his bad French and hoped to learn to speak it better. Conservative policies had brought disunion and unhappiness to the country, while the policies of the Liberal party had brought Canada back to unity, progress and prosperity. He asked the people to think of the choice they had to make, between "the party of Borden and Meighen on one hand, and the party of Laurier and Mackenzie King on the other." He then proceeded to speak in English.

Fernand Rinfret said that the Conservatives were carrying the bogeyman of unemployment through the country, but, although that talk was greatly exaggerated, if there were unemployment anywhere Mackenzie King was the best qualified man in the country to deal with it. He was the most competent authority in Canada on labor and employment problems.

The great work of the King Government consisted of governing, not for any one section of the country alone, but for every part, and caring equally for the interests of every corner of the Dominion. It was an "all Canada" Government. He lauded the wisdom of Mackenzie King for having enabled the Liberal party to resist the Opposition attacks and keep themselves in power in 1925 and 1926.

Mrs. Pierre Casgrain: "We cordially welcome the man who at the Imperial Conference upheld the autonomy of the Dominion; who has reduced the taxes; who is well qualified to solve working men's problems; who is the author of 'Industry and Humanity'; who is surrounded by men like Lapointe, Cardin, Rinfret, Cannon and Dandurand. Welcome to the friend of the feminine cause, who has called to the Senate one of us women, Hon. Cairine Wilson, and who sent Agnes MacPhail to the League of Nations. We know he has not yet linked his fate to one of us. But, he no doubt has sometimes thought of the story of Cinderella. We women in this province are the Cinderellas of the Dominion. Once in a while we can go out of our kitchens—at a Federal election—and Mr. King will find our voice as powerful at the poll as any other. It will present him with a great triumph."

Those seated on the platform included Senator F. L. Beique, Hon. Mederic Martin, Hon. Raoul Grothe, Dr. Grace Ritchie England, Paul Mercier, K.C., Clement Robitaille, Liguori Lacombe, John H. Roberts, Victor Marchand, M.L.A., E. C. St. Pere, Dr. Arthur Denis, Amedee Geoffrion, K.C., Vincent Dupuis, P. A. Seguin, Joseph A. Mercier, K. C., Theodule Rheaume, K.C., Mrs. Pierre F.Casgrain, S. W. Jacobs, K.C., Jean Martineau, president of the Young Men's Liberal Association; Mr. Daigle and Major George Washington Stephens, Hon. Raoul Dandurand, the Hon. Fernand Rinfret, Secretary of State, and the Hon. P. J. A. Cardin, Minister of Marine.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17396

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Star July 23/30

MR. KING'S PAPER "BOMB"

MR. KING went a long way last night for a very small load.

He is still in his "five-cent-piece" mood.

Some one brought him from Great Britain an advertising fly-sheet sent out by the Montreal Star after the adoption of the Dunning Budget. This fly-sheet contained the said tariff in full. It contained further an advertising agent's exhortation to the British manufacturers and exporters to take advantage of the increased British preferences and cultivate the Canadian market.

Does Mr. King seriously object to that?

The fly-sheet took the form of several pages of the Montreal Star. This was because the details of the tariff had already been published in the Star, and it was easier and cheaper merely to re-print these pages than to have them all re-set in another form.

It was a pure business undertaking, intended to increase Canadian trade with Great Britain.

If this be a sin, Mr. King must make the most of it.

* * * * *

Mr. King's suggestion is, of course, that the fly-sheet praised the Dunning budget, while he alleges that during the campaign the Star has editorially condemned it.

Neither statement is true.

The fly-sheet did not praise the budget. It merely presented it to the British manufacturer and exporter as a fact. The major part of the advertising agent's appeal was a plea for the "better marketing" of British goods in Canada.

This was nothing new. The Star has stressed this need editorially for a long time. British marketing methods are notoriously and shockingly bad. We have frequently pointed to instances of this weakness, and urged that they be replaced by modern, aggressive and intelligent policies.

Out of eleven paragraphs in the appeal, eight are devoted to telling arguments for "better marketing."

All that it says about the budget is this:—

"The 1930 Canadian budget presents a new and greater opportunity."

The Star has never, during the campaign or before it, either denied or weakened this statement.

Mr. King's pretence that there has been inconsistency in this regard is a deliberate misrepresentation.

* * * * *

The Star's attitude toward the British preference is well-known. We are first in favor of Canada. Canada is as British as Britain, and her prosperity is properly the first care of Canadians.

But Canadians have always imported from other countries. Under Mr. King and his policy of tariff timidity, we have imported far too much. As soon as Mr. Bennett gets in, he proposes to put an end to that devastating evil, and to "prefer" the Canadian workman to the American workman—or any other workman.

Of unavoidable imports, the Star "prefers" to import from the British Empire. To that end, we would favor a very carefully drawn British preferential tariff.

But even British imports which might damage legitimate Canadian enterprises should be stopped by an adequate Canadian tariff.

We are not for a British Preference at the expense of Canadian industry, Canadian farming, Canadian market-gardening or Canadian wage scales.

We furthermore think that it is high time that the policy of Imperial preferences should be a policy of quid pro quo—that our representatives at the coming Imperial Conferences should invite preferences for preferences, asking nothing unfair to the British people and offering nothing unjust to the Canadian.

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D 17397

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Montreal Gazette July 24, 1930.

KING SPEAKS FROM TRAIN ON JOURNEY

Railway Matters Reviewed During 20-Minute Halt at Palmerston

By RAY BROWN,
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

Palmerston, Ont., July 23.—From the rear platform of his car, Premier Mackenzie King addressed a gathering of considerable size here today. A wait of some twenty minutes here shortly after noon, gave him an opportunity to speak in this constituency of North Perth. The Liberal candidate in the riding is Dr. David Smith.

Clear, bright weather made the brief outdoor meeting pleasant, alike for Mr. King and his audience.

Mr. King said he regretted there was not time to discuss the issues of the campaign at length. The record of the government and the budget were the main issues, and he asked his audience to consider these things well. Canada was now the fifth of the trading nations in the world, he said, and the Dominion had been lifted to a condition of prosperity.

Palmerston is a railway centre and the Prime Minister made special reference to the government record in this respect. The present government had co-ordinated the Canadian National system, he said. The present Government had engaged Sir Henry Thornton. Mr. King went into the steps which led up to the engagement of Sir Henry and how it had come about.

But before the Government engaged Sir Henry, said Mr. King, he had stipulated that the pension rights must be given back to the 1910 strikers on the old Grand Trunk.

Sir Henry had replied that if the facts were as stated, there would be no difficulty in having this done.. The result was that the pensions were restored.

Another thing which the government had done was to appoint a labor representative on the board of the Canadian National Railways. This representative was Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada.

This year, when a period of depression prevailed, the government had asked Sir Henry Thornton to keep as many men employed as he possibly could, said Mr. King, and the result was that 5,000, who would otherwise have been unemployed, retained their work.

Mr. King turned to the reasons for unemployment in Canada. It was due to the partial failure of a wheat crop, failure to market the crop in full and a stock market crash.

The great lesson to be learned was that Canada must retain the British wheat market, Mr. King said. This was one of the major objects of the budget.

The budget gave a preference to Great Britain but it would also give Canada a very strong position at the coming Economic Conference among the British peoples. Assuming that the government was returned, Canada could go armed with a great argument for trade between Canada and Great Britain.

If Mr. Bennett proposed to deal with unemployment through the tariff, it would take him months to get a tariff measure through parliament, Mr. King said. In making his promise to deal with unemployment, the Conservative leader was merely deceiving the people. Canada must secure the British market and this election would decide whether or not this would be accomplished, Mr. King said.

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The Toronto Daily Star July 24, 1930.

CONSERVATIVES ACT LIKE KIDS, SAYS KING

Bennett and Ferguson Vituperative and Call Others Bad Names

Special to The Star

Hanover, July 23.—"What does a small boy do when he is losing a fight?" Premier King asked a gathering of 500 citizens of this town who gathered at the station to greet him as he passed through here this afternoon. "The small boy who is losing turns around and makes faces and calls the other bad names, he becomes vituperative.

"That is just what Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson are doing this week, acting like small boys. They do not discuss the great issues of the campaign, but only use a whole lot of vituperative language, mostly directed towards myself.

"No, ladies and gentlemen, a party that is winning does not talk that way, a party that is losing does. So out of their own mouths they tell us that they know the Liberals are winning."

The prime minister was speaking for a few minutes in reply to an address of welcome from the citizens of Hanover, read by C. H. Witthun, president of the Southeast Grey Liberal Association. He declared "there is not the least likelihood that Bennett can win this election. I have been over the whole country, and from what I have seen we will gain in the maritimes and British Columbia. Mr. Bennett now has only one seat in the western provinces, his own, and if he holds that he will do well. I was in Montreal last night, and Quebec will remain solidly Liberal. And in good old Ontario, the Liberals are making gains.

"One proof that the Conservatives know they are losing is the fact that the Tory headquarters are writing out dispatches at Ottawa supposed to be from different parts of the country, telling how the Conservatives are gaining. So when you see these forecasts in the paper you will know they were written in the Conservative headquarters at Ottawa."

Talk Like a Benedict

Mr. King referred to the fact that the Liberals in Southeast Grey did not nominate a candidate to oppose Miss Agnes Macphail, the Progressive candidate. "As far as I am concerned, the one great enemy is the Conservatives," said Mr. King, "and I think the Liberals of Southeast Grey acted very wisely in not opposing a candidate whose principles are very similar to those of the Liberals and who has always supported the Liberals in times of stress."

The premier added one remark that might have come from a married man instead of Canada's leading bachelor, saying "Miss Macphail criticizes the government at times. To criticize is a woman's privilege — I have yet to find a woman who does not criticize occasionally."

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D 17399

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Toronto Daily Star July 24, 1930.

KING CHARGES CORRUPTION IN ROAD CONTRACT DEALS

Prime Minister Exposes Tammany Tactics of Conservatives In Ontario

FERGUSON BLAMED

Special to The Star

Chesley, July 23. — Charging corruption, Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King denounced in ringing terms the Conservative political machine, headed by Premier Ferguson, at a monster Liberal open-air rally here to-night, when ten thousand people from the three ridings of North Grey, North Bruce and South Bruce, gathered to hear the leader of the government.

Speaking of the withholding of road grants by the Conservative governments of Ontario, New Brunswick and Saskatchewan, until the eve of a general election, the premier declared amid the cheers of the vast gathering: "I say this thing is corruption, pure and simple, and I ask that Mr. Ferguson and his machine be taught a lesson they will not forget, and that they be shown the people of Canada stand for good clean government."

The interest the people in rural constituencies were taking in the issue of the election were showing by their attendance in the largest and one of the most enthusiastic meetings in the whole campaign, the premier said.

Hon. James Malcolm, minister of trade and commerce, candidate in North Bruce, spoke at some length, and W. P. Telford, Liberal candidate for re-election in North Grey, with Dr. W. A. Hall seeking re-election in South Bruce, also addressed the meeting.

A Tammany Machine

"I do not pay much attention to Mr. Ferguson," said the premier, "but I do intend to draw your attention to one serious matter. As a citizen of Canada he has the right to take any political stand he wants to, but as premier of the province of Ontario he has no right to say he will use the whole power of his government, he has no right to take the taxes of the people to fight another government.

"Mr. Ferguson has built up in Ontario a great political machine, because as I warned them in 1921, the division of the Liberals and the Progressives, had allowed the Conservatives to get into power. In the last provincial election, constituency after constituency was lost because of three-cornered contests.

"Are we going to have in Canada a Tammany Hall linking together municipal, provincial and Dominion politics? The gentlemen are not thinking of building up the country but are thinking of building up a great political machine.

"Let me show you how this machine is working," Premier King went on. "Last year the Ontario government spent five million dollars in road construction and they started to spend it immediately after the vote.

"This year the Ontario government voted ten million dollars for road construction. But did they start to expend it immediately? They were talking of unemployment, but they did not start to spend this money. They had it to buy up votes in Northern Ontario. Only in the last couple of days have contracts been awarded up north.

"The Ferguson government is not spending money in Toronto where there is unemployment but up in the north where it would help them to get political control.

Contracts Buy Votes

The prime minister gave the cities of Toronto and Ottawa as instances of Tory Tammanyism. In Ottawa the mayor and one of the leading aldermen were the Conservative candidates. Toronto for years had been under the control of a political machine that stifles the liberty of the people.

"This situation is more serious than you think," he continued. "In New Brunswick road construction was held up beyond the usual time and the Conservative government has now awarded construction contracts during the course of this election. A few months ago, I am told, women and children even were doing home work on the roads during the election campaign. Can anyone believe this was not to bring votes to the Conservative party?

"Out in the west the Conservative government of Saskatchewan appropriated funds for roads, but they did not award contracts when employment was needed. Only on the night I was in Regina in this election campaign did the minister of roads announce that contracts would be awarded on the morrow."

In ringing tones Premier King declared: "In all these provinces the Conservative governments have been taking the public funds, raised by taxing the people, and have been using them to influence the voters. They have kept back this money until the eve of the election. Within a fortnight of the polling they begin to distribute it.

"There is great political danger in this sort of thing and I am sure that decent conservatives will resent it as much as Liberals. What they are after is political power, political patronage, political control, so that they may serve their own ends and the ends of the people who are about them."

People Will Smash Corruption

Concluding his slashing attack, Mr. King said: "It is time for the people of Canada to strike a blow against the evils of Tammanyism in Canada. We are in a British country, a country that has been brought up to love liberty and freedom and a country that has been brought up to hate corruption. I believe the people of Ontario on July 28 wil teach Premier Ferguson and his machine a lesson. I believe they will rise and smash corruption."

The premier's address was broadcast over a chain of radio stations.

The prime minister's royal welcome started as soon as his train pulled into the station. Not only was there a large gathering of citizens, but the premier was officially welcomed by Mayor W. P. Krug and the town council. After cheers for Mr. King, a motor parade was formed and he was driven to the town hall, where Mayor Krug read a civic address. William McDonald acted as master of ceremonies. The prime minister gracefuly expressed his thanks for the reception and laid a wreath on the soldiers' memorial.

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NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Toronto Globe July 24, 1930

Taxes Buy Tory Votes For Ontario Tammany, Charges Premier King

Party Machine Pouring Out Millions in North of Province to Make Ridings Safe for Conservatives, Says Prime Minister at Chesley

LIBERTY MENACED, HE TELLS THRONG

Same Tactics as Prevail at Queen's Park Are Being Used in New Brunswick and Saskatchewan —"Political Monopoly" Sought for Selfish Ends

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Chesley, July 23.—In a slashing speech delivered to 7,000 people at Chesley tonight and broadcast throughout the Province, Premier Mackenzie King urged the people of Ontario to smash the political machine of the Ferguson Government, which he said, is spending $10,000,000 on the roads of Northern Ontario in an attempt by methods closely approaching corruption, to make the Federal constituencies in the northern part of the Province safe for Toryism.

The Dominion Prime Minister charged that the monarch of Queen's Park has built up in Ontario a great political machine which seeks by Tammany Hall methods to secure a monopoly of government in Ontario. "Mr. Ferguson," he exclaimed, "has no right to say that he will use the whole force of his Government and the revenue derived from taxation of the people of Ontario to defeat the Dominion Government at Ottawa. He has no right to oppose Government by Government. That is something that has not been done in this country before.

"Tammany Methods."

"The other night, speaking at Ottawa, I denounced Tammany Hall methods in the City Hall at Ottawa, where the Conservatives, headed by Mayor Plant, are in control. The same sort of thing is going on in the City Hall at Toronto and in the Provincial Legislature at Queen's Park. Premier Ferguson and his Cabinet are seeking to build up a great political machine that will control public affairs in the Province, and the Tory Party is doing the same thing in cities like Toronto and Ottawa. If the moment ever comes when they do obtain a monopoly of political control, it means the end of liberty in our country.

"Let me show you how that machine is working," proceeded Premier King. "Last year the Ontario Legislature voted $5,000,000 for road construction in Northern Ontario, and it was expended right away. This year the Legislature voted $10,000,000 for the same purpose, but, instead of proceeding with the work immediately after the vote was passed, and thus relieving unemployment, the Ferguson Government delayed the expenditure until the eve of this election for the purpose of influencing votes all through Northern Ontario. Go through that part of the Province today and you will see Mr. Ferguson's agents giving employment to this man and that and suddenly letting loose these millions of dollars.

Same in New Brunswick.

"The same thing happened in New Brunswick, where a Tory Government is in power," said the Prime Minister. "When their Provincial election came on a few months ago, women as well as children were employed on the roads, driving horses or rendering some service for the political campaign. Does any one believe it was not done for the purpose of bringing votes to the Tory Party? The same thing occurred in Saskatchewan, where the Conservatives are in power. During the winter unemployment was bad in cities like Regina and Saskatoon. Work could have been given to thousands of men when spring opened, but the Saskatchewan Government delayed the awarding of contracts, and when I was in Regina a week or two ago the Minister of Public Works announced that he had made a tour of the Province and noticed that some roads needed building, and on the morrow contracts would be let.

"There you have the position before your eyes as plain as it could be," commented Premier King. "All of these Tory Governments have been taking the public funds, raised by taxing the people, and have been using them to influence the voters. They have kept back this money until the eve of election. Within a fortnight of polling they begin to distribute it.

"Time to Strike Blow."

"There is great political danger in this sort of thing," said Premier King, "and I am sure that decent Conservatives will resent is at well as Liberals. What they are after is political power, political patronage, political control, so that they may serve their own ends and the ends of people who are about them. I say to you it is time for the people of Canada to strike a blow against the evils of Tammanyism in Canada. The same situation existed in the United States, and was exposed by Hon. James Bryce. We are in a British country, a country that has been brought up to love liberty and freedom, and a country that has been brought up to hate corruption. I believe the people of Ontario on July 28 will teach Premier Ferguson and his machine a lesson. I believe they will rise and smash corruption." (Cheers.)

The gathering which greeted Premier King tonight was said to be the largest ever seen in this part of Canada, and the Prime Minister himself thought it was the largest of the present campaign. It numbered no fewer than 7,000 people, and some estimates were as high as 10,000. Within Victoria Park were 1,900 parked automobiles, all filled with listeners, while grand stands and extra benches were said to have seating capacity for 6,000 persons. Chesley was the mecca for motorists from all parts of Bruce and Grey Counties, and Premier King faced a sea of faces when he mounted the platform, accompanied by Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce; W. P. Telford, former Liberal member for North Grey, and Dr. W. A. Hall, former Liberal member for South Bruce.

Mr. Malcolm, Mr. Telford and Dr. Hall are again the Liberal standard-bearers in Grey and Bruce, which returned no Conservative member to the last Parliament. A banner over the platform tonight proclaimed that Grey and Bruce will return three Liberals to the next Parliament. Miss Agnes Macphail is receiving Liberal support in the other Grey County seat.

Great Ovation.

The Prime Minister was given a tremendous ovation on being introduced to the vast audience by Chairman William McDonald, former M.P.P., and editor of the Chesley Enterprise, as "one of the world's greatest statesmen." He opened with a sincere tribute to Hon. James Malcolm, who had just concluded a notable address on Canada's external trade, in the course of which he exploded Conservative allegations that the New Zealand treaty had undermined the Canadian dairy industry.

Premier King complimented Mr. Malcolm in the highest possible terms, and when he asked: "What better Minister could Canada have to represent her at the Imperial Economic Conference?" the great crowd cheered and cheered again. It was a remarkable tribute to a Cabinet Minister from his own people in Bruce County, and would have gladdened the heart of any public man.

After his denunciation of Ferguson Government tactics in Northern Ontario, the Prime Minister proceeded to discuss "the main issues of the present campaign—the Imperial Budget, which is designed to promote intra-Empire trade, and the personnel of Canada's representation at the Imperial Economic Conference." The audience responded with cheer after cheer as the Liberal chieftain told how the Government had been concerned in seeking wider markets with our own kith and kin in the British Isles and the Dominions beyond the seas for the surplus products Canada has to sell. He showed in a convincing way what it means to the farmers of Ontario and Canada to have a permanent market for their foodstuffs, like the Motherland, the last great mar-

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ket on which we can depend. The great crowd listened with rapture for fully two hours, and tendered him a magnificent ovation at the conclusion of his speech.

Chesley's Greeting.

The Prime Minister was tendered a civic reception on arrival at Chesley, Mayor W. P. Krug, members of the Council and several hundred citizens being at the station. As the Prime Minister emerged from his car, three rousing cheers and a tiger were given. A motor car procession was quickly formed and, headed by the town band, the distinguished visitor and his hosts proceeded to the Town Hall, where the Mayor read an address of welcome. Mr. King replied in appropriate terms, expressing appreciation of the generous hospitality shown him. His remarks were non-partisan. During his visit the Prime Minister laid a wreath at the base of Chesley's war memorial and congratulated the citizens upon the beauty and dignity of the monument.

Mr. Malcolm Greeted.

Hon. James Malcolm, Minister of Trade and Commerce, was introduced as a "Bruce County boy," and was given a great welcome as he rose to speak. He recalled that the Counties, par- and Bruce had been settled by British stock, and Premier King, "one of the greatest unifying influences in the British Empire," would always have a warm welcome in these counties, particularly when he was sponsoring a policy of expansion of trade between the Dominion and the Motherland and sister nations beyond the seas.

Mr. Malcolm said circulars had been distributed by the Conservative Party stating that Canada imported annually one billion dollars' worth of foreign-made products. It was implied these goods could be made in Canada. He branded the implication as false. Canada had to import raw material for her cotton, silk and rubber industries. She had cheap water power and reliable labor, and was developing as one of the leading industrial nations of the world. Canadians were buying rubber and paper products cheaper than any country in the world, thanks to the efficiency of these industries.

Canada had all the advantage to fabricate tropical products and sell them in the export market. "Canada's future lies in a broad trade policy of buying what we need in foreign markets and selling our surplus products in the world's market," said Mr. Malcolm. "When we ship out of this country manufactured goods to the extent of $600,000,000 a year, we sell labor to foreign countries as well as raw materials.

Good Customers.

"Our trade with Australia and New Zealand," proceeded Mr. Malcolm, "has reached such proportions that we sell them $20,000,000 worth more of products than we buy from them."

He spoke of Canada's growing trade with other British coutries, like West Africa and India, and went on to explode the Conservative contention that the dairy industry has been undermined by the New Zealand treaty. Since 1922 Canada's total dairy production had grown from $205,000,000 to $298,000,000. Canada produced 30,000,000 pounds more butter in 1929 than in 1922, but she consumed 66,000,000 pounds more, because importation of oleomargarine had been banned by the Liberal Government, and strongly opposed by the Conservatives.

"When they tell you New Zealand butter has ruined the dairy industry, ask them if they are more anxious to give the business to a Chicago packing house than to a sister Dominion," advised Mr. Malcolm, amid cheers.

Dairy Dividends.

The Minister spoke of handsome dividends paid by the dairy companies, and wondered if these companies were paying the farmers all they should for milk and cream.

The Kemptville Creamery, in Premier Ferguson's constituency, had cut a 100 per cent. melon and paid a 17 per cent. dividend last year. "In view of that, I don't see why the dairy companies should be running around telling farmers they are not making any money," he declared.

"The Government intends revising the Australian and New Zealand treaty, but has no intention of cancelling it," he said. "The payroll of Chesley is $1,000,000 a year. Australia and New Zealand pay us $20,000,000 a year. To cancel the treaty we would wipe out twenty Chesleys.

"If we get trade, if we broaden our markets, it will help you, whether you are farmers, manufacturers or artisans," continued Mr. Malcolm; "but if we erect a tariff wall around our country we will have overproduction in two months, and all the tariff protection in the world will not serve you."

Mr. Malcolm pointed out that the falling off in Canada's total trade last year had been entirely due to the lack of export demand for wheat. If the manufacturers of Canada were prosperous as a result of the Government's policy of expanding markets in all parts of the world, the artisans would be prosperous, there would be more work and more wages for Canadians and more demand in the home markets for products of the farm.

W. P. Telford and Dr. W. A. Hall, Liberal members for North Grey and South Bruce, respectively, in the last Parliament and Liberal condidates again in the present campaign, spoke briefly and were accorded a most enthusiastic hearing. William McDonald, former M.P.P. for North Bruce, presided.

At Palmerston.

Palmerston, July 23.—Several hundred Palmerston folk, with bagpipes playing "Bonnie Dundee," greeted the Dominion Prime Minister as he passed through this morning on his way to Chesley. Mr. King was met at the station by F. Wellington Hay of Listowel, Liberal member for North Perth in the last Parliament, and by local Liberals and Conservatives, "Billy" Clark, Conservative member from 1911 to 1921 for the Riding of North Wellington, being among those who paid their respects. The Prime Minister spoke for fifteen minutes, emphasizing particularly the Government's policy for the promotion of Empire trade and referring in passing to the consolidation of the Canadian National Railways under Sir Henry Thornton.

His remarks evoked keen enthusiasm in respect to both matters, Palmerston being a divisional point on the people's railway, and the audience included many railwaymen and their families.

Serenaded at Hanover.

Hanover, July 23. — The citizens of Hanover turned out en masse at noon and serenaded Mr. Mackenzie King with a band as his train passed through today. The Prime Minister was presented with an address by C. H. Witthun, President of the Liberal Association of Southeast Grey, who wished him success in the campaign. Premier King acknowledged the warm-hearted greeting of the people of Hanover, and urged them to support Miss Agnes Macphail, former M.P. "Miss Macphail," he said, "criticizes the Government severely at times, but that's a woman's prerogative. However, while she criticizes, she frequently commends, and she never hesitates to vote against the policy of high protection which Mr. Bennett is advocating." He believed she would support the proposal to send Liberals to the Economic Conference.

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Toronto Globe, July 25, 1930.

To Proceed at Once With Seaway If Government Retains Office, Premier Definitely Announces

Measures for Construction of St. Lawrence Waterway Will Be Among First Steps Undertaken by Liberals, Mr. King Says at Tilbury

ONTARIO PREMIER PLAYING POLITICS

Abrupt End Will Be Put to Ferguson's Tactics, Prime Minister Promises—Provincial Cabinet Accused of Causing Delay

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

TILBURY, July 24.—The Dominion Government does not propose to let Premier Ferguson play politics with the St. Lawrence waterway any longer, but will undertake to proceed with the seaway scheme immediately if it is returned to office, Premier Mackenzie King announced at a great open-air meeting of Essex and Kent County electors here this afternoon.

Straight at Ferguson.

The head of the Federal Government, cheered to the echo, gave the Provincial Premier both barrels. He said he had been unable at the time of the conferences between the Dominion and the Quebec and Ontario Cabinets to understand why Premier Ferguson was all the time jockeying for position and setting up subterfuge after subterfuge with regard to development of the water powers and navigation on the St. Lawrence.

"We told him that, while there were national and international considerations of which account must be taken, in order to enable the development of the waterway scheme as speedily as possible, we were prepared to concede to Ontario and Quebec, ownership of the water powers which they claim are theirs under the Constitution," explained Premier King. "We said, 'Our interest is in the safeguarding of navigation only, and we are prepared to treat the power incidental to the development of navigation as though it comes from power development.' So far as Ontario is concerned we took the position that the power be given to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission. I could not understand why, when we were offering to Mr. Ferguson the very thing for which he contended, he was setting up subterfuge after subterfuge. Mr. Ferguson was unwilling either to answer correspondence or to come into conference with us. Instead of that he went away and some days later commenced writing draft letters giving his version of what took place at the conference.

"Deliberately Delaying."

"Mr. Ferguson has been deliberately delaying and postponing the matter of the St. Lawrence development, and trying to create the impression that the Dominion Government and the Province were unable to reach an agreement. What his motive was I leave you to judge for yourselves. I notice, however, that he has entered into contracts with three private companies, one in Ontario and two in Quebec, for the supplying of power to the Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. If he had been genuinely ready and anxious to reach an agreement with the Dominion Government, the power he is buying from the Gatineau, the Beauharnois and the Abitibi Power Companies could all have come from public-owned power development schemes on the St. Lawrence, and we would have had under way now a project for the improvement of the St. Lawrence from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Ocean. Mr. Ferguson has been playing politics all the way through on the St. Lawrence question, and has been working in secret with Mr. Bennett in order that he would appear to be the great conserver of Provincial rights. (Cries of "Shame!")

"Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson made up their minds that they would not reach a settlement with the Dominion Government until the eve of the election, and would then submit a scheme of their own.

Settlement Refused.

"When the Dominion Government has been able to settle outstanding problems with the Provincial Governments of the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, is it conceivable that we were not ready and willing to reach a satisfactory solution of our differences with Ontario regarding jurisdiction over the water powers on the St. Lawrence? I tell you frankly, the only reason we have not been able to reach that settlement is because Premier Ferguson would not have a settlement on any account whatever before this election. We conceded to Ontario everything they were asking. So far as power was concerned, we were prepared to regard power rights as if they belonged to the Province of Ontario, whether the law courts so held or not. We were prepared to proceed with the development of the St. Lawrence on that basis. So far as navigation is concerned, it is the Federal Government's business to safeguard navigation. We don't intend to let Premier Ferguson play politics with the matter any longer, nor do we intend to have this great development held up any longer on his account. When this present Government is returned to office next Monday, one of the first measures we will proceed with is the construction of the St. Lawrence waterway." (Cheers.)

The Prime Minister again raked Mr. Ferguson fore and aft for meddling in the Dominion election campaign, paying little attention to Mr. Bennett, except to say that the Federal and Provincial Conservative Leaders were facing in opposite directions, Mr. Bennett contending the Government should not go to the Imperial Conference without a fresh mandate from the people, while Mr. Ferguson said that was not not the issue; the issue was "Mackenzie King and the five-cent piece."

"Mr. Ferguson has given many reasons during the last few weeks for his intervention in the campaign, but his real reason is not any one of the reasons he has given at all. The real reason is palpable and perfectly obvious to any one who knows his methods. What he wants to do is to gain a monopoly of political control in this country.

"What of Liberty?"

"What is to become of our liberties and freedom if that sort of thing is to be permitted?" asked Mr. King. "I have a profound objection to a Minister of the Crown using the whole machinery of a Provincial Government in Ontario to try to destroy another Government in another part of Canada. He gave himself away at the outset of the contest when he said he would use the whole power of his Government to defeat us. He is now using the taxes of the people to buy up whole constituencies in Northern Ontario. If that sort of thing gets a foothold in Canada, we

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will have an oligarchy with a czar in control at Queen's Park, and once a monopoly of that kind gets established it is not the masses of the people who benefit, but the favored few who have some immediate connection with the man in control. All the trivial issues Mr. Ferguson is discussing pale into insignificance compared with the threat of an oligarchy."

Mr. King said every department of the Government of Ontario had suddenly commenced spending public funds throughout the Province in an effort to influence voting in the general election contest next Monday. In addition to the gangs of men employed on road contracts in Northern Ontario, a large number had been set to work recently cutting weeds on the highways in old Ontario.

Buying Votes, He Says.

Holding in his hand a copy of the Canadian Labor Press, an organ which protessed to speak for the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and the A.F. of L., Mr. King read a letter from Tom Moore, President of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, repudiating the organ. "Page after page of advertising in this publication," said the Prime Minister, "is paid for out of the public funds of the Province of Ontario, and the mission of the organ is to conduct propaganda against the Dominion Government. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, Minister of Health in Premier Ferguson's Cabinet, signs one advertisement. By the way, I am told he is the only Ferguson Government Minister who is not out campaigning against us. Another advertisement is signed by Hon. Charles McCrea, Minister of Mines; another by Hon. George S. Henry, Minister of Highways; another is authorized by Premier Ferguson as Minister of Education, and still another is inserted by the Ontario Government Savings Bank. Advertising with the money of the people of Ontario to circulate Tory falsehoods against the Government at Ottawa; is that what you are paying taxes for, to have Premier Ferguson finance a sheet which the President of the Trades and Labor Congress denounces as having no connection with them? To buy votes, in plain English, is the purpose of the Ferguson schemes, and to dominate Ontario by machine politics and Tammany Hall methods is his purpose. Since he came into this campaign a larger issue has arisen, namely, Are we going to permit the curse of Tammany Hall methods to get a foothold in Canada?"

To Smash Machine.

The great audience cheered again and again as the Prime Minister developed his argument and exposed the menace which threatens Ontario, according to his contention, if "the Ferguson machine" is not smashed by the electorate. He said: "Mr. Ferguson has got me diverted, temporarily, from the main issue of the campaign; but whether I miss my train or not, I'm going to discuss the real question, the all-important issue of the contest, namely, the purpose of the Imperial Budget brought down on May 1, and the importance of adequate representation of Canada at the Economic Conference, to be held in London on Sept. 30."

The Prime Minister then outlined at length the purpose of the Budget with relation to iron and steel, fruit and vegetables, the British preference and the sale of Canada's farm products abroad and the safeguarding of industry at home.

Several hundred people, headed by the Liberal candidates in Kent and Essex Counties, met the Prime Minister at the railway station at Jeannette's Creek. A motor-car procession was formed, and upon reaching the town limits of Tilbury the Prime Minister had an escort of Boy Scouts, while two bands played the distinguished visitor through the street, decorated with flags and lined with cheering people. Arriving at the town park, the Liberal chieftain was greeted by a huge crowd comfortably seated beneath an avenue of maple trees. Mayor A. M. Taggard read a civic address of welcome, and a comely sextet of girls, wearing sashes bearing the names of the overseas Dominions and the Motherland, sang an Empire chorus. Two of them presented gifts to Mr. King, one a huge basket of gladioli, the other a basket of fruit. Another charming incident was the presentation by Odette and Curtis Dunham, grandchildren of Edmond G. Odette, former Liberal member for Essex East, of a sterling silver bowl and a bouquet of roses. The Prime Minister embraced the children, while a score of cameras clicked.

Candidates Heard.

Short speeches were delivered by Mrs. William C. Kennedy, Liberal candidate in Essex West; Edmond G. Odette, Liberal candidate in Essex East; Dr. Rutherford, Liberal candidate in Kent, and John C. Montgomery, Liberal candidate in Essex South. Mrs. Kennedy believed the extension of the British preference would usher in a new era of prosperity in Canada, while Mr. Odette spoke convincingly of what the recent Budget had accomplished for the fruit and vegetable growers, the iron and steel industry, and the expansion of trade generally. As a prominent automotive dealer, he was able to say that industry had enjoyed the four best years of its existence under the King Government, and was not in dire straits at the present time. Dr. Rutherford said the Budget, with its extension of the British preference, offered a golden opportunity to Canadians to show on July 28 what Canada thinks of the British connection.

Mr. Montgomery said the administration of Mackenzie King had brought Canada through the difficult post-war period, and had a fine record of tax and debt reduction.

The Prime Minister strongly urged the election of Mrs. Kennedy, declaring she would be able to do splendid work in Parliament on behalf of women and children. He also paid sincere tribute to the work of Mr. Odette and Dr. Rutherford in the last Parliament, and expressed the hope that they would be re-elected, along with Mr. Montgomery.

Ferguson Replies

(By FRANK FLAHERTY.)
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)

London, Ont., July 24.—Statements of Premier W. L. Mackenzie King in a speech at Tilbury this afternoon provoked a reply from Premier G. Howard Ferguson tonight. Mr. King, he said, had promised increased salaries to civil servants in Ottawa, in order to get votes, and was afraid to state his policy on the St. Lawrence waterways.

He had been advised, Mr. Ferguson said, that Premier King had accused him of "playing politics with the affairs of Ontario, trying to buy votes," and of blocking the St. Lawrence development.

"This," he said, "comes from a Prime Minister who stood in Ottawa and told civil servants he had promised them increased salaries, and would give them after the election. Talk about corrupting the electors!

Feather in Furnace.

"Mr. King also said, 'When we return to Ottawa one of the first measures we introduce will deal with the development of the St. Lawrence as a waterway from the Head of the Lakes to the sea.' When he returns to Ottawa, Mr. King has no more chance of being Prime Minister of Canada next month than a feather has in a furnace."

All the Government of Ontario had done in connection with the St. Lawrence waterway, he said, was look after the interests of Ontario, and the Province of Quebec had stood out just as strongly for Provincial rights as Ontario.

"Mr. King has not the courage," he went on, "and I say courage advisedly, because if there is one quality he lacks it is courage, to say what his policy on the St. Lawrence waterway is. I am not Prime Minister of Canada. I have not the power to develop the St. Lawrence. If I had, I would say what I proposed to do, and I would start doing it.

"Now, I say to Mr. King, just buck up a little courage. You can not change many votes between now and Monday, and tell us before you pass out what you would have done if you had stayed in."

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Toronto Globe, July 25, 1930.

PREMIER'S CONTEMPT POURED UPON TORIES WHO WOULD RULE ALL

"Ferguson's School" of Politicians Vehemently Denounced by Mr. King

VAST STRATFORD THRONG

Huge Audience Hears Onslaught Against Conservative Machine

(By WILLIAM MARCHINGTON.)
(Staff Correspondent of The Globe.)

Stratford, July 24.—With a mammoth meeting in the skating rink at Stratford that rivalled the great gathering which greeted him in the Capital of the Dominion on Monday, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King concluded his tour of Western Ontario tonight. A stranger would have thought such a vast crowd could not have been assembled in a city the size of Stratford; it was more like the throngs which pack the Exhibition Grand Stand in Toronto. The Prime Minister was visibly moved both by the size of his audience and by the overwhelming ovation which was tendered him as he entered the rink, accompanied by local stalwarts of the Liberal Party.

The crowd was just waiting for a chance to cheer, and it got plenty of opportunity as the Prime Minister unloosed another withering attack on Premier Ferguson of Ontario, who is to speak in this city tomorrow night. Amid a tornado of cheers which fairly shook the building, Mr. King exclaimed: "I have regard and respect for the Conservatives, but I have a perfect contempt for the Tory who wants to rule and dominate everything. That's the school Mr. Ferguson belongs to. He wants monopoly of political control."

A Voice—He'll never get it. (Cheers.)

"Deceit and Hypocrisy."

Speaking with greater emotion and fire than he has displayed in the present campaign thus far, the Liberal Leader denounced the "Tory campaign of deceit and hypocrisy" in connection with the unemployment problem, and lashed out once more at the attempts of the Conservative Party to set up in Ontario a replica of Tammany Hall.

He spoke with great feeling and appreciation of the sentiments expressed by the Twentieth Century Liberals of Ontario, who tonight presented him with a handsome silver rose bowl, and added: "Do you want our young people dragged in the mire of machine politics by men of the type of Howard Ferguson, whose machine is modelled on the political machines which have degraded politics in American cities? The City of Toronto is under the iron heel of a machine, and no one can speak his frank mind without incurring the opprobrium of those in control of the machine which runs that fair city. In Ottawa it is the same. I pointed out there on Monday night that only the Mayor of the city and an Alderman could secure the Conservative nomination for Parliament in Ottawa, because they have a Tammany at the City Hall dominated by Mayor Frank Plant and his machine. What kind of a country will Canada be to live in if this sort of thing continues?" (Applause.)

Crowd Shows Feeling.

"The whole scheme has been worked out with the skill of a Machiavelli," declared Premier King as he charged again that despicable methods had been resorted to by the Conservative Governments in New Brunswick, Ontario and Saskatchewan to buy up whole constituencies for Bennett candidates by holding back millions of dollars of the public moneys and then awarding road construction contracts on the eve of the Federal election. Cries of "Shame" greeted these exposures, and every mention of Premier Ferguson's name brought a demonstration which indicated thousands of people throughout Ontario deeply resent the intervention of the Provincial Premier in the present campaign. Similar demonstrations have occurred at Premier King's meetings in all parts of Ontario.

The Prime Minister dealt also tonight with the unemployment question, evidently to the satisfaction of his vast audience. He read the Meighen Order-in-Council stipulating that unemployment relief was primarily the problem of the municipalities and secondarily of the Provinces, and that the Dominion Government was not concerned unless representations were made to them that a national emergency had arisen which was too serious for the Provinces and municipalities to cope with.

"I have made at a score of meetings an offer to spend dollar for dollar with the Provincial Governments and the municipalities for the relief of unemployment in the abolition of dangerous level crossings," said Premier King, "but up to the present time I have not received from the Government of Ontario or any other Provincial Government any representations of a formal character to the effect that there is an unemployment problem in their Provinces which requires the assistance of the Dominion Government." (Cheers.)

The speaker quoted Premier Ferguson as stating a few months ago that "unemployment is spotty and centres in Ontario, chiefly in Toronto. The situation is being met."

"I have never said at any time that the Dominion Government would not help in the matter of unemployment relief," proceeded Premier King, "but I have said that when we were not asked I saw no reason for giving Provincial Governments, and Tory Governments in particular, any money from the Federal Treasury to use for the purpose of building roads and buying votes for Conservative Parliamentary candidates. (Cheers.)

Reply to Mayor Wemp.

"In reply to Mayor Wemp of Toronto, who sent me a telegram at Newmarket last Saturday, I offered to provide work in co-operation with the Ontario Government and the City of Toronto, but I did not offer to give doles. The unemployed have been mercilessly exploited by our opponents in this campaign. The Conservative Governments in Ontario and elsewhere have tried to continue unemployment until the eve of the election rather than to relieve it. (Cheers.)

"On Monday I received another telegram from Mayor Wemp of Toronto thanking me for my answer to his wire of Saturday and changing his original proposal. He now says he wants subways to be constructed in Toronto, the cost to be borne by the railways and the city, and he asks me to get the Dominion Railway Board to approve the plans. What I was wanted to do was to get the work started without having to wait for the approval of the Railway Board. Moreover, where does the Province of Ontario come in under Mayor Wemp's second proposal?

"Premier Ferguson purported to answer me on Monday night at Aurora, but I challenge him now to produce any communication showing that the Ontario Government has ever requested us to assist them in meeting a national emergency. Another thing. How did Premier Ferguson know what was in Mayor Wemp's telegram to me unless he was working with Mayor Wemp? (Cheers.) I did not receive Mayor Wemp's second telegram until after Mr. Ferguson had commented upon it at Aurora. (Applause.)

"Why is the Ontario Government left out of the picture altogether in Mayor Wemp's second telegram? The Railway Board does not let the Province in for anything in the way of financial responsibility, and there was not a word in the Mayor's first telegram about an appeal to the Railway Board. This whole business has been deception from the very start." (Cheers.)

Premier King had a remarkably warm-hearted reception upon arrival at Stratford, and after shaking hands with the train crew on his special from Tilbury he proceeded through a lane of cheering people to the great auditorium, where a crowd, estimated at 8,000, eagerly awaited his message. As he entered the rink, the people rose and gave three rousing cheers. E. J. Smith presided with great tact, and a civic welcome was extended by Mayor C. E. Smith, who is a Conservative. The Canadian National Railways Band then led the throng in the "welcome song" which has become famous in the campaign. Over the platform great streamers contained the words, "Let King and Dunning Continue Their Work—Elect Fred Sanderson," and

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"Forge the Links of Empire Trade—Elect Dave Smith." These are the Liberal candidates in South Perth and North Perth, respectively.

Little Rita McCaffrey resented the Premier with a beautiful bouquet of red roses, and received the traditional Prime Ministerial kiss in acknowledgment.

Candidates Speak.

Major Fred Sanderson, Liberal Whip in Ontario, and member in the last Parliament for South Perth, started the ball rolling with a slashing attack on Premier Ferguson, "who will be sorry he ever entered this campaign. Mr. Ferguson is a dictator, wielding a big club. He leaves his duties in Toronto to fight Empire trade, and had almost overshadowed Mr. Bennett. I know Mr. Bennett will not like it, and if he does not watch out he may get hit by Mr. Ferguson's big stick." Mr. Sanderson had a flattering reception, while his running mate in Perth, popularly known as "Dave" Smith, also won the enthusiastic cheers of the big crowd.

"To follow Premier King is to follow success," said Dr. Smith. He emphasized Empire trade, and asked: "Are you going to send kindly Mr. King to the Economic Conference or blasting Mr. Bennett?" The crowd thundered "No" at the mention of the latter name. Upon the platform were prominent Ontario Liberals, including W. R. P. Parker, Chairman of the Ontario Liberal Committee at Toronto; his Honor Judge Barron of Stratford, Senator Rankin of Stratford, F. Wellington Hay, former M.P., of Listowel, and others.

The presentation of the silver rose bowl on behalf of the Twentieth Century Liberal Association was made by Mrs. Bertram K. Johnston, Chairman, Women's Branch, Toronto, and John L. Wilson, Chairman, Men's Branch, Toronto, and they were accompanied to Stratford by Mrs. Howard Burnham, Miss Ruth Harris, Bruce P. Davis, D. C. Wells and Walter Harris.

Premier King leaves in the early morning for Cornwall, where he speaks on Friday night, and then he goes to Renfrew and Ottawa for the final word in the campaign on Saturday. He is looking remarkably fit, and his speaking voice has been maintained at concert pitch throughout his strenuous tour.

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SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

The Ottawa Citizen July 26, 1930.

New Challenge To Premier King By Mr. Ferguson

Dares Prime Minister to State Policy on St. Lawrence Waterway Scheme. Replies to Criticisms.

(Canadian Press.)

STRATFORD, Ont., July 25. — Delivering a further challenge to Premier King to state his policy on the St Lawrence waterway scheme. Premier G. Howard Ferguson tonight said the provinces of Ontario and Quebec stood "shoulder to shoulder" in opposition to any infringement of provincial rights to water-power Mr. Ferguson was commenting on Mr. King's statement yesterday that he would put a measure for the development of the St. Lawrence waterway through Parliament.

"He says he is going to pass an act," said Premier Ferguson. "Let him tell us what his scheme is. Is he going to divide the sovereignty of the Canadian section of the St. Lawrence with the United States? For my part I am determined to keep the control of Canadian waterways in Canada."

The Dominion government, the Ontario premier charged, wanted to confiscate the power right of the provinces and make the power pay for the navigation development.

"Mr. Taschereau stands in the way of that," he said. "Mr. Taschereau, representing the province of Quebec, stands side by side with me representing the province of Ontario, in defending the water-power assets of the provinces. Is Mr. King going to override his friend Taschereau in Quebec? If he tries he is going to hear something from Mr. Taschereau."

Immigration.

Citing figures compiled by officials of the port of Halifax that 893 immigrants entered Canada through that port from July 11 to July 21, Hon. G. Howard Ferguson tonight challenged Premier King to justify this under the present condition of unemployment in Canada.

The Liberal government was responsible for unemployment because of its tariff policy which permitted foreign countries to sell products here which might be made in Canada. It was still more responsible for aggravating the situation by allowing thousands of new people to come into Canada and put Canadians out of jobs, declared the premier of Ontario.

Although Hon. Peter Heenan, minister of labor, had denied his statement that six to eight carloads of immigrants a week were coming into Canada, Mr. Ferguson said Premier King had found it was true. Mr. King, he said, had offered the "excuse" that he had advised the transportation companies it was unwise to bring in any more immigrants. Who he asked, was running the immigration policy of the country, the King government or the transportation companies?

"When things are good here and there are jobs for the people," said Mr. Ferguson, "I am delighted to have all the good people we can get from any country. But I say it is a crime against the people of Canada to bring these people in here when there is not enough work for Canadians. It is a crime against these people to take from their own country, where at least they are among friends, and bring them here when there is no work for them."

Mr. Ferguson referred briefly to criticism directed at himself last night by Mr. King.

"It seems he left nothing unsaid about me last night," said the Ontario premier. "If I had been left out you would have had a very short program. They said harsh things about me but I am a good natured fellow. I forgive things, although I don't know why they should attack me. I am not here to attack Mr. King. I am here to discuss public affairs.

Answer to Attacks.

"But despite all the attacks that have been made on me, I have had the satisfaction of receiving increasing approval from the people of Ontario, that is my answer to Mr. King. I am not discussing party politics, because in a great crisis like this there are great masses of people who are able to rise above partyism and defend their homes."

Premier King, Mr. Ferguson went on, had charged the Ontario government with holding up its road work in order to buy votes. On the contrary, he said, the government this year had let its contracts for road work earlier than ever before in order that it might assist unemployment and the government had doubled its normal road program.

"King and Lapointe pose as imperialists," he said, they are not imperialists. They are separatists. They are severing one by one the silken cords that bind Canada to the Empire. Mackenzie King is a returned man like a lot of other fellows in this country only he returned from a different direction.

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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 25, 1930.

Fast Run To Stratford.

STRATFORD, Ont., July 24.—A fast run by special train brought Premier Mackenzie King from Tilbury for a meeting tonight. The special train carrying Mr. King and members of his party traversed the 162 miles in two hours and 45 minutes. The train made up 35 minutes in the short distance and Mr. King personally thanked the engineer and fireman for doing so.

The Arena here was already well filled when the sound of the bagpipers heralded the arrival of the Prime Minister. For some time the crowds had been enjoying music, vocal and instrumental. The great auditorium was hung with flags and Chinese lanterns, while above the stage was strung a banner declaring "Bennett can't win—vote Liberal".

The meeting was late in starting and there were certain preliminaries before the actual speechmaking began. On behalf of the city of Stratford Mayor C. E. Moore extended a welcome to Mr. King. The Twentieth Century Liberal Association of Ontario, through John L. Wilson, chairman of the men's branch, presented the Prime Minister with a large silver loving cup suitably engraved.

The chairman of the meeting was E. J. Smith, president of the Liberal Association. Little Rita McCaffrey brought up a beautiful bouquet of crimson roses, the third which the Prime Minister had received today, and received a kiss.

Turning to unemployment the Prime Minister said he wanted to deal with it not particularly in relation to this present condition but in respect to the way the Government had regarded it for some time past. His Government had felt that the people who should first be taken care of were the aged. Therefore the Government had brought in the old age pension legislation.

There had been some criticism of the Government by Mr. Ferguson.

"Never mind him, King," sang out someone in the crowd.

Mr. King joined in the laugh which followed.

He went on to say that the Government had met with opposition from the Conservatives, but eventually the legislation had gone through. Ontario, said Mr. King, was the only Provincial Government which did not pay its entire half of the cost of old age pensions, but had passed part of it on to the municipalities.

Legislation which the Government had put through for the returned soldiers was then dealt with by Mr. King. Up to the end of the present fiscal year the Government would have contributed the sum of five million dollars in old age pensions, the Prime Minister said.

Aid To Province.

He would like to give the audience a few figures as to what the Dominion Government had handed over to the province of Ontario for various purposes in the past eight years, said Mr. King.

"You have heard Mr. Ferguson saying a good deal about my not giving a five cent piece. Now I will tell you what we have given."

From 1922 to 1930 Canada had given in subsidies to the Ontario Government the sum of $21,140,000, Mr. King went on. The total contributions to Ontario in eight years would amount to $130,000,000, he asserted.

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The Toronto Star July 26/30

Warns of "Common Enemy"

Alexandria, July 25.—Glengarry showed its enthusiasm for Premier King here this afternoon, when two thousand people gathered in the armory at a meeting which was arranged only this morning and for which no advertising could be done. Besides the Liberal candidate, J. C. Huot, those on the platform at the meeting included Senators N. A. Belcourt of Ottawa, and W. L. McDougald of Montreal.

"I hope that all those who call themselves by any other name than Conservative will join in behind the Liberal candidate in this riding," said the prime minister. "From the very start, I have warned the Liberals and Progressives that they were making the mistake of their lives in letting a common enemy, the Conservatives, come into power. That is what happened in Ontario, where Mr. Ferguson has built up a great political machine.

"To-day Mr. Ferguson is using the taxes paid by the Liberals, the Conservatives and the Progressives alike, to help to elect Conservative candidates to oppose the Liberal government at Ottawa."

The prime minister said that after eight and a half years in power, the Conservatives were not able to bring a single charge against the Liberal government.

"Our opponents are trying to distract your attention from the main issues of the campaign by small questions that six months from now will not be in existence at all," he told his hearers.

One of these side issues, Mr. King went on, was New Zealand butter, which, Conservatives alleged, had ruined the Ontario dairying industry. He explained the various factors which caused decreased butter production. Dairymen over the country generally had found they could more profitably sell their milk and cream to the United States. The demand for milk and for cream in Canada had increased. There was also a big demand for milk for powdered milk and condensed milk products; finally there had been a big market paying high prices in the States for Canadian cattle.

Scents Possible Combine

One thing the government had done for the dairy industry was to stop the use of oleomargarine in Canada, said the premier, adding, "As soon as the dairy council made representation to the government, we did the very thing they asked. We put a duty of four cents a pound on New Zealand butter. We did more than that. We have taken a very great risk in all our business with New Zealand and we have given notice cancelling the New Zealand treaty, and in another two and a half months the treaty will be at an end. In any new treaty the rate on butter will be satisfactory to the dairy industry."

Mr. King also declared that he was not sure there was not a combine operating to depress the price of cream to the producer and raise the price of butter to the consumer. If representations that have been made to the government are borne out in the investigations now under way, there will be an investigation under the Combines Act.

"You should consider whether a situation such as the butter question, which is temporary and will be changed in two and a half months, should take your attention away from the larger issues that will affect Canada's prosperity for many years to come.

"For instance, Canada's market for her wheat has been greatly reduced and unless we secure the one great market that remains, the British market, we will find most of our grain unused. If that happened we would have, not depression for a few months, but the general depression such as we had when this government came into office eight and a half years ago.

"When the United States put up her tariff wall we said, 'Why can we not put our tariff up against the United States so as to make it more difficult for them to sell things to us and at the same time reduce the British preference?' The Dunning budget is designed to make it more profitable for us to buy from within the British empire and so help both Canada and the empire."

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The Ottawa Morning Journal July 26, 1930.

D 17409

Speaks at Cornwall.

CORNWALL, Ont., July 25.—"The Conservative leaders are defeated and they know it," declared Premier Mackenzie King to a huge audience here tonight. "The best evidence we have that the present Conservative leaders are defeated and that they know it, is they have found it necessary to resort to all kinds of personal abuse," the Prime Minister continued. "There has been a stream of abuse and vituperation which has done dishonor to the party they are supposed to represent," he said with greatest emphasis.

A tremendous ovation was accorded to Mr. King when he rose to speak. The crowd rose, shouting and cheering. The band played and for a few minutes pandemonium reigned. There was renewed cheering when Mr. King proceeded to say a few words in French. He prefaced these remarks with a word of regret that he was not more familiar with the French tongue.

Having been throughout Canada, said Mr. King, he was in a position to say something about the probable result on election day. "May I say I think the Government on Monday will be returned by an increased majority," he declared as the crowd cheered. Quebec would remain solid. Mr. Bennett would make no gains in the Prairie Provinces, he said, while in the Maritimes, the Government would have substantial gains. There would also be Liberal gains in British Columbia. "I think that on Monday the old Province of Ontario will show a swing back to the Liberal party," concluded the Prime Minister on this point.

New Zealand Butter.

He proposed to say a word or two with respect to certain issues which had arisen. For instance there was the question of New Zealand butter, and, in this connection, the Prime Minister asked his audience to try and consider which Government had been more helpful to the agriculture community. One of the things which this Government had done to assist the dairy farmer was to prohibit the manufacture and importation of oleomargarine into Canada.

Turning to unemployment, Mr. King asserted this matter had been thrown into a prominent position in the campaign in order to obscure the major issue. The cure for unemployment lay in increasing Canada's export trade. If the Dominion did not market their grain, not only the Western farmer, but also those engaged in transportation and in many other occupations suffered.

"I believe that the question of unemployment can only be settled by increase of business which comes from increased export trade," the Premier said. But there were, at times, emergent conditions which must be met with Federal assistance. And the Government stood ready to assist when necessary. He repeated his "dollar for dollar" offer to municipalities and provinces which would engage in the construction of subways at level railway crossings.

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PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

D 17410

SUBJECT

NAME AND DATE OF NEWSPAPER

Montreal Gazette, July 28, 1930.

KING DRAWS LINE TO DIVIDE TORIES AND CONSERVATIVES

Says Former Are Those Who Would Gain Monopoly of Power

VIEWS LIBERAL RECORD

Claims Advisory Board Was Established to Meet Need for Scientific Tariff—Had Expected Support for Budget

By RAY BROWN
(Canadian Press Staff Correspondent.)
(By Canadian Press.)

Ottawa, July 27.—Premier Mackenzie King faced his last visible audience in the present campaign here yesterday afternoon. After six weeks of strenuous campaigning, in the course of which he has spoken a number of times in every province of the Dominion, the Prime Minister finally concluded here.

"You have come to welcome the present and future Prime Minister of Canada," said Chairman Roy Sayles, at the outset of the meeting.

Dr. J. K. McCann, the first speaker, expressed amusement at the predictions which had been made by the Conservatives as to the results of the elections. "Conservative speakers and Conservative press are trying to fool the people in a most crude manner," Dr. McCann declared. He reviewed the predictions which, he said, had been issued by the Conservatives prior to the 1921 and 1926 elections, declaring that they had been most incorrect and wide of the mark. "The eloquent silence," of such leading Conservatives as Sir Robert Borden, and Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, said Dr. McCann, nullified the effort of Hon. R. B. Bennett's speeches. "Mr. Bennett forced this election," said Dr. McCann. He had challenged the Government to go to the country on the issue of Canadian representation at the Imperial Conference. The challenge had been accepted, but now, he asserted, Mr. Bennett was evading the issue which he had raised.

Hon. T. A. Low, Liberal candidate in the constituency of South Renfrew, said that the only cry of the Conservatives was "blue ruin." As a matter of fact, he asserted, Canada had made great progress under the Mackenzie King administration. For the past seven years the Government had produced surpluses in the public accounts of Canada.

"In this campaign I am drawing a very definite line of distinction between the Conservatives and the Tories," Mr. King said. "A Tory is a Conservative gone made," he continued, while the crowd laughed. There was a very real use for Conservatives in a country, but a Tory was a different thing. He was a man who wanted to gain a monopoly of power.

There was great danger in the creation of a political machine in Canada, Mr. King said. However, he had not come to discuss Premier Ferguson. He had come to speak on behalf of his old friend, Hon. T. A. Low. Mr. Low had played a generous and unselfish part in public life, and Mr. King asked the electors of South Renfrew to return him on Monday "by a very handsome majority."

TORY LEADERS.

On Monday, proceeded Mr. King, the electors "after listening to endless speeches," would have to deal with vital issues. He asked them to consider who Mr. Bennett would surround himself with as a cabinet in event of the Conservatives being returned. There was Hon. H. H. Stevens, Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Hon. R. J. Manion.

The first-named, he believed, "is having the fight of his life in Vancouver, and the two others were former Liberals, who entered the Union Government and then found the sweets of office so good that they divorced themselves from the Liberal party. Would it be a good thing, Mr. King asked, to replace men who were at present running the country with those whom he had mentioned. He proceeded to review the record of Government.

Taxation had been lightened during the present administration, the reduction amounting to $118,000,000 a year, he said. He spoke of decreases in the income tax and in the sales tax and the abolition of practically all the so-called "nuisance taxes."

Turning to the budget, the Prime Minister said that the present Government had established the tariff advisory board because it saw the necessity for a scientific tariff in Canada. The iron and steel schedules had been considered, but while this work was going on, came the proposal of the United States to jack up its tariff against Canada; Germany, France and Italy also began to put up their tariff walls, and the problem arose as to Canada's export markets.

GRAIN CROP FAILURE.

In addition to all this "our great grain crop of last year was only half of what it usually is," said the Prime Minister. This had its inevitable effect on transportation and manufacture in Canada. Two and a half million people in Canada were dependent upon the export market, he said. In addition to a small crop, there had been a partial failure in marketing, and the combination of depression and unemployment.

Finally as the culmination, "came a great crash in the stock market." Purchasing power had been further cut down.

None of these causes were due to failure on the part of the Government, but, said Mr. King, "it was to meet that situation that we brought in the budget." The United States was told that Canada would trade with her on a fair basis, and the hand was held out to the Mother Country.

The central feature in the budget was the widening in the British preference. Its effect, in certain instances, was immediate and striking. He instanced removal of the tariff on tea entering Canada from Great Britain. Within a very short time after this tax was removed, the price of tea had dropped from ten to fifteen cents a pound in Canada.

But the important thing was to retain for Canada the British market. This was the great purpose of the budget—to develop in the British people a desire to assist Canada in the way that Canada was assisting them. And the response in the Mother Country had been quick and enthusiastic. The people of Great Britain, the newspapers and the political leaders were "all at one in praising the step which Canada had taken."

The Dominion Government had rather expected support from the Conservatives for its provisions to widen the British preference. "But when we brought this budget into the House and Mr. Bennett and his followers began to belittle and ridicule it, we saw that our position at the important conference might be considerably weakened.

"We thought we should have the solid support of the people of Canada," Mr. King went on, amidst applause. This was the issue before the country.

Mr. Bennett's announced intention was to put up duties, not only against foreign countries, but also against Great Britain, said Mr. King. How, he asked, could Mr. Bennett go to an Imperial Conference with such a declaration behind him?

Mr. King said the country was faced with a critical situation, "but I believe now that the people understand it, there will be little doubt of their decision."

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Speech delivered at Laurier House

July 26, 1930

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Statement by Radio announcer
Mr Bushnell, Commentator. D 17412

The 17th Gen. El. in our Dom.
will be held on Monday, next. when
the electors of Can will ~~for~~ ~~Sovereign~~ record
their decision at the Polls. The Rt. Hon. the
Prime Minister

Mr. Mackenzie King has travelled between 18,000 and 20,000 miles in the present election campaign, a fact which gives some slight indication of the tremendous expanse of our country and also of the fatiguing duties which the Prime Minister of Canada is required to perform on occasions of that character.

Since he opened the campaign at Brantford, Ontario, on June 16th, ~~Mr. Mackenzie King~~ the Premier has been going steadily, addressing vast audiences in every province of Canada. He has spoken in eight provincial capitals, in addition to all the metropolitan centres, covering the Dominion from as far east as Sydney, Cape Breton, to Victoria, British Columbia. ~~His home during these six weeks has been the special railway Car, 100 -- not the 100, for the Prime Minister never goes up in the air no matter what happens!~~

His speeches have been broadcast from one end of Canada to the other, and since the radio receiving sets in this country number well into the hundreds of thousands, it is a safe estimate to say that between eighty and ninety per cent of the electors of this country have heard him and have had from him an exposition of the record of the Liberal Government.

Never in the history of Canada has the radio played such an important role in the conduct of public affairs and never before has the educative agency of the radio been so greatly demonstrated. In the 70-odd meetings addressed by the Prime Minister the audiences numbered, on an estimate, 250,000 people; but with the use of the radio broadcast it is not too much to say that the actual number who heard him speak would be nearer 3,000,000.

Here in Ottawa tonight, Mr. Mackenzie King from his own home closes his campaign by speaking to Canadians in their homes. The address which you are now about to listen to will be the last speech of the Prime Minister in the election battle of 1930.

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INTRODUCTION

Tonight brings to a close a strenuous political campain which began while Parliament was still in session and which has continued without interruption since Parliament was dissolved on the 30th of May. ~~Having listened to the speech just delivered by Mr. Bennett, the Leader of the Conservative Party~~, I am particularly glad to have this opportunity of addressing a final word to the people of Canada upon the outstanding issues which will be determined by your ballots on Monday.

I do not intend to speak to you at great length, nor do I propose at this late hour to deal with some of the less important questions which have arisen in the course of public discussion during the last few weeks. Least of all do I intend to resort to personalities in spite of the provocation which has been given by ~~the leaders of the Conservative party~~ from the beginning to the end of the present campaign. ~~May I remind you that the Leader of the Conservative party has not hesitated to use such phrases as "this band of mercenaries" in speaking of the present Administration, and has referred to myself as Judas Iscariot and "the thief on the Cross". May I remind you also that Mr. Ferguson, Premier and Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario, has resorted to words of even a more vulgar character within the past week.~~ My feeling on this matter has not changed since I first entered public life many years ago. Great issues should be decided on the basis of temperate discussion and not by appeals to prejudice and passion. When critical and far-reaching decisions

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are to be made, it is important above all else that we should adopt a national viewpoint, and weigh the questions at issue with due regard to their proportionate significance in relation to the future development of our country.

Before taking up the several issues which have been presented to you for your consideration, I should like to touch upon ~~certain~~ (three) remarkable features of the present campaign which distinguish it from any previous general election in our political history. One of these is the most disturbing and alarming attack on popular government which has taken place since Confederation. The others, fortunately for the future of our country, are the most hopeful signs which have appeared on the political horizon in the present generation. I shall deal first with the shadow - and then with the light.

Interference of provincial Governments in Federal Elections — January 1935

In a final desperate effort to gain a monopoly of political power in Canada, our opponents have enlisted the active support of the provincial governments in Ontario, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. This does not mean that the Premiers and Ministers of these provinces are simply taking their part as Canadian citizens in a federal election. It means that for the first time, the power and influence, as well as the financial resources of these provincial governments have been thrown into the conflict without any regard for the fact that the taxes contributed by Liberals and Conservatives alike to these

With the help of provincial governments

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Provinces ought to be spent solely for provincial improvements and not to advance the interests of any political party. As I have travelled through these provinces during the past few weeks, I have discovered that in many cases, road appropriations which would have enabled these provinces to afford a large measure of relief to the unemployed for months past, have in fact been held up until the eve of the present election, and then expended for the primary purpose of debauching the electorate by denying employment except upon a condition of support being given to Conservative candidates. In Ontario, for example, a sum of $5,000,000 was appropriated last year for roads in the northern sections of the province, and the work began as soon as the appropriation was made. This year, however, the amount was doubled - the vast sum of $10,000,000 of the tax-payers money was appropriated for the same purpose, and in spite of the fact that the Tory leaders have been telling you that there is wide-spread unemployment throughout the Province, it is only within the last fortnight that this huge appropriation has been brought into active operation in this remote region, with the obvious intent of serving political ends. And what is true of Ontario on a scale of great magnitude, is true of other Conservative provinces in proportion to the resources at their command.

I hope the people of Canada will realize the significance of

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this new development. It means that certain provincial governments have been brought into active conflict with the Dominion government, thus destroying the very foundation of that harmony and co-operation which are all-essential to the efficient operation of a federal constitution. If it is right for provincial governments to intervene in Federal elections, it is equally right that a Dominion government should throw the resources of the Treasury into a provincial campaign, but in neither case is there the slightest warrant for such intervention. For my own part I have taken the position all along that there should be no interference of this kind, and this attitude of neutrality the Liberal government has consistently adhered to during its period of office. The action taken by Conservative provincial governments at this time is deserving of the strongest condemnation of all who value the maintenance of a cordial relationship between the Dominion and provincial governments of our country.

But the evil does not end even here. There has been evidence of a successful attempt to bring some of our larger cities within this vicious circle of political manipulation. In other words, Canada, under the inspiration of a perverted party spirit, is being brought under the influence of the same methods of machine rule which have undermined popular government in the United States, and have earned the merited rebuke of ~~such great British statesmen as the late Lord Bryce~~. Let there be no

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misunderstanding of the true situation. The purpose and effect of this effort to gain a monopoly of political power in Dominion, Province and City is utterly alien to British institutions, and is nothing more than a base imitation of the Tammany machine which has brought discredit upon democratic government in the United States. I do not believe for one moment that the Canadian people will tolerate this subtle attack upon the freedom of our political institutions. In the language of Tammany, the "supreme boss" of this new cult of Tory Tammanyism is Mr. Ferguson, the Premier of the Province of Ontario.

If this introduction of American machinery rule by leaders of the Conservative party were the only new feature of the present campaign, there would indeed be cause for grave concern, but, as I mentioned a moment ago, there is also a new light on the horizon as a result of two political movements which, I believe, will do much to raise the standards of public life in our Dominion. One of these movements is the organization of the National Federation of Liberal Women and the increasingly active part which is being taken by women generally in public life. The other is the more recent inauguration of the Twentieth Century Club within the Liberal party, which has brought into the arena of Canadian politics, all the ardour and enthusiasm of young men and women who have been born in the present century.

I have always felt that women had a very definite field

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of service in the public life of our country. More and more, as the years pass, our legislatures and our parliaments are obliged to deal with social and humanitarian questions upon which women can speak with a voice of authority founded upon intimate experience with the problems of the family and household, which are the great social and economic units of our nation. I believe the principles of liberalism cannot fail to make a strong appeal to women throughout the Dominion. There is a breadth of freedom and tolerance in the Liberal creed which has everything in common with the natural tendency and disposition of women in all parts of the world. It is, I think, of special significance that in the present election, there are no less than nine women candidates in the various constituencies, and not one of them is running as a ~~straight~~ Conservative. In fact, all except one, have been nominated as Liberal, Progressive and Labour candidates. Could there be any better illustration of the force of the appeal which the Liberal policies are making to the women of our country? It was with full knowledge of the increasing participation of women in the solution of our great social questions that the Government which I have the honour to lead appointed the first woman to the Canadian Senate in the person of Mrs. Norman Wilson of Ottawa, who, ~~with her family of eight children, and a command of both the languages recognised in the Parliament of Canada,~~ is surely a worthy representative of the women of our country.

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To the members of the Twentieth Century Club I should like to address this special word of gratitude for the services they have rendered in the present campaign and for the great encouragement which their organization has given to those who have at heart the future development of Liberal principles. Travelling across Canada as I have done in the course of the last six weeks, I have been welcomed by local branches of this Young Liberal movement in every province of the Dominion. In the minds of the youth of our country are to be found the generous ideals which can bring this young Canadian nation to its high destiny among the great nations of the world. I rejoice that this movement has had its beginning at so critical a period in our political and economic development, and I have every confidence that it will go on from strength to strength as the years pass.

Lesser and Larger issues of the Campaign

Now let me return once more to the issues of the present campaign. In journeying westward to British Columbia, and shortly after leaving the city of Calgary, the traveller is suddenly confronted with the giant peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and in the foreground, an ascending series of rolling foot-hills. It is possible, from certain points of view, to see the foot-hills and miss the great mountain peaks which lie beyond them. It is only when one stands firmly on the plains, and is thus able to obtain a clear perspective that the foot-hills and mountain peaks are revealed in their true proportions and relationship. Perhaps this picture will

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assist you in weighing the real importance of the issues which have been presented to you in the course of the present campaign. I think it is not unjust to say that our opponents have sought to keep your eyes upon the foot-hills, while we have made it our purpose to lift your eyes to the great mountain peaks of Inter-Empire trade and co-operation upon which, at the present juncture, the future prosperity of our Dominion so largely depends.

I do not suggest for a moment that some of these lesser issues are not of importance to certain sections and classes in our country, but to confine our attention to these alone, and to miss the larger issues of Empire Trade is to lose a true sense of proportion in the measurement of the policies which are to be decided by your ballots on July 28th. The great measures for wider markets and extended British Preference which are laid down in the Budget of 1930, and the related question of the representation of Canada at the Imperial Conference in London, where momentous decisions are to be taken which will affect for years to come the future prosperity not only of this Dominion but of the British Empire itself---these policies stand, in relation to the lesser issues as the mountain peaks to the foot-hills of the Rockies.

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The Record of the Government

There is one issue in this campaign, however, which must always be outstanding wherever representative government is established. That issue is the record of the Administration in its conduct of public affairs. Have you reason to be satisfied with those whom you entrusted with office eight years ago and have maintained in power ever since except for a brief and memorable interruption in 1926? You are the shareholders of the Dominion of Canada. The members of the present government are your stewards whom you have appointed to manage your affairs. We present to you the record of our stewardship. There are others who seek the positions of authority we now held. It is for you alone to decide whether we or they are most deserving of your trust.

May I remind you that when you placed in our hands the responsibilities of office, the country was passing through one of the most critical periods in its history. There was wide-spread industrial depression. Both domestic and foreign trade were severely affected. Unemployment was general in all parts of the country. The Canadian dollar was below par. The previous Conservative administration was plunging the country deeper and deeper into debt. The Government-pwned railways were for the most part disorganized and bankrupt, and were operating at a heavy loss to the taxpayers of the Dominion.

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We did not shrink from the great responsibilities you committed to our care. After eight years and a half of office the Liberal Government is content to be judged by the manner in which it has met the problems of post war reconstruction, restored financial stability to the Dominion, re-established its credit at home and abroad, and promoted its trade by sound and progressive policies.

Promises fulfilled

We ask to be judged by the service we have rendered to those who entrusted us with the responsibilities of government. Were there no other issues in the campaign, we would ask for arenewal of your confidence upon the fulfillment of the pledges we have made to you in former years.

Confidence because promises

Promising to reduce the National Debt, we have balanced the national accounts, changed deficits into surpluses, and during the last seven years have reduced the national debt by the sum of $273,000,000. This is a record of debt reduction which is unequalled by any other country which participated in the late war from its commencement.

Promising to lighten the burden of taxation as soon as the budget was balanced, we have reduced income tax by progressive reductions in rates and a steady enlargement of exemptions. We have reduced the Sales Tax from 6% in 1925 to 1% in 1930. We have

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reduced internal postage from 3 cents to 2 cents, and restored penny postage throughout the Empire. We have abolished the nuisance taxes, including receipt tax, transportation tax, telegram and cablegram tax, also the tax on cheques with the single exception of a flat 2 cent tax on cheques over $10.

Promising to reduce the tariff on instruments of production and necessaries of life, we have reduced the duties upon a wide range of instruments of production and other commodities, including agricultural implements, motor cars, fertilizers, washing machines, sewing machines, sugar, tea and a numerous list of other articles which play an important part in every household budget, and in the great primary industries of agriculture, mining, and lumbering. In every case, you the consumers have benefitted from reduced prices, and the prediction of our opponents that reduced duties would ruin the industries have been falsified.

Promising to give public ownership of railways a fair and equal opportunity for success, we have reorganized and revitalized the Canadian National Railways, secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton as President, and have converted a serious liability into one of the greatest assets of the Canadian people.

Promising to have due regard for economy in the administration of government, we have kept down government expenditures to a level which, exclusive of war expenditures, is only slightly higher than the expenditures of 1914.

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Promising to promote foreign trade, we have entered into trade treaties with many countries, have doubled the personnel of our Trade Commission service abroad, established a national laboratory for scientific and industrial research, carried on a vigorous campaign of publicity, subsidized steamship services on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and have witnessed the success of our policies in the expansion of our export trade from $747,000,000 in 1922 to $1,363,000,000 in 1929. At the same time we have witnessed the progress of Canada to the proud position of fifth among the trading nations of the world, and a growth of manufacturing activity which has placed us second only to Great Britain in the export of manufactured goods per capita.

Promising to deal justly and generously with the War Veterans, you have seen enacted war pensions legislation, the War Veterans' Allowance Act, and other measures which, combined, are recognized as the most liberal treatment accorded to war veterans by any country in the world.

Promising to enact Old Age Pensions legislation, we persevered in our object despite Conservative opposition until at the present time over 43,000 aged citizens of Canada are enjoying the benefits of/his liberal measure.

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We promised to build the Hudson Bay railway. The Hudson Bay railway is completed. We promised to complete the Welland Canal; the Welland Canal is completed. Both of these great public works were paid for out of current revenue without borrowing a single dollar. The improvements in the National capital have been met and paid for in this manner.

We pledged ourselves to restore the Crow's Nest freight rates which had been suspended by the previous Conservative administration. We have kept our pledge, and the wheat growers of Western Canada have benefited to the extent of millions.

We promised to transfer the Natural Resources to the Western provinces, a problem which our predecessors found impossible of solution. During the past session of Parliament legislation was enacted to provide for the transfer of Natural Resources to the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and for the return of railway lands and the Peace River block to British Columbia.

We pledged ourselves to remove the grievances of the Maritime Provinces in accordance with the recommendations of the Duncan Report. Every major recommendation of the Duncan Report has been met, several have been exceeded, and all without exception will be implemented. We have kept faith with the people of the Maritime Provinces and have seen them return to their former pros-

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We pledged ourselves to restore the Crow's Nest freight rates which had been suspended by the previous Conservative administration. We have kept our pledge, and the wheat growers of Western Canada have benefited to the extent of millions.

We promised to transfer the Natural Resources to the Western provinces, a problem which our predecessors found impossible of solution. During the past session of Parliament legislation was enacted to provide for the transfer of Natural Resources to the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and for the return of railway lands and the Peace River block to British Columbia.

We pledged ourselves to remove the grievances of the Maritime Provinces in accordance with the recommendations of the Duncan Report. Every major recommendation of the Duncan Report has been met, several have been exceeded, and all without exception will be implemented. We have kept faith with the people of the Maritime Provinces and have seen them return to their former pros-

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perity as a result of measures which have been put into force by the Liberal administration.

We pledged ourselves to improve industrial relations. This we have done so far as the constitutional jurisdiction lay with the Dominion Parliament. We have enacted an eight-hour day for Government employees and workmen on Government contracts. We have given labour representation on the Board of the Canadian National Railways. Through the good offices of the Department of Labour there has been less industrial strife in Canada than in any country in the world. We restored the pension rights to employees of the Grant Trunk railway which had been withheld as a result of a strike in 1910, and provided for a pension scheme which shall apply to all employees of the Canadian National Railways.

We promised to secure a scientific tariff structure through the agency of the Tariff Advisory Board. During the past three years a far-reaching revision of the textile, iron and steel and other tariff schedules was based upon the investigations of the Advisory Board of Tariff and Taxation, which we created in 1926.

We have pledged ourselves to the development of a Canadian nation within the British Community of Nations. We have witnessed the acceptance of our views regarding the treaty-

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making powers by the Imperial Conference of 1923, and at the Imperial Conference of 1926 the acknowledgment by statemen of the Empire that the foundations of the British Commonwealth rest upon equality of status and control by each Dominion of its domestic and external affairs. It is universally recognized that never before have relations between Great Britain and the Dominion been on a more satisfactory basis than they are at present. In view of the charge that the Liberal Party has been neglectful of imperial interests, perhaps you will allow me to remind you of the statement of Mr. Stanely Baldwin, the Prime Minister of Great Britain at Toronto in 1927: "I defy any one to find two statemen who pull together better for the good of the Empire than Mr. Mackenzie King and myself".

We have pledged ourselves to advance the cause of peace through the instrumentality of the League of Nations. We were the first of the Dominions to accept the Optional Clause for the Arbitration of International Disputes. A member of the present Administration has been elected to the presidency of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and Canada has been elected to a seat on the Council of the League. Through the establishing

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of Legations abroad we have advanced the interests and prestige of our country and have contributed at the same time to the improvement of our international relations.

We promised to extend the British Preference and develop the tremendous possibilities of trade within the British Empire. This pledge has been kept. As a result of trade agreements with Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies, our trade with these British possessions has shown a vast expansion while the present Administration has been in office. In 1921-22, our exports to these countries totaled: $28,000,000; in 1928-29, our exports to these countries totaled: $57,000,000. In order words, during the period of Liberal Government, our export trade to Australia, New Zealand and the British West Indies has more than doubled. At the same time, we have extended the British Preference in the Budget of 1930 by the most far-reaching revision which has taken place since 1907. As a result of these changes, over half of the items on our tariff schedules are now free of duty under the British Preference.

Finally, we promised to meet any situation which might develop as a result of the revision of the United States tariff. Speaking in the House of Commons, during the Budget debate in the

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session of 1929, I made the following statement on behalf of the Government: "But I repeat, -- and I do not think this can be made too clear -- that so far as the United States tariff is concerned, that is a matter which the Government of that country must settle for itself in accordance with its own interest. And the United States will be the first to recognize, if in any action they take our trade is adversely affected, that it is our duty and our right, and should be and will be our policy to see to it that we make such arrangements with respect to our tariff as will further our interests in our own way".

The Dunning Budget - Particulars Re

In the great policies laid down by the Budget introduced by Mr. Dunning on May 1st, the Liberal Government has kept this promise in a manner which, I believe, will commend itself to the judgement of the Canadian people. Through a careful and scientific revision of the iron and steel schadules, through countervailing duties upon a selected list of agricultural and other products which are exchanged between us and the United States, through the application of seasonal duties to fruits and vegetables, and through a far-reaching extension of the British Preference, we have made it clear to our neighbors in the United States that, while we are anxious, at all times, to deal with them on fair and equal terms, we have

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now reached the point where we believe it to be our interest to transfer a very considerable portion of our purchasing power from the United States, which is apparently unwilling to deal with us on equal terms, to our kith and kin in Great Britain, who have given us a position of absolute equality with the British producers in the British markets. As a result of the tariff changes embodied in the Budget of 1930, it has been estimated that commodities to the value of about $200,000,000 which were formerly purchased from the United States will now be purchased in the main from Great Britain. May we not expect a like diversion of trade on the part of Britain from the United States to Canada? Each week ~~day~~ ~~[illegible]~~ since our budget was [illegible] has already brought evidence of this diversion, which promises to ~~become~~ assume vast proportions.

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New Zealand Butter

The best evidence of the strength of the record of the Government is to be found in the fact that our opponents have studiously avoided it in the course of the present campaign, just as they have avoided the other outstanding issues which must be decided by your votes on the 28th of July.

Before dealing with these major issues, I wish to refer at this time to several questions which have been raised by Mr. Bennett and other leaders of the Conservative party in an effort to distract attention from the great questions of inter-empire trade. It is not too much to say that the Conservative opposition has been concentrated on New Zealand butter, and unemployment. In the one case an appeal has been made to the farmers of our country because of a situation which is known to be temporary in character, and for which remedial measures have already been enacted. In the other case an appeal has been made in the urban centres of the Dominion upon the unemployment question, a situation which I believe is equally temporary in character, though undoubtedly of grave concern to those who are unemployed, and one which deserves the most sympathetic consideration of municipal, provincial and federal authorities. There is every reason why each of these questions should be discussed and an effort made to discover such remedies as may be available to meet the immediate needs. I have faced each of them

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without hesitation in different parts of the Dominion and as a Government we have been prepared to do our utmost to meet the full measure of our responsibilities. At the same time I would be seriously lacking in my duty as leader of the Government if I did not point out that, vital as these questions are to certain localities and certain sections of our producers, they are not issues upon which the Conservative party is entitled to the confidence of the Canadian people, nor has the Conservative party any solutions to offer either for the importation of New Zealand butter or for unemployment, which cannot or have not been adequately provided by the present Administration.

Let me first of all deal briefly with the New Zealand Treaty and the depression in the price of butter during the past year. When the New Zealand Treaty was negotiated it was far from the thought of the Government that New Zealand butter would be imported in any great quantities into Canada. As a matter of fact at this time both New Zealand and Canada were exporting butter to the British market and the domestic price of butter in each country was therefore determined by the price received for the export of the surplus in Great Britain. Under these circumstances there was as much likelihood of New Zealand butter entering

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Canada as there is at the present time of Australian wheat being imported into Western Canada. What then were the conditions which led to the importation of New Zealand butter? The price of any commodity sellihg in an open market is dedetermined by the inter-action of supply and demand. It so happened that the unprecedented prosperity of Canada during the years preceding the industrial depression of last autumn produced an unexpected increase in the demand for butter at a time when another combination of factors produced a slackening in the supply. Consider first the changes in the demand for butter. It is only in times of prosperity that many families in our country become heavy purchasers of butter. The records prove beyond any question that during this particular period the consumption per capita of butter showed a substantial increase. In fact it is well established that the per capita consumption of butter in Canada is higher than in any country in the world, and in addition to the increased use of butter in our own country because of prosperous times, there was during the same period an amazing growth in the number of tourists entering Canada from the United States. Every tourist entering this country was an additional consumer of butter. During the summer season the tourist trade brought several million visitors to our country, and added very substantially

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to the Canadian demand for butter.

Now consider the factors which brought about the slackening of the supply of butter during the same period. In the first place we have to remember that a dairy farmer must decide for himself whether it is more profitable for him to sell his product in the form of milk and cream or convert it into cheese and butter. Partly as a result of the heavy tourist traffic there was a great increase both in the domestic and American demand for milk and cream for conversion into ice-cream. At the same time there was an increased demand for powdered and condensed milk in mining and lumbering camps, all of which tended to reduce the amount of milk and cream which was available for conversion into the form of butter. It is also a matter of record that owing to the bountiful harvests in western Canada many farmers turned from dairying to wheat farming and large numbers of dairy cattle were sold to the United States to replace cattle in that country which had been destroyed as a result of bovine tuberculosis tests. As a consequence of these several factors, which tended to increase demand and decrease supply, the price of butter rose to such a point in Canada that New Zealand dairy farmers found

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it profitable to ship butter to Canada to meet the increased demand. When it is pointed out that the price of butter rose in Canada from three to four cents a pound following the negotiation of the New Zealand agreement, it will be apparent why it was that New Zealand butter was imported into Canada with profit to the New Zealand producers. During this entire period Canadian butter was selling at a premium over the price which would have been secured had Canada been sending an exportable surplus to the British markets. Within the past year, and especially after the collapse in the stock exchange and the resulting industrial depression had produced a dislocation in commodity prices throughout the entire world, the price of butter began to drop in Canada as well as elsewhere, and dairy farmers became alarmed that this depression in price was aggravated by the importations from New Zealand. In view of this fact, and following an investigation by the Tariff Advisory Board as a result of an application by the National Dairy Council, the Government decided to revise the New Zealand Treaty and to restore the former British Preference rate of four cents a pound on New Zealand butter. Under the terms of the treaty six months notice of the denunciation of the treaty

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was required. The treaty will therefore come to an end on October 12th. Let me point out once more, as I have done in the various parts of the Dominion, that in the revision of the New Zealand treaty the Government will see to it that the interests of the dairy farmers are adequately represented and safeguarded. Let me point out further that far from ignoring the interests of Canadian dairy farmers it was the present Government which brought in legislation to prohibit the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine. Had it not been for this legislation it is estimated that the consumption of oleomargarine in Canada would have reached a total of thirty million pounds in the present year. This undoubtedly would have had a far greater effect in depressing the price of butter in Canada than the importation of New Zealand butter. Let me also point out that as late as January last butter sold in Canada for one cent and a half more per pound than it did in the United States, despite the fact that the United States tariff offered twelve cents a pound protection, while under the New Zealand treaty protection was only one cent per pound.

When the late Mr. Robb told the National Dairy Council to apply to the Tariff Advisory Board they did not at first do so, because until this year the price of butter fat has slowly

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but steadily risen since 1925. It was not until very recently that butter fat dropped and this drop is due to world conditions as is shown by the fact that the price of butter in Canada has averaged higher during the months of January, February, March, April and May 1930, in Canada than in the United States, although the United States has a higher tariff than Canada. The wholesale butter price in Montreal for the first five months of 1930 averaged 37.1 cents; in New York the average was 36.3 cents. The National Dairy Council did not go before the Tariff Advisory Board with a definite request until January of 1930 when they asked for a four cent duty against New Zealand. The Tariff Advisory Board heard both producers and consumers at a public hearing on January 14th and 15th this year, and after considering the matter recommended a duty of 4¢ instead of 1¢, which the Government immediately took steps to put in force under the British preference and which will become applicable to New Zealand the moment the treaty terminates two and a half months hence. In view of the above facts, as I have related them, what more could the Government have done to meet the situation?

This question becomes of interest because conservative speakers and canvassers are attempting to make political capital out of New Zealand butter. What have they to suggest?

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A higher duty? Then they oppose the National Dairy Council which says it does not want a duty higher than four cents, pointing to the experience of the United States where a higher duty has led to lower prices than in Canada. The President of the National Dairy Council said in his evidence before the Board: "It is our considered opinion that they (that is, the new rates, including a four cent rate against New Zealand) are fixed to the best of our knowledge and belief at that level which under the present conditions will afford the industry the greatest benefit".

An embargo? Then they would have to permit the use of oleomargarine again as they did before. The farmers do not want that.

A notice to New Zealand? This notice was given three months ago.

The fact is they have no policy. How could they have as against a government which has faithfully put into effect the wishes of the dairy industry ever since it assumed office.

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Finally, it has been alleged by some Conservative speakers, and more particularly by Mr. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, that the New Zealand treaty is bringing ruin to the creamery industries of our country. It is also worth noting that creameries have, in certain cases, attempted to cite the New Zealand treaty as the cause of the low prices which they have been paying to farmers for milk and cream.

In this connection, it is very interesting to observe the financial record of the Kemptville Creamery which is located in the native town of Mr. Ferguson himself. The Kemptville Creamery Limited, in 1927, declared a dividend of 20%; in 1928, the dividend was 10% and an additional bonus of 15%; in 1929, the dividend was 17%, and the company was so prosperous that year, that it not only issued a 10% dividend, and 7% in bonds, but it gave every shareholder one extra share for every two shares held. Certainly, there is no evidence here of the ruin of the creameries while the New Zealand treaty has been in operation.

If the creameries are paying low prices to the farmers in Canada for their milk and cream, it is perfectly obvious that the reason does not lie in the poverty of the creameries themselves.

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In fact, there has been prima facie evidence, in certain parts of the Dominion, that dairies and creameries have been using the New Zealand treaty as a cloak to cover operations in the way of depressing prices to farmers and holding up prices to consumers by virtue of combine methods. When the preliminary evidence on this point is obtained, I have stated that it is the intention of the Government under the combines Investigation Act to institute a through investigation in the interests, alike of the consumers and dairy farmers of our country.

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UNEMPLOYMENT

The other issue upon which the Conservative Party is appealing for your support is the question of unemployment. When Mr. Bennett tells you there is unemployment in many Canadian cities he is stating a fact which is known to every one. But when you are also told that there is more unemployment in Canada today than in any period in our history, and that our country is confronted with a grave financial and industrial situation, you are being deliberately deceived by a party which has thrown discretion to the winds in its desire for the fruits of office.

Even if such statements contained a modicum of truth, those who exaggerate and exploit the present unemployment with the sole purpose of making political capital are doing a poor service to their country, a fact which has been recognized and emphasized within the past fortnight by some of the leading financial journals of the Dominion. A condition of unemployment is not removed by disputation or political controversy. Least of all is it likely to be removed by such pessimistic utterances as have been spoken by the present leaders of the Conservative Party in the campaign now about to close. Unemployment is an inevitable feature of industrial depression,

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and the road of escape from industrial depression is by a sturdy faith and optimism, and a restoration of public confidence and fundamental soundness of our business. The way to increased employment is by further investment of capital in the development of the splendid resources of our country, and capital is attracted by confidence, just as it is repelled by pessimism.

Mr. Bennett has said that we, as a Government, have been indifferent to the problem of unemployment, because we have not referred to it, as he has done, on every public platform in the country. No statement could be farther from the truth. We have recognized the situation and have ~~taken measures to meet it in the most effective way through~~ from the very beginning made clear our willingness to co-operate with the municipalities and the provinces in dealing with it. But as head of the Canadian Government, I have had another duty to perform, namely, to tell the people of our own and other countries that, despite a temporary slackening of business as a result of a world wide industrial depression, there is less unemployment in Canada than in any other country of the world, and that the foundations of our future progress and prosperity are as firm today as they have been at any period in our history. This is the truth as attested by the heads of every financial institution in the

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Dominion, the heads of our great transportation companies, and by responsible organizations of Labour. I am not surprised that the Financial Post, a journal which has usually been friendly to the Conservative Party, has taken Mr. Bennett and his followers severly to task for their misrepresentation of the present economic situation for the sole purpose of political advantage.

During the last four years, and until the collapse of the stock market last autumn, Canada has experienced the greatest period of prosperity it has ever known. This prosperity could not last indefinitely without suffering some diminution of the abnormal rate of activity which existed during the past two or three years. The Government is prepared to meet the present unemployment situation in full co-operation with municipal and provincial authorities. We have had no desire at any time to evade our share of responsibility for unemployment relief. This I have made clear both in Parliament and throughout the country. At the same time I have felt it my duty to point out that we as a Government are guardians of the public treasury and that in voting funds for unemployment relief or for public works designed to meet the existing situation, we must have assurances from the provinces concerned that the situation is one with which they are unable to cope successfully. It is one thing to direct attention to the existence

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of unemployment in Canada. It is quite another thing to allege that this unemployment affords good grounds for the displacement of the present Administration. There are only three grounds upon which unemployment may be urged as a reason for substituting a Conservative for a Liberal Government in the present elections:

(1) That the present unemployment is the result of Government policies.

(2) That the Government has been callous or indifferent to the plight of the unemployed.

(3) That the Conservative Party offers a satisfactory solution for the unemployment problem and can deal with it more effectively than the present administration.

As to any suggestion that the present unemployment is due to Government policy, I need only point out that if this were the case one would expect to find unemployment confined to Canada, but general in all parts of the Dominion. As a matter of fact, however, unemployment is not confined to Canada, but is much more acute in other countries, of which I need only mention the United States as an example where at the present time it is estimated there are between four and five millions unemployed, or Australia, where about 20% of the working population is now out of work. Mr. Bennett would not suggest that the unemployment in the United States is due to Canadian policies. The truth of the matter is that the present unemployment both

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in Canada and elsewhere is due in large measure to a world wide industrial depression, which was accelerated by the collapse in the stock markets last autumn. May I also point out in this connection that when the Conservative Party was last in office unemployment in Canada was general throughout the entire Dominion. There were bread lines from Halifax to Vancouver. This is not the case at the present time. In the Maritime provinces, business activity is normal, and that section of the Dominion is enjoying greater prosperity than at any time in the past five years. The same is true of large sections of all other provinces in the Dominion. One section where unemployment is especially acute at this time is western Canada, though it also exists in considerable measure in Ontario and Quebec, for reasons which are apparent to any one who will fairly examine the true facts of the situation. As to the unemployment which exists in western Canada, I have already pointed out in speaking upon this question in western cities that the wheat crop last year was only one half of what it was during the previous year and that in addition there was a marked curtailment in the exports of wheat to overseas markets, more particularly our greatest market in the British Isles. The wheat of western Canada is the greatest single source of purchasing power in the Dominion. When this

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purchasing power is contracted, as was the case last year, it has its inevitable effect upon every link in the series which extends from the consumer, through retail and wholesale merchants, back to the manufacturer and transportation companies, the greatest employers of labour throughout the country. Apart from the world-wide depression, with its resultant drop in commodity prices, the chief cause of unemployment in Canada was the short wheat crop of last year and the curtailment of export of Canadian wheat to Great Britain. In neither case can the fault be laid at the door of the Administration.

But when our opponents find difficulty in attributing the present unemployment to the operation of Government policies they attempt to mislead the Canadian people into the belief that our Government is callous and indifferent to the plight of the unemployed and is unwilling to afford any relief for their distress. Such statements as these are utterly untrue. We are content to leave the record of the Liberal Party on labour and humanitarian questions in your hands so that you may determine for yourselves whether the present Administration has not throughout its entire tenure of office adopted a most sympathetic attitude toward every phase of the labour question.

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To have the will to wrk and be unable to find work is one of the most tragic situations which can be imagined. No Government, and least of all an Administration of Liberal outlook, could fail to adopt a sympathetic attitude toward those who find themselves in this unfortuante position at the present time. What we do object to most strenuously is the exploitation of unemployment by a political party for its own purpose. Far from being indifferent to the problem of unemployment we have taken definite steps with respect to public works, Government railway and other Government employees, the aged and infirm, and war veterans, who are a special care of the Federal Government, and in other ways have taken measures to meet just such a situation as has arisen. Moreover, in addition to this we have from the outset expressed our willingness to proceed with respect to unemployment relief upon precisely the same lines as were laid down and followed by the Conservative Administration of 1921. The Conservative Government itself laid down the principle that unemployment relief is primarily a municipal responsibility, then a provincial responsibility, and finally a federal responsibility, when the situation has become so grave as to constitute a national emergency. These are not my words -- let me give you the exact text of the order-in-council

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which was passed on October 7th, 1921, by a Conservative Administration which included Mr. Bennett as Minister of Justice, and Senator Gideon Robertson as Minister of Labour:

1. Unemployment relief always has been, and must necessarily continue to be, primarily a municipal responsibility, and in the scond instance the responsibility of the Province.

2. That because of the present situation being due to causes beyond the power of local, or even national control, Provincial and Federal Governments should co-operate with municipal authorities in:

   (a) helping to create and provide employment.

   (b) where employment cannot be furnished to workmen who are willing to work, to aid in providing food and shelter for themselves and dependents until the present emergency period is past.

3. That Federal funds used for unemployment relief or for relief work must be disbursed only through responsible municipal authorities, who in each case, shall bear at least one-third of the total or extra cost.

In accordance with the provisions thus laid down by a Conservative Administration, and subsequently followed by a Liberal Administration after it assumed office in 1922, I have announced in every province of the Dominion that the Federal Government is prepared to meet any emergent condition of unemployment, but on this basis, namely that we are prepared to

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contribute dollar for dollar with the provinces and municipalities respectively, as soon as we are advised by the provinces concerned that the unemployment, within its borders, is of such magnitude as to require Dominion assistance.

Despite the fact that Conservative speakers and, in several cases, Conservative Premiers were alleging widespread unemployment as a grievance against the Dominion Government, I have not to this moment received a single communication from a province which alleges that the situation is of ~~emergent~~ character, and therefore one in which the Dominion must be expected to make its contribution to unemployment relief on the basis I have indicated. It is true that we have received certain informal communications with reference to the existence of unemployment in certain provinces, and one communication which asks specifically for Dominion aid. This last application, however, did not represent the situation as being one of an emergent character and also failed to indicate that the province itself had met its responsibility in providing financial assistance to the municipalities in order to help them to meet their primary obligation. ~~No provincial government, so far as I am aware, has yet made any direct financial contribution to the~~

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unemployed within its borders.

I am satisfied to leave it to the fair-minded men and women of this country, whether in these circumstances, it is not clearly apparent that the Conservative party has been, throughout this entire campaign, attempting to exploit the necessities of the unemployed for purely political purposes.

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This brings me to the remedies offered by Mr. Bennett for unemployment. In Western Canada, in the early stage of his tour, he first proposed that the situation was so grave that, if returned to office, he would summon a special session of Parliament to deal with it. But he omitted to mention just how the summoning of a special session of Parliament could help the situation, unless there were definite concreteproposals to be considered and acted upon with the least possible delay. I asked him, therefore, to state what his proposals were, so that the people of Canada could judge of their real value, knowing as I did that in the previous session of Parliament which concluded last May, there had been a prolonged discussion on the unemployment question, to which Mr. Bennett did not make the slightest contribution whatever. Indeed, it is not unfair to say that his interest in this greatest of economic questions appears to date from the announcement of a general election. If he had any remedies to propose for unemployment, it was his duty and his opportunity to submit them to Parliament when the matter was being discussed some months ago. For my own part, I stated in the western provinces, and repeat to-night that rather than bring Parliament together at a cost of $2,000,000. without some definite scheme to submit to it, I would prefer to spend this money on direct unemployment relief to meet the needs of the immediate situation, especially

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as Mr. Bennett is well aware that Parliament could not be called together until September, and in that month the Canadian Government must be represented at the Imperial Economic Conference in London.

Despite the knowledge of these circumstances, however, Mr. Bennett has now announced that he will still call a special session of Parliament and, as an immediate measure of unemployment relief, will bring about an all-round increase in the tariff "or perish in the attempt." This is the only concrete proposal which Mr. Bennett has offered on behalf of the Conservative party as a remedy for unemployment, and it is not without significance that he did not announce it in Western Canada where he first mentioned a special session of Parliament, but in Eastern Canada where the Conservative party has always sought to gain support by conjuring up the shadow of Sir John MacDonald, and paying homage to the virtues of the national policy of 1878.

Well, so far as the Liberal and Progressive parties are concerned, I fear that Mr. Bennett is likely to "perish in the attempt" if he is determined to raise the tariff as a measure of unemployment relief, especially as he goes the length of declaring his intention of raising it against Britain. If he is sincere in his desire to increase the tariff, he knows full well that it would be

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utterly futile as an immediate means of relief, for no Parliament with any self-respect would consent to put through a far-reaching revision without careful and painstaking investigation. The United States, for example, whose tariff Mr. Bennett holds up as a pattern for Canada has taken a year and a half to complete a limited revision of its tariff schedules and certainly no government in Canada would be allowed to penalize the consumers of this country without careful study of the effects of increased duties upon the cost of living.

But, apart from the time which would necessarily be consumed to bring about such a tariff revision, there is absolutely no ground for belief that it would help an unemployment situation. In the United States, a country which now has the highest tariff in the world, it is estimated, as already mentioned, that the number of unemployed has reached the staggering total of between four and five millions. In Australia, which has also adopted a high tariff policy, it has been estimated that almost twenty per cent of the normal working population is now without employment.

In view of these facts, it is difficult to say how the increase in the tariff can possibly serve to remove unemployment in this or any other country. As I shall point out to you in a

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few moments, the great proposals for Empire Trade which are laid down in the Liberal Budget of 1930 constitute the only real and permanent solution of this great problem of unemployment.

Finally, let me add this one further word with respect to the attitude of the present Administration upon this all-important question. Before the last session of Parliament came to an end, we provided in the estimates for the summoning of a Dominion-Provincial Conference on unemployment which will be attended not merely by representatives of the governments concerned, but also by representatives of larger municipalities, manufacturing associations, labour organizations and transportation companies. This conference, by reason of its composition, will be able to study every aspect of the question and bring to bear special knowledge and opinion far more effectively than could be done by any special session of Parliament. Moreover, it recognizes the fundamental principle that the problem must be met with the co-operative efforts of the municipalities, the provinces and the Federal Government. So far as the immediate situation is concerned, I have made it abundantly clear that, pending such action as may be decided upon by the Dominion-Provincial Conference to be held as soon after

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the elections as possible, the moment a province sends an official communication to the Dominion Government which, in due course, will be laid before Parliament, to the effect that the unemployment situation is beyond its power to deal with effectively, and has become so acute as to constitute an emergent condition, we, on our part, are prepared immediately to contribute dollar for dollar with the municipalities and provinces respectively, towards such measures of relief as may be best suited to meet the situation. In this connection, I have proposed that through co-operative action, this unemployment relief would take the form, so far as possible, of an attempt to eliminate the most dangerous level-crossings in the various municipalities by the building of subways. This is merely a suggestion, but I have reason to hope that it may result in reducing to some extent what has long been recognized as a great menace to human life in all parts of our country.

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Mr. Bennett's Extravagant Promises

Let me now turn to another issue which has been raised in this campaign, as a result of the speeches delivered by the Leader of the Conservative Party on his travels across the Dominion. It is not a premeditated issue. It was far from the mind of Mr. Bennett that it should become an issue. But it has been made so by the financial journals and business interests of the country, and I propose to deal with it very briefly at this time.

Mr. Bennett has been saying much of industrial depression during the past few months, and has gone so far as to allege that the present situation is one of grave danger to our financial stability as a nation. If he is sincere in his belief, the natural course for him to follow as one holding a position of high responsibility in the public life of our country, is to plead for retrenchment and economy in the conduct of public affairs. In thrift and economy the Government must set an example to the people as a whole. But what has been his attitude on the important question of public expenditures? It is unnecessary for me to go into details, for they have been published in almost every independent newspaper in the Dominion. It has been estimated by more than one leading journal in Canada that the promises Mr. Bennett has made in various parts of the country have now involved him in commitments amounting to close to a thousand million dollars --

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exclusive of General McRae's grandiose scheme for land settlement, which would involve another $300,000,000. This total, let me remind you, amounts to more than half the total cost of the war to the taxpayers of Canada. These vast expenditures proposed by Mr. Bennett can only be met in one of two ways -- by borrowing money on a prodigious scale and adding a vast sum to our National Debt -- or by increasing the taxes of the people and meeting at least a portion of these new expenditures out of current revenue. If the former course were adopted, all the work of the present Administration in reducing the debt by $273,000,000. would be undone, the annual interest charges would be greatly increased, and our credit could not fail to suffer at home and abroad.

If, on the other hand, he proposes, as indeed he has declared himself ready to do, an increase in the taxes of the people, there can be little doubt that new taxation would be levied in such a way as to press most lightly on wealthy individuals and corporations, and most heavily on those of us who constitute the great mass of the people. Mr. Bennett has himself proposed a Turnover Tax as the most equitable means of raising additional revenue. This means that on everything we buy, we must pay an additional sum by way of taxation. As Mr. Bennett himself expressed it "If you have a tax that is felt and known by every man and woman over twenty-one, a tax

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that is universal in its application, I am certain that it would do much to improve conditions in this democracy, and to improve the conditions under which we labour." In other words, at a time when the Liberal Administration has succeeded in reducing the Sales Tax to a vanishing point, the Leader of the Conservative Party has committed himself to a vast programme of public expenditures, which must have the inevitable result of adding an increasing burden to every consumer in the country.

Let me appeal to the business men and women of Canada at this time. Are you willing to trust the administration of the affairs of your country to a leader of a political party who, on the one hand tells you that Canada is in grave financial peril because of the present industrial depression, and on the other hand, for the sole purpose of securing votes in different parts of the Dominion, has made the most extravagant promises of public expenditures which have ever been made in the history of our country. Are you prepared to go back to the days of growing deficits and increasing debts? Are you prepared to submit to the imposition of a Turnover Tax and to no end of other taxes at the very moment that the present Government has reached the point where the Sales Tax is in prospect of dissolution?

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Finally what are you to judge of the sincerity of the Leader of the Conservative Party who is now prepared to commit the treasury to an expenditure of a billion dollars - and only a year ago in the House of Commons cried out: "It alarms me when I think of the way in which we cavalierly wave our hands and talk about $40,000,000. or $50,000,000. as though it were a mere bagatelle."

Notice the words - Fifty millions was a very large obligation and a tremendous liability to create at that time - namely in 1929, when it was admitted on all sides that we had just completed the most prosperous year in our history. Now, at a time when he has declared that we are facing the grave peril of industrial depression, he is willing for the sake of office to commit the Dominion to an expenditure of not fifty millions - but twenty times fifty millions. On the basis of the estimate of eighty speeches which have been delivered by the Leader of the Opposition during the present campaign, this figures out at an average of about $12,000,000. a speech.

If it alarmed Mr. Bennett to talk about $50,000,000. as though it were a ~~mere~~ merest bagatelle, what must be his state of mind when, in a quiet hour, he sits down with paper and pencil and makes up the total of the financial outlay involved in his promises to the electorate during the past six weeks.

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The Budget and British Empire Trade

And now, having lingered for some time among the foot hills, let me ask you to lift your eyes to the mountain peaks, and consider the over shadowing issues of the present campaign. In the life of every nation, there are moments when its people are called upon to make a great decision, affecting not merely the immediate present, but the whole trend of its future development. Such a moment, I believe, has come to the Canadian people at this time in relation to the all-important question of Inter-Empire Trade. In this situation, the people are entitled to expect their political leaders to deal with them fairly and frankly, to meet the issue without hesitation, and to enlighten them as to its true significance in relation to their interests. The fault I find with Mr. Bennett and the other leaders of the Conservative party in the present campaign, is that they have known the significance of the great movement towards inter-empire trade which was inaugurated by the Liberal Budget of 1930, and yet, knowing its importance, they have chosen to avoid it by every artifice of ridicule and evasion, and have confined their public discussions to questions of a temporary or sectional character, most of which are bound up with and will find their ultimate solution in one way or another in the larger issue of Inter-Empire Trade and methods of more effective co-operation to be decided upon at the Economic Conference which is to meet in London in September

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I have said that Mr. Bennett knows the importance of this question. If there should be any doubt on this point, let me remind you that when Parliament assembled for its last session, he placed himself on record in the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. He declared that the great question of Empire Trade and the far-reaching decisions which must be taken at the Imperial Conference in London made it imperative that no government should represent Canada in London at this important conference, without having previously received a mandate from the Canadian people. This statement he repeated again in the closing weeks of the session, making it abundantly clear that, in his mind, the determination of this great question of Inter-Empire Trade must be placed in the hands of the Canadian people and receive their verdict in a general election. But, ladies and gentlemen, now that we have brought down a budget which goes farther in the direction of Empire Trade than any proposals which have been made in this country since the British Preference was established in Canada in 1897, now that we have given up a year and a half of our normal term of office in order to refer this great question to the people, Mr. Bennett and leaders of the Conservative Party have seen fit to ignore this all-important question which is the real issue in this campaign.

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Now, in the closing days of the campaign, Mr. Bennett has announced his intention to summon a special session of Parliament to bring about an all round increase in the tariff which means that, so far as the Conservative party is concerned, they propose to reject this great movement towards Empire Trade, and deal with the Mother Country only as they deal with foreign countries upon a basis of hard bargaining, and upon the condition that the people of Great Britain must change a fiscal policy which they have maintained for almost a century. For many years, the Conservative party has asked your support on the grounds that it alone, of the great political parties of Canada, is committed to a policy of strengthening and upbuilding the British Empire. Let me ask you, however, if the true attitude of the Conservative party towards the Mother Country is to be determined by protestations of loyalty or by practical policies designed to assist the great ultimate purpose of Imperial co-operation in the matter of trade. Mr. Bennett, speaking at Orillia a little more than a week ago, made this statement: "You would think," he said, "that the Conservative party did not believe in Empire Trade to listen to what they are saying. We were talking about it before they heard of it". The second part of this statement I deny, but when Mr. Bennett

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Bennett says that the Conservatives have been talking about Empire Trade for many years, I admit it without question. My objection is that they have talked a great deal and have done nothing. What the British Empire needs is less talk and loyalty and more trade. The truth is, that while the Conservative party has been doing the talking, the Liberal party has been getting the trade. It is a matter of record that the Liberal Government has, in every case, taken the great forward steps in the direction of wider trade between Canada and the British Empire.

When the British preference was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding, Sir Charles Tupper said that "a deeper wrong was never inflicted upon Canada". Since the present Administration has been in office, we have negotiated trade treaties with the West Indies, with Australia and with New Zealand. In every case, we have encountered the opposition, criticism and in some cases, the ridicule of the Conservative party. With reference to trade treaties negotiated by this government, Mr. Bennett said he was prepared to "scrap the lot". May I remind you, however, that in the case of each of these treaties, Canada has derived a distinct advantage and, in every case, the balance of trade has been in our favour.

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Mr. Bennett's attitude towards this Liberal policy, towards greater Empire Trade, may be summed up in a sentence which he used only two months ago in the course of the Debate on the Budget:

> "If a dollar goes to the West Indies that should go to a Canadian, it is no better than if the money went to the United States".

For the most part, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson have done their best to avoid discussion of the far-reaching proposals for inter-empire trade which have been laid down in the Budget of 1930. When they have condescended to discuss them, they have done nothing but resort to words of vituperation and ridicule. Mr. Ferguson has described the British Preference provisions of the Budget as "humbug and hypocrisy", words which, coming from him, will not be a surprise to any one.

Mr. Stevens has ridiculed the Budget in terms of "cut flowers and cast iron pipe". Mr. Bennett has made it the subject of many a joke and witticism. If Mr. Bennett and his cohorts are right, some of the most distinguished statesmen in Great Britain are wrong, and the British press, without exception, is wrong.

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Let me refer you briefly to some of the comments on the Canadian Budget which have been made by outstanding leaders in British public life, and some of the greatest newspapers in the British Empire.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said on May 26th, 1930: "I have always been in favour of empire trade. Canada's last budget is an example of how the Dominions can and will help".

The London Observer declares: "The Canadian Budget is one of those rare strokes of policy which illuminate the realities of Empire". "Like Laurier's introduction of preference a generation ago, it is a message from overseas telling us that the idea of welding isolated communities of the British Commonwealth into a more organic whole is not ours alone".

The Manchester Guardian describes the Canadian Budget as a gesture, the generosity of which everyone in this country must appreciate.

The Daily Express said on May 2, 1930: "The Dunning budget constitutes the greatest advance in imperial relations we have seen since the war".

The London Times said on May 6, 1930: "The advantages offered by Canada to British industry are offered without any bargaining or corresponding concessions, and the spirit which prompted them will be appreciated as much as their actual economic effect.

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in helping British trade at a time when help is badly needed".

I shall leave it to the Canadian people to choose between the testimony of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and the outstanding organs of public opinion in Great Britain on the one hand, and the partisan declarations which have been made by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Stevens in the course of the present campaign.

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But [the Liberal Budget of 1930 is not only a forward move in the direction of inter-Empire Trade and a new influence towards the great object of closer co-operation between Canada and the other members of the British Commonwealth, it is also intended to meet one of the greatest economic problems confronting us at the present time, namely, the necessity of obtaining a secure and permanent market for Canadian wheat and thereby ensuring a continuous flow to Canada of that purchasing power in the prairie provinces, upon which the prosperity of our country so largely depends.] Let me recall to your minds once more the circumstances which led to the adoption of the various policies which are combined in the Budget which was brought down by Mr. Dunning on May 1st. Our Conservative opponents, in their attempt to ridicule the budget, have objected that it was hastily conceived and a precipitate attempt upon our part to win the support in an impending election. Far from this being the case, I have pointed out again and again in the course of the present campaign that from the moment it became apparent that the United States was about to raise its tariff in such a way as to affect adversely a large proportion of the agricultural exports from Canada to the United States, the Government announced its intention of taking the most effective measure

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of protecting Canadian interests in the face of any contingency that might arise.

Accordingly, we gave instructions to the Tariff Advisory Board to go over our tariff schedules with the utmost care in order to discover what revision should be necessary to transfer from the United States to Great Britain a large proportion of the purchasing power which was then going to the United States through the purchase by Canadians of American products. It so happened that, at the same time, a situation arose in western Canada which caused great concern throughout the entire Dominion, and has been the greatest single factor in producing unemployment in many of our larger cities. I refer to the curtailment in the exports of wheat to the British markets. It became evident, therefore, that apart from our proposed policies of increasing the tariff in certain respects against the United States, it was also desirable that we should do everything which lay in our power to bring about an enlargement of our trade with Great Britain, in order to create a favourable market in that country for our surplus wheat. Mr. Bennett has said much during the present campaign of conserving the home market by means of an all round increase in the tariff. I wonder if the people of this country really appreciate how utterly inadequate the home market is to absorb the vast quantities of Canadian wheat which are grown in the prairies. Only one fifth of the total crop of wheat can be consumed by the

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Canadian population, and what is true of wheat in this respect is equally true of many others of our agricultural products, and of an increasing number of our manufactured commodities. There is no country in the world to which external trade is more vital than to Canada, and there is no country in the world which has even faintly approached the success of Canada under the present administration in extending the sale of its products in every continent and every clime. The short wheat crop of last year, combined with the curtailment of exports to Great Britain, showed us clearly that a home market is a vain illusion, unless measures are provided for foreign markets in order to dispose of our surplus production. Travelling as I did, throughout the western wheat fields, less than a fortnight ago, I have been appalled at the danger which confronts the economic life of the Dominion if we do not find the means of securing a market for this greatest of our primary products, and the greatest single source of the purchasing power which provides traffic for our transportation systems and orders for our factories and business for our retail and wholesale merchants. Perhaps I cannot better illustrate the importance of a foreign market than by expressing the situation in the form of a simple parable.

There was once a general merchant who conducted his business in a small Canadian village whose inhabitants devoted themselves entirely to fruit farming and whose product was sold almost exclusively in the British market where

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it could easily be transported by sea. As year by year the villagers sent their products abroad they prospered exceedingly and the merchant in their midst prospered with them. He was accustomed to speak of this little community as his home market and attributed his own wealth to the exclusive possession of this home market.

It so happened, however, that a time came when the fruit grown by the people of this village could not be disposed of in the British Isles. Suddenly, the merchant found that there was no longer the same market for his goods. The villagers had quantities of apples but having been unable to dispose of them abroad, they had no money to exchange for other commodities. Then, for the first time, the merchant realized that his home market was not really the village in which he lived, but actually in the British Isles, in a market beyond the seas. He saw that a market is not a locality, but a fund of purchasing power, and that in this particular case, the purchasing power of the community in which he lived could only be obtained by the disposal of their products in the markets of the world. It was only when the foreign market was secured and developed that his home market in the village was enabled to purchase his goods and ensure the continuance of his prosperity.

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Does not this simple allegory illustrate the fundamental truth in the economic situation of Canada and more particularly in the economic situation of that section of Canada which is devoted to the raising of wheat?

The Conservatives speak of keeping the home market for Canadians. The manufacturers of central Canada depend in large measure upon the absorption of their commodities by those who live in the prairies. As their purchasing power increases through the disposal of their wheat abroad, so the home market of Canada becomes more profitable for its manufacturing industries, merchants and its great agencies of transportation and communication. The moment, for any reason, the western provinces are unable to dispose of their wheat crops in the markets of the world, it becomes apparent at once that the home market of Canada is dependent upon the maintenance of foreign markets for our wheat and other products of our forests, factories and fields.

The Conservative party promises to keep the home market by a high protective wall which must have the inevitable effect of checking imports to our country and then closing the foreign markets which are all essential if we are to sell our agricultural products abroad and secure the purchasing power without which a home market is a vain illusion.

The Liberal party has recognized this fundamental truth of our economic situation. We realize that over 2,000,000

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of our people are directly dependent upon our export trade for their livelihood. We know that the great transportation companies of Canada are dependent in large measure upon the traffic which passes back and forth from Canadian ports. We have promised to ensure an expanding home market by facilitating foreign trade and thus enlarging, in increasing measure, the purchasing power which, alone, can keep our factories busy in supplying the needs of those whose prosperity depends primarily upon the disposal of their products in the markets of the world.

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Against these policies of ever-expanding foreign trade, which are laid down in the Liberal budget of 1930, let me place the trade theories which have been expounded by Mr. Bennett on behalf of the Conservative party. Not only has he announced his willingness to put up tariffs against Great Britain, but he has found fault with imports entering Canada from almost every country in the world, and has declared his readiness to summon a special session of parliament in order to bring about an all-round increase in the tariff. Speaking in Winnipeg at the opening of the present campaign, he declared that he would "make tariffs fight for you" and "blast a way to trade". This policy, which bears a striking resemblance to the German trade policies which preceded the late war, he has called a "Canada First" policy.

As I have already pointed out, however, trade is exchange for mutual advantage and is won not by ill-will and bellicosity but by goodwill and co-operation. We cannot have trade running all one way. If we are to export our vast surplus of wheat and other commodities, we must also be prepared to accept imports from the countries with which we trade them. Mr. Bennett knows perfectly well that the vast bulk of our imports consist of raw materials and semi-finished products for our own industries and of fruits and other articles of consumption which cannot be grown in Canada.

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Of the remainder of the manufactured products, a very large proportion are highly specialized articles which it would not be in the interest of Canada to manufacture at this stage in its development. With respect to much of our import trade it is to our interest to bring in from other countries those things in which these countries have a natural advantage, and exchange them for commodities to which labour and capital in this country can be more efficiently applied. Our Conservative opponents have not been able to show that in as much as 5 per cent of our total imports is there any substantial or unfair competition with Canadian products. Let me also remind you that it has been Liberal and not Conservative policies which have brought Canada to the proud position of fifth place among the trading nations of the world.

But the most striking and disturbing feature of Mr. Bennett's speeches during the present campaign relate to the position he will adopt in dealing with the British Isles in matters of trade. He has said that the only method he will adopt in trade with the Mother Country is preference for preference. In other words, he will neither extend the present preference to Great Britain nor retain that which already exists, unless Britain is prepared to change its fiscal policy of free trade which she has maintained for

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for almost a century. We, on the other hand, are quite ready to deal with Great Britain on a reciprocal basis if the occasion should arise, and we are certain to enter upon such a policy with a tremendous advantage as a result of a friendly instead of a blustering approach. Knowing as we do of the cordial reception which has greeted the Dunning budget in the British Isles, there can be no doubt that if a policy of protection should be adopted in Great Britain, this Dominion which has blazed the trail of inter-Empire trade will be accorded the fullest measure of any tariff preference that may be given. Within the past month the colony of Mauritius has granted a special preference to Canada and Great Britain alone, and the West Indian Isles have also been in conference to discuss an increased preference to our Dominion. These concessions have not been obtained by "blasting a way" to trade but as a spontaneous response to our own gesture of goodwill to our fellow-citizens in other parts of the Empire.

If, however, Great Britain does not adopt a protective tariff, but is willing to develop some other means of encouraging inter-empire trade, the Liberal policy and the Liberal policy alone will assure a friendly and effective co-operation. In short, the Liberal policy ensures for Canada the most favourable

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treatment from Great Britain whatever government may be in power and whatever policy may be in effect. The Conservative policy is devised to meet only one contingency, namely, the adoption of protection in Great Britain, and in that contingency Canada, under any administration formed by Mr. Bennett, would be handicapped by his denunciation of the present proposals of the Dunning budget and his grudging and hostile attitude toward the British Preference. The Liberal policy, on the other hand, meets every contingency that may arise. Whatever government is in power in Great Britain, whether it be a Labour, a Conservative, or Liberal Government, the far-reaching proposals of the Dunning Budget have placed us in a position to receive the maximum advantage.

I notice that Mr. Bennett is his speech last night at North Bay ~~took me severely to task because, as he expressed it, I had said at Barrie that I was for~~ Britain first".

This statement is utterly misleading and Mr. Bennett should have made inquiries as to its accuracy before speaking of it on a public platform. At no time in the campaign have I made any such statement. What I have said and repeat tonight is that in this great matter of inter-Empire trade it is not a question of Canada First, or Great Britain First, but of both working together for our mutual advantage. So far as my own position is concerned, I think the public of this country need no advice from Mr. Bennett

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as to the position I have always taken in relation to Canada within the Empire. In all that I have sought to do in improving inter-imperial and international relations I have had in mind above all else the interest of Canada as one of the members of a great community of British nations. This is Canada's budget and Canada's opportunity, and ~~the~~ Canadian interests are naturally uppermost at all times in our thoughts. At the same time we are convinced that Canada's future interests are bound up in the development of intra-empire trade and that the way to keep "Canada First" is by joining our kinsmen in the British Empire in seeking a common advantage and a common goal.

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This brings me finally to the third outstanding issue of the present campaign, namely, the representation of Canada at the Imperial and Imperial Economic Conference, which is to meet in London in September. I mentioned a while ago that moments come in the life of every nation when decision are to be taken which may determine the future trend of economic development for years to come. In my opening speech at Brantford I pointed out that in respect to this great question of inter-Empire trade we were at last at the "meeting of the ways". No one, who has given careful study to economic tendencies of the past few years, can fail to have observed that the greatest challenge to economic stability of an exporting nation is the insecurity of world markets. It was with a clear realization of this grave problem that the Government brought down the far-reaching proposals for inter-Empire trade which form the corner stone of the Liberal budget of this year. Questions of profound importance to the future both of Canada and the British Empire are to be determined at the great Economic Conference which is soon to meet. It is for the people of Canada to decide whether the interests of this Dominion can best be represented by those who have denounced the budget and have adopted an attitude of hostility to the

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British Preference, or will the interests of Canada be best promoted by sending to that conference members of the Administration which has faced a difficult situation without fear or pessimism, and has laid down definite proposals which we believe will assure to this country a place second to none among the Dominions which will sit down with the Mother Country and consider what further measures can be adopted to reach the common goal of closer co-operation and enduring prosperity.

Knowing the vital importance of this Economic Conference, I believed the people of Canada should be told in advance what members of the Administration would be invited to represent Canada should the Liberal Government be returned to office. I stated that from the Province of Quebec there would be Mr. Lapointe, who has represented Canada with conspicuous ability at the Imperial Conferences of 1923 and 1926 and who has won a reputation beyond the British Empire for his contribution to the improvement of international relations. From the Maritime Provinces Canada could count on Col. Ralston, who has only recently returned from representing our Dominion at the great Conference on Naval Disarmament which was held in London some months ago.

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From Ontario there will be Mr. Malcolm, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, under whose administration of that Department the export trade of Canada has almost doubled during the last eight and a half years. Finally, I have said that from western Canada there will be Mr. Charles Dunning, who ~~not many years ago came out to this country as an immigrant boy from Great Britain, and~~ on May 1st of this year brought down his budget which has marked a new epoch in the economic history of the British Empire. From the standpoint of proved efficiency and experience who is Mr. Bennett prepared to substitute for these names? In fact, can he name a single representative whom the people of Canada would prefer to substitute for any of the members of the delegation we have proposed? Despite the fact that six weeks ago, I asked him to tell the people of Canada whom he would take with him to London, if he should be called upon to form an Administration, Mr. Bennett has not yet seen fit to supply this information, but has taken refuge in the statement that no Prime Minister can announce the names of his Ministers until they have been approved by the Governor General of Canada. This, however, is merely an evasion of the question. Mr. Bennett is not Prime Minister

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and there is no law of practise of the constitution which prevents him from stating in advance the names of the men whom he is prepared to recommend to His Excellency if he should be called upon to form a government.

This issue, with the others I have presented for your consideration tonight, must be decided by your ballots on Monday. I leave these questions with you with every confidence that the Canadian people will see the issues of the present campaign in their true proportions and will realize that the decisions reached at the Imperial Economic Conference will determine in large measure whether in future years there is to be more of cohesion of or disintegration within the British Empire in matters of trade. I bespeak for every Liberal candidate a measure of support on Monday which will avoid any possibility of a stalemate in public affairs at this time and will carry a message to the British Isles and the Dominions that Canada gives its approval in no uncertain terms to the policy of an ever expanding trade within the British Empire.

In facing these issues let us do so with supreme faith in Canada, inspired by the same confidence and courage which enabled our fathers to lay the foundations of a mighty nation, and prepare for Canada that high and assured place in the world side by side with our kinsmen overseas, that is the glowing promise of the Twentieth century.

Ladies & gentlemen, as a government we have done our part in introducing into parliament the great tariff to which I have referred and in going up a year and a half of office in order to enable the people of Canada to pass upon its merits at a general election at this time, believing

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and there is no law of practise of the constitution which prevents him from stating in advance the names of the men whom he is prepared to recommend to His Excellency if he should be called upon to form a government.

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Ladies & gentlemen, as a government we have done our part in introducing into parliament the great tariff to which I have referred and in going up a year and a half of office in order to enable the people of Canada to pass upon its merits at a general election at this time, believing

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that only by the endorsation of the Canadian people as a whole may ~~the fruits of inter empire trade which it is intended to further~~ its ~~influence~~ ~~[illegible]~~ fruit impact be realized in the great conference to be held in London for the purpose of promoting ~~[illegible]~~ and increasing cooperation in inter empire trade

Ladies & Gentlemen

In your action of Monday next you have an opportunity to ~~serve~~ further your own ~~[illegible]~~ economic interests, but more than this the ~~economic~~ interests of our country as a whole, and the interests ~~of the~~ as well of the British Commonwealth of Nations. You have the opportunity to do this not for ~~the~~ the coming years only; ~~alone~~, ~~but~~ ~~for~~ you have, what comes but seldom through a single act, an opportunity to serve your day and generation, ~~[illegible]~~ yes perhaps ~~to serve~~ to do a service to generations as yet unborn. That you may be wisely guided in ~~this the first~~ your performance, on Monday next ~~of all the~~ of the highest duty and responsibility of citizenship is ~~the~~ ~~most that~~ what I wish most for you all, and for ~~the~~ the land ~~[illegible]~~, ~~and for the great empire~~ ~~and all that~~ he loves and seeks to serve x

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Ladies and gentlemen: As a Government we have done our part in introducing into parliament the great budget to which I have referred, and in giving up a year and a half of office in order to enable the people of Canada to pass upon its merits at a general election at this time, believing that only by its endorsation by the Canadian people as a whole may its full import be realized in the great Conference to be held in London for the purpose of promoting and increasing co-operation in inter-Empire trade.

Ladies and gentlemen: ~~In your action of~~ On Monday next, you have an opportunity to further your own economic interests, ~~but~~ more than this, the interests of our country as a whole, and the interests as well of the British Commonwealth of Nations. You have the opportunity to do this not for the coming years only; you have, what comes but seldom ~~through a single act~~, an opportunity to serve your day and generation; yes perchance to do a service to generations as yet unborn. That you may be wisely guided in your performance, ~~on Monday next~~, of the highest duty and responsibility of citizenship, is what I wish most for you all, and for the land we love, and seek to serve.

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J. E. 1930.

Copy of Speech delivered by Mr. King over radio from N. H. July 26

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INTRODUCTION

Tonight brings to a close a strenuous political campain which began while Parliament was still in session and which has continued without interruption since Parliament was dissolved on the 30th of May. ~~Having listened to the speech just delivered by Mr. Bennett, the Leader of the Conservative Party,~~ I am particularly glad to have this opportunity of addressing a final word to the people of Canada upon the outstanding issues which will be determined by your ballots on Monday.

I do not intend to speak to you at great length, nor do I propose at this late hour to deal with some of the less important questions which have arisen in the course of public discussion during the last few weeks. Least of all do I intend to resort to personalities in spite of the provocation which has been given by ~~the leaders of the Conservative party~~ many of my opponents from the beginning to the end of the present campaign. ~~May I remind you that the Leader of the Conservative party has not hesitated to use such phrases as "this band of mercenaries" in speaking of the present Administration, and has referred to myself as Judas Iscariot and "the thief on the Cross". May I remind you also that Mr. Ferguson, Premier and Minister of Education of the Province of Ontario, has resorted to words of even a more vulgar character within the past week.~~ My feeling on this matter has not changed since I first entered public life many years ago. Great issues should be decided on the basis of temperate discussion and not by appeals to prejudice and passion. When critical and far-reaching decisions ~~are to be~~

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are to be made, it is important above all else that we should adopt a national viewpoint, and weigh the questions at issue with due regard to their proportion to significance in relation to the future development of our country.

Before taking up the several issues which have been presented to you for your consideration, I should like to touch upon [illegible] (three) remarkable features of the present campaign which distinguish it from any previous general election in our political history. One of these is the most disturbing and alarming attack on popular government which has taken place since Confederation. The others, fortunately for the future of our country, are the most hopeful signs which have appeared on the political horizon in the present generation. I shall deal first with the shadow - and then with the light.

In a final desperate effort to gain a monopoly of political power in Canada, our opponents have enlisted the active support of the provincial governments in Ontario, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. This does not mean that the Premiers and Ministers of these provinces are simply taking their part as Canadian citizens in a federal election. It means that for the first time, the power and influence, as well as the financial resources of these provincial governments have been thrown into the conflict without any regard for the fact that the taxes contributed by Liberals and Conservatives alike to these

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Provinces ought to be spent solely for provincial improvements and not to advance the interests of any political party. As I have travelled through these provinces during the past few weeks, I have discovered that in many cases, road appropriations which would have enabled these provinces to afford a large measure of relief to the unemployed for months past, have in fact been held up until the eve of the present election, and then expended for the primary purpose of debauching the electorate by denying employment except upon a condition of support being given to Conservative candidates. In Ontario, for example, a sum of $5,000,000 was appropriated last year for roads in the northern sections of the province, and the work began as soon as the appropriation was made. This year, however, the amount was doubled - the vast sum of $10,000,000 of the tax-payers money was appropriated for the same purpose. and in spite of the fact that the Tory leaders have been telling you that there is wide-spread unemployment throughout the Province, it is only within the last fortnight that this huge appropriation has been brought into active operation in this remote region, with the obvious intent of serving political ends. And what is true of Ontario on a scale of great magnitude, is true of other Conservative provinces in proportion to the resources at their command.

I hope the people of Canada will realize the significance of

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this new development. It means that certain provincial governments have been brought into active conflict with the Dominion government, thus destroying the very foundation of that harmony and co-operation which are all-essential to the efficient operation of a federal constitution. If it is right for provincial governments to intervene in Federal elections, it is equally right that a Dominion government should throw the resources of the Treasury into aprovincial campaign, but in neither case is there the slightest warrant for such intervention. For my own part I have taken the position all along that there should be no interference of this kind, and this attitude of neutrality the Liberal government has consistently adhered to during its period of office. The action taken by Conservative provincial governments at this time is deserving of the strongest condemnation of all who value the maintenance of a cordial relationship between the Dominion and provincial governments of our country.

But the evil does not end even here. There has been evidence of a successful attempt to bring some of our larger cities within this vicious circle of political manipulation. In other words, Canada, under the inspiration of a perverted party spirit, is being brought under the influence of the same methods of machine rule which have largely undermined popular government in the United States, and have earned the merited rebuke of all who cherish constitutional government [illegible] Let there be no

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misunderstanding of the true situation. The purpose and effect of this effort to gain a monopoly of political power in Dominion, Province and City is utterly alien to British institutions, and is nothing more than a base imitation of the Tammany machine which has brought discredit upon democratic government in the United States. I do not believe for one moment that the Canadian people will tolerate this subtle attack upon the freedom of our political institutions. In the language of Tammany, the "supreme boss" of this new cult of Tory Tammanyism is Mr. Ferguson, the Premier of the Province of Ontario.

If this introduction of American machinery rule by leaders of the Conservative party were the only new feature of the present campaign, there would indeed be cause for grave concern, but, as I mentioned a moment ago, there is also a new light on the horizon as a result of two political movements which, I believe, will do much to raise the standards of public life in our Dominion. One of these movements is the organization of the National Federation of Liberal Women and the increasingly active part which is being taken by women generally in public life. The other is the more recent inauguration of the Twentieth Century Club within the Liberal party, which has brought into the arena of Canadian politics, all the ardour and enthusiasm of young men and women who have been born in the present century.

I have always felt that women had a very definite field

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of service in the public life of our country. More and more, as the years pass, our legislatures and our parliaments are obliged to deal with social and humanitarian questions upon which women can speak with a voice of authority founded upon intimate experience with the problems of the family and household, which are the great social and economic units of our nation. I believe the principles of liberalism cannot fail to make a strong appeal to women throughout the Dominion. There is a breadth of freedom and tolerance in the Liberal creed which has everything in common with the natural tendency and disposition of women in all parts of the world. It is, I think, of special significance that in the present election, there are no less than nine women candidates in the various constituencies, and not one of them is running as a ~~straight~~ Conservative outright. In fact, all except one, have been nominated as Liberal, Progressive and Labour candidates. Could there be any better illustration of the force of the appeal which the Liberal policies are making to the women of our country? It was with full knowledge of the increasing participation of women in the solution of our great social questions that the Government which I have the honour to lead appointed the first woman to the Canadian Senate in the person of Mrs. Norman Wilson of Ottawa, who, ~~with her family of eight children, and a command of both the languages recognized in the Parliament of Canada~~, is surely a worthy representative of the women of our country.

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To the members of the Twentieth Century Club I should like to address this special word of gratitude for the services they have rendered in the present campaign and for the great encouragement which their organization has givent o those who have at heart the future development of Liberal principles. Travelling across Canada as I have done in the course of the last six weeks, I have been welcomed by local branches of this Young Liberal movement in every province of the Dominion. In the minds of the youth of our country are to be found the generous ideals which can bring this young Canadian nation to its high destiny among the great nations of the world. I rejoice that this movement has had its beginning at so critical a period in our political and economic development, and I have every confidence that it will go on from strength to strength as the years pass.

Now let me return once more to the issues of the present campaign. In journeying westward to British Columbia, and shortly after leaving the city of Calgary, the traveller is suddenly confronted with the giant peaks of the Rocky Mountains, and in the foreground, an ascending series of rolling foot-hills. It is possible, from certain points of view, to see the foot-hills and miss the great mountain peaks which lie beyond them. It is only when one stands firmly on the plains, and is thus able to obtain a clear perspective that the foot-hills and mountain peaks are revealed in their true proportions and relationship. Perhaps this picture will

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assist you in weighing the real importance of the issues which have been presented to you in the course of the present campaign. I think it is not unjust to say that our opponents have sought to keep your eyes upon the foot-hills, while we have made it our purpose to lift your eyes to the great mountain peaks of Inter-Empire trade and co-operation upon which, at the present juncture, the future prosperity of our Dominion so largely depends.

I do not suggest for a moment that some of these lesser issues are not of importance to certain sections and classes in our country, but to confine our attention to these alone, and to miss the larger issues of Empire Trade is to lose a true sense of proportion in the measurement of the policies which are to be decided by your ballots on July 28th. The great measures for wider markets and extended British Preference which are laid down in the Budget of 1930, and the related question of the representation of Canada at the Imperial Conference in London, where momentous decisions are to be taken which will affect for years to come the future prosperity not only of this Dominion but of the British Empire itself----these policies stand, in relation to the lesser issues as the mountain peaks to the foot-hills of the Rockies.

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The Record of the Government

There is one issue in this campaign, however, which must always be outstanding wherever representative government is established. That issue is the record of the Administration in its conduct of public affairs. Have you reason to be satisfied with those whom you entrusted with office eight years ago and have maintained in power ever since except for a brief and memorable interruption in 1926? You are the shareholders of the Dominion of Canada. The members of the present government are your stewards whom you have appointed to manage your affairs. We present to you the record of our stewardship. There are others who seek the positions of authority we now hold. It is for you alone to decide whether we or they are most deserving of your trust.

May I remind you that when you placed in our hands the responsibilities of office, the country was passing through one of the most critical periods in its history. There was wide-spread industrial depression. Both domestic and foreign trade were severely affected. Unemployment was general in all parts of the country. The Canadian dollar was below par. The previous Conservative administration was plunging the country deeper and deeper into debt. The Government-owned railways were for the most part disorganized and bankrupt, and were operating at a heavy loss to the taxpayers of the Dominion.

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We did not shrink from the great responsibilities you committed to our care. After eight years and a half of office the Liberal Government is content to be judged by the manner in which it has met the problems of post war reconstruction, restored financial stability to the Dominion, re-established its credit at home and abroad, and promoted its trade by sound and progressive policies.

We ask to be judged by the service we have rendered to those who entrusted us with the responsibilities of government. Were there no other issues in the campaign, we would ask for arenewal of your confidence upon the fulfillment of the pledges we have made to you in former years.

Promising to reduce the National Debt, we have balanced the national accounts, changed deficits into surpluses, and during the last seven years have reduced the national debt by the sum of $273,000,000. This is a record of debt reduction which is unequalled by any other country which participated in the late war from its commencement.

Promising to lighten the burden of taxation as soon as the budget was balanced, we have reduced income tax by progressive reductions in rates and a steady enlargement of exemptions. We have reduced the Sales Tax from 6% in 1923 to 1% in 1930. We have

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reduced internal postage from 3 cents to 2 cents, and restored penny postage throughout the Empire. We have abolished the nuisance taxes, including receipt tax, transportation tax, telegram and cablegram tax, also the tax on cheques with the single exception of a flat 2 cent tax on cheques over $10.

Promising to reduce the tariff on instruments of production and necessaries of life, we have reduced the duties upon a wide range of instruments of production and other commodities, including agricultural implements, motor cars, fertilizers, washing machines, sewing machines, sugar, tea and a numerous list of other articles which play an important part in every household budget, and in the great primary industries of agriculture, mining, and lumbering. In every case, you the consumers have benefitted from reduced prices, and the prediction of our opponents that reduced duties would ruin the industries have been falsified.

Promising to give public ownership of railways a fair and equal opportunity for success, we have reorganized and revitalized the Canadian National Railways, secured the services of Sir Henry Thornton as President, and have converted a serious liability into one of the greatest assets of the Canadian people.

Promising to have due regard for economy in the administration of government, we have kept down government expenditures to a level which, exclusive of war expenditures, is only slightly higher than the expenditures of 1914.

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Promising to promote foreign trade, we have entered into trade treaties with many countries, have doubled the personnel of our Trade Commission service abroad, established a national laboratory for scientific and industrial research, carried on a vigorous campaign of publicity, subsidized steamship services on the Atlantic and the Pacific, and have witnessed the success of our policies in the expansion of our export trade from $747,000,000 in 1922 to $1,363,000,000 in 1929. At the same time we have witnessed the progress of Canada to the proud position of fifth among the trading nations of the world, and a growth of manufacturing activity which has placed us second only to Great Britain in the export of manufactured goods per capita.

Promising to deal justly and generously with the War Veterans, you have seen enacted war pensions legislation, the War Veterans' Allowance Act, and other measures which, combined, are recognized as the most liberal treatment accorded to war veterans by any country in the world.

Promising to enact Old Age Pensions legislation, we persevered in our object despite Conservative opposition until at the present time over 45,000 aged citizens of Canada are enjoying the benefits of his liberal measure.

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We promised to build the Hudson Bay railway. The Hudson Bay railway is completed. We promised to complete the Welland Canal; the Welland Canal is completed. Both of these great public works were paid for out of current revenue without borrowing a single dollar. The improvements in the National capital have been met and paid for in this manner.

We pledged ourselves to restore the Crow's Nest freight rates which had been suspended by the previous Conservative administration. We have kept our pledge, and the wheat growers of Western Canada have benefited to the extent of millions.

We promised to transfer the Natural Resources to the Western provinces, a problem which our predecessors found impossible of solution. During the past session of Parliament legislation was enacted to provide for the transfer of Natural Resources to the provinces of Manitoba, Alberta and Saskatchewan, and for the return of railway lands and the Peace River block to British Columbia.

We pledged ourselves to remove the grievances of the Maritime Provinces in accordance with the recommendations of the Duncan Report. Every major recommendation of the Duncan Report has been met, several have been exceeded, and all without exception will be implemented. We have kept faith with the people of the Maritime Provinces and have seen them return to their former pros-

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party as a result of measures which have been put into force by the Liberal administration.

We pledged ourselves to improve industrial relations. This we have done so far as the constitutional jurisdiction lay with the Dominion Parliament. We have enacted an eight-hour day for Government employees and workmen on Government contracts. We have given labour representation on the Board of the Canadian National Railways. Through the good offices of the Department of Labour there has been less industrial strife in Canada than in any country in the world. We restored the pension rights to employees of the Grand Trunk railway which had been withheld as a result of a strike in 1910, and provided for a pension scheme which shall apply to all employees of the Canadian National Railways.

We promised to secure a scientific tariff structure through the agency of the Tariff Advisory Board. During the past three years a far-reaching revision of the textile, iron and steel and other tariff schedules was based upon the investigations of the Advisory Board of Tariff and Taxation, which we created in 1923.

We have pledged ourselves to the development of a Canadian nation within the British Community of Nations. We have witnessed the acceptance of our views regarding the treaty-

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making powers by the Imperial Conference of 1923, and at the Imperial Conference of 1926 the acknowledgment by statesmen of the Empire that the foundations of the British Commonwealth rest upon equality of status and control by each Dominion of its domestic and external affairs. It is universally recognized that never before have relations between Great Britain and the Dominion been on a more satisfactory basis than they are at present. In view of the charge that the Liberal Party has been neglectful of imperial interests, perhaps you will allow me to remind you of the statement of Mr. Stanely Baldwin, the Prime Minister of Great Britain at Toronto in 1927: "I defy any one to find two statesmen who pull together better for the good of the Empire than Mr. Mackenzie King and myself".

We have pledged ourselves to advance the cause of peace through the instrumentality of the League of Nations. We were the first of the Dominions to accept the Optional Clause for the Arbitration of International Disputes. A member of the present Administration has been elected to the presidency of the Assembly of the League of Nations, and Canada has been elected to a seat on the Council of the League. Through the establishing

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of Legations abroad we have advanced the interests and prestige of our country and have contributed at the same time to the improvement of our international relations.

We promised to extend the British Preference and develop the tremendous possibilities of trade within the British Empire. This pledge has been kept. As a result of trade agreements with Australia, New Zealand and the West Indies, our trade with these British possessions has shown a vast expansion while the present Administration has been in office. In 1921-22, our exports to these countries totaled: $82,000,000; in 1928-29, our exports to these countries totaled: $167,000,000. In other words, during the period of Liberal Government, our export trade to Australia, New Zealand and the British West Indies has more than doubled. At the same time, we have extended the British Preference in the Budget of 1930 by the most far-reaching revision which has taken place since 1907. As a result of these changes, over half of the items on our tariff schedules are now free of duty under the British Preference.

Finally, we promised to meet any situation which might develop as a result of the revision of the United States tariff. Speaking in the House of Commons, during the Budget debate in the

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session of 1930, I made the following statement on behalf of the Government: "But I repeat, -- and I do not think this can be made too clear -- that so far as the United States tariff is concerned, that is a matter which the Government of that country must settle for itself in accordance with its own interest. And the United States will be the first to recognize, if in any action they take our trade is adversely affected, that it is our duty and our right, and should be and will be our policy to see to it that we make such arrangements with respect to our tariff as will further our interests in our own way".

In the great policies laid down by the Budget introduced by Mr. Dunning on May 1st, the Liberal Government has kept this promise in a manner which, I believe, will commend itself to the judgement of the Canadian people. Through a careful and scientific revision of the iron and steel schedules, through countervailing duties upon a selected list of agricultural and other products which are exchanged between us and the United States, through the application of seasonal duties to fruits and vegetables, and through a far-reaching extension of the British Preference, we have made it clear to our neighbors in the United States that, while we are anxious, at all times, to deal with them on fair and equal terms, we have

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now reached the point where we believe it to be our interest to transfer a very considerable portion of our purchasing power from the United States, which is apparently unwilling to deal with us on equal terms, to our kith and kin in Great Britain, who have given us a position of absolute equality with the British producers in the British markets. As a result of the tariff changes embodied in the Budget of 1930, it has been estimated that commodities to the value of about $200,000,000 which were formerly purchased from the United States will now be purchased in the main from Great Britain. May we not expect a like diversion of trade on the part of Britain from the United States & Canada: Each week since our budget was introduced evidence has already brought evidence of the diversion, which promises to assume vast proportions.

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New Zealand Butter

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The best evidence of the strength of the record of the Government is to be found in the fact that our opponents have studiously avoided it in the course of the present campaign, just as they have avoided the other outstanding issues which must be decided by your votes on the 28th of July.

Before dealing with these major issues, I wish to refer at this time to several questions which have been raised by Mr. Bennett and other leaders of the Conservative party in an effort to distract attention from the great questions of inter-empire trade. It is not too much to say that the Conservative opposition has been concentrated on New Zealand butter and unemployment. In the one case an appeal has been made to the farmers of our country because of a situation which is known to be temporary in character, and for which remedial measures have already been enacted. In the other case an appeal has been made in the urban centres of the Dominion upon the unemployment question, a situation which I believe is equally temporary in character, though undoubtedly of grave concern to those who are unemployed and one which deserves the most sympathetic consideration of municipal, provincial and federal authorities. There is every reason why each of these questions should be discussed and an effort made to discover such remedies as may be available to meet the immediate needs. I have faced each of them

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without hesitation in different parts of the Dominion and as a Government we have been prepared to do our utmost to meet the full measure of our responsibilities. At the same time I would be seriously lacking in my duty as leader of the Government if I did not point out that, vital as these questions are to certain localities and certain sections of our producers, they are not issues upon which the Conservative party is entitled to the confidence of the Canadian people, nor has the Conservative party any solutions to offer either for the importation of New Zealand butter of for unemployment, which cannot or have not been adequately provided by the present Administration.

Let me first of all deal briefly with the New Zealand Treaty and the depression in the price of butter during the past year. When the New Zealand Treaty was negotiated it was far from the thought of the Government that New Zealand butter would be imported in any great quantities into Canada. As a matter of fact at this time both New Zealand and Canada were exporting butter to the British market and the domestic price of butter in each country was therefore determined by the price received for the export of the surplus in Great Britain. Under these circumstances there was as much likelihood of New Zealand butter entering

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Canada as there is at the present time of Australian wheat being imported into Western Canada. What then were the conditions which led to the importation of New Zealand butter? The price of any commodity selling in an open market is determined by the inter-action of supply and demand. It so happened that the unprecedented prosperity of Canada during the years preceding the industrial depression of last autumn produced an unexpected increase in the demand for butter at a time when another combination of factors produced a slackening in the supply. Consider first the changes in the demand for butter. It is only in times of prosperity that many families in our country become heavy purchasers of butter. The records prove beyond any question that during this particular period the consumption per capita of butter showed a substantial increase. In fact it is well established that the per capita consumption of butter in Canada is higher than in any country in the world, and in addition to the increased use of butter in our own country because of prosperous times, there was during the same period an amazing growth in the number of tourists entering Canada from the United States. Every tourist entering this country was an additional consumer of butter. During the summer season the tourist trade brought several million visitors to our country, and added very substantially

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to the Canadian demand for butter.

Now consider the factors which brought about the slackening of the supply of butter during the same period. In the first place we have to remember that a dairy farmer must decide for himself whether it is more profitable for him to sell his product in the form of milk and cream or convert it into cheese and butter. Partly as a result of the heavy tourist traffic there was a great increase both in the domestic and American demand for milk and cream for conversion into ice-cream. At the same time there was an increased demand for powdered and condensed milk in mining and lumbering camps, all of which tended to reduce the amount of milk and cream which was available for conversion into the form of butter. It is also a matter of record that owing to the bountiful harvests in western Canada many farmers turned from dairying to wheat farming and large numbers of dairy cattle were sold to the United States to replace cattle in that country which had been destroyed as a result of bovine tuberculosis tests. As a consequence of these several factors, which tended to increase demand and decrease supply, the price of butter rose to such a point in Canada that New Zealand dairy farmers found

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it profitable to ship butter to Canada to meet the increased demand. When it is pointed out that the price of butter rose in Canada from three to four cents a pound following the negotiation of the New Zealand agreement, it will be apparent why it was that New Zealand butter was imported into Canada with profit to the New Zealand producers. During this entire period Canadian butter was selling at a premium over the price which would have been secured had Canada been sending an exportable surplus to the British markets. Within the past year, and especially after the collapse in the stock exchange and the resulting industrial depression had produced a dislocation in commodity prices throughout the entire world, the price of butter began to drop in Canada as well as elsewhere, and dairy farmers became alarmed that this depression in price was aggravated by the importations from New Zealand. In view of this fact, and following an investigation by the Tariff Advisory Board as a result of an application by the National Dairy Council, the Government decided to revise the New Zealand Treaty and to restore the former British Preference rate of four cents a pound on New Zealand butter. Under the terms of the treaty six months notice of the denunciation of the treaty

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was required. The treaty will therefore come to an end on October 12th. Let me point out once more, as I have done in the various parts of the Dominion, that in the revision of the New Zealand treaty the Government will see to it that the interests of the dairy farmers are adequately represented and safeguarded. Let me point out further that far from ignoring the interests of Canadian dairy farmers it was the present Government which brought in legislation to prohibit the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine. Had it not been for this legislation it is estimated that the consumption of oleomargarine in Canada would have reached a total of thirty million pounds in the present year. This undoubtedly would have had a far greater effect in depressing the price of butter in Canada than the importation of New Zealand butter. Let me also point out that as late as January last butter sold in Canada for one cent and a half more per pound than it did in the United States, despite the fact that the United States tariff offered twelve cents a pound protection, while under the New Zealand treaty protection was only one cent per pound.

When the late Mr. Robb told the National Dairy Council to apply to the Tariff Advisory Board they did not at first do so, because until this year the price of butter fat has slowly

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but steadily risen since 1925. It was not until very recently that butter fat dropped and this drop is due to world conditions as is shown by the fact that the price of butter in Canada has averaged higher during the months of January, February, March, April and May 1930, in Canada than in the United States, although the United States has a higher tariff than Canada. The wholesale butter price in Montreal for the first five months of 1930 averaged 37.1 cents; in New York the average was 36.3 cents. The National Dairy Council did not go before the Tariff Advisory Board with a definite request until January of 1930 when they asked for a four cent duty against New Zealand. The Tariff Advisory Board heard both producers and consumers at a public hearing on January 14th and 15th this year, and after considering the matter recommended a duty of 4¢ instead of 1¢, which the Government immediately took steps to put in force under the British preference and which will become applicable to New Zealand the moment the treaty terminates two and a half months hence. In view of the above facts, as I have related them, what more could the Government have done to meet the situation?

This question becomes of interest because conservative speakers and canvassers are attempting to make political capital out of New Zealand butter. What have they to suggest?

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A higher duty? Then they oppose the National Dairy Council which says it does not want a duty higher than four cents, pointing to the experience of the United States where a higher duty has led to power prices than in Canada. The President of the National Dairy Council said in his evidence before the Board: "It is our considered opinion that they (that is, the new rates, including a four cent rate against New Zealand) are fixed to the best of our knowledge and belief at that level which under the present conditions will afford the industry the greatest benefit".

An embargo? Then they would have to permit the use of oleomargarine again as they did before. The farmers do not want that.

A notice to New Zealand? This notice was given three months ago.

The fact is they have no policy. How could they have as against a government which has faithfully put into effect the wishes of the dairy industry ever since it assumed office.

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Finally, it has been alleged by some Conservative speakers, and more particularly by Mr. Ferguson, Premier of Ontario, that the New Zealand treaty is bringing ruin to the creamery industries of our country. It is also worth noting that creameries have, in certain cases, attempted to cite the New Zealand treaty as the cause of the low prices which they have been paying to farmers for milk and cream.

In this connection, it is very interesting to observe the financial record of the Kemptville Creamery which is located in the native town of Mr. Ferguson himself. The Kemptville Creamery Limited, in 1927, declared a dividend of 20%; in 1928, the dividend was 10% and an additional bonus of 15%; in 1929, the dividend was 17%, and the company was so prosperous that year, that it not only issued a 10% dividend, and 7% in bonds, but it gave every shareholder one extra share for every two shares held. Certainly, there is no evidence here of the ruin of the creameries while the New Zealand treaty has been in operation.

If the creameries are paying low prices to the farmers in Canada for their milk and cream, it is perfectly obvious that the reason does not lie in the poverty of the creameries themselves.

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In fact, there has been prima facie evidence, in certain parts of the Dominion, that dairies and creameries have been using the New Zealand treaty as a cloak to cover operations in the way of depressing prices to farmers and holding up prices to consumers by virtue of combine methods. When the preliminary evidence on this point is obtained, I have stated that it is the intention of the Government under the combines Investigation Act to institute a through investigation in the interests, alike of the consumers and dairy farmers of our country.

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UNEMPLOYMENT

The other issue upon which the Conservative Party is appealing for your support is the question of unemployment. When Mr. Bennett tells you there is unemployment in many Canadian cities he is stating a fact which is known to every one. But when you are also told that there is more unemployment in Canada today than in any period in our history, and that our country is confronted with a grave financial and industrial situation, you are being deliberately deceived by a party which has thrown discretion to the winds in its desire for the fruits of office.

Even if such statements contained a modicum of truth, those who exaggerate and exploit the present unemployment with the sole purpose of making political capital are doing a poor service to their country, a fact which has been recognized and emphasized within the past fortnight by some of the leading financial journals of the Dominion. A condition of unemployment is not removed by disputation or political controversy. Least of all is it likely to be removed by such pessimistic utterances as have been spoken by the present leaders of the Conservative Party in the campaign now about to close. Unemployment is an inevitable feature of industrial depression,

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and the road of escape from industrial depression is by a sturdy faith and optimism, and a restoration of public confidence and fundamental soundness of our business. The way to increased employment is by further investment of capital in the development of the splendid resources of our country, and capital is attracted by confidence, just as it is repelled by pessimism.

Mr. Bennett has said that we, as a Government, have been indifferent to the problem of unemployment, because we have not referred to it, as he has done, on every public platform in the country. No statement could be farther from the truth. We have recognized the situation and have from the very beginning made clear our willingness to cooperate in meeting it to ~~meet it in the most effective way through co-operation~~ with the municipalities and the provinces. But as head of the Canadian Government I have had another duty to perform, namely, to tell the people of our own and other countries that, despite a temporary slackening of business as a result of a world wide industrial depression, there is less unemployment in Canada than in any other country of the world, and that the foundations of our future progress and prosperity are as firm today as they have been at any period in our history. This is the truth as attested by the heads of every financial institution in the

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Dominion, the heads of our great transportation companies, and by responsible organizations of Labour. I am not surprised that the Financial Post, a journal which has usually been friendly to the Conservative Party, has taken Mr. Bennett and his followers severely to task for their misrepresentation of the present economic situation for the sole purpose of political advantage.

During the last four years, and until the collapse of the stock market last autumn, Canada has experienced the greatest period of prosperity it has ever known. This prosperity could not last indefinitely without suffering some diminution of the abnormal rate of activity which existed during the past two or three years. The Government is prepared to meet the present unemployment situation in full co-operation with municipal and provincial authorities. We have had no desire at any time to evade our share of responsibility for unemployment relief. This I have made clear both in Parliament and throughout the country. At the same time I have felt it my duty to point out that we as a Government are guardians of the public treasury and that in voting funds for unemployment relief or for public works designed to meet the existing situation, we must have assurances from the provinces concerned that the situation is one with which they are unable to cope successfully. It is one thing to direct attention to the existence

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of unemployment in Canada. It is quite another thing to allege that this unemployment affords goods grounds for the displacement of the present Administration. There are only three grounds upon which unemployment may be urged as a reason for substituting a Conservative for a Liberal Government in the present elections:

(1) That the present unemployment is the result of Government policies.

(2) That the Government has been callous or indifferent to the plight of the unemployed.

(3) That the Conservative Party offers a satisfactory solution for the unemployment problem and can deal with it more effectively than the present administration.

As to my suggestion that the present unemployment is due to Government policy, I need only point out that if this were the case one would expect to find unemployment confined to Canada, but general in all parts of the Dominion. As a matter of fact, however, unemployment is not confined to Canada, but is much more acute in other countries, of which I need only mention the United States as an example where at the present time it is estimated there are between four and five millions unemployed, or Australia, where about 20% of the working population is now out of work. Mr. Bennett would not suggest that the unemployment in the United States is due to Canadian policies. The truth of the matter is that the present unemployment both

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in Canada and elsewhere is due in large measure to a world wide industrial depression, which was accelerated by the collapse in the stock markets last autumn. May I also point out in this connection that when the Conservative Party was last in office unemployment in Canada was general throughout the entire Dominion. There were bread lines from Halifax to Vancouver. This is not the case at the present time. In the Maritime provinces, business activity is normal, and that section of the Dominion is enjoying greater prosperity than at any time in the past five years. The same is true of large sections of all other provinces in the Dominion. One section where unemployment is especially acute at this time is western Canada, though it also exists in considerable measure in Ontario and Quebec, for reasons which are apparent to any one who will fairly examine the true facts of the situation. As to the unemployment which exists in western Canada, I have already pointed out in speaking upon this question in western cities that the wheat crop last year was only one half of what it was during the previous year and that in addition there was a market curtailment in the exports of wheat to overseas markets, more particularly our greatest market in the British Isles. The wheat of western Canada is the greatest single source of purchasing power in the Dominion. When this

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purchasing power is contracted, as was the case last year, it has its inevitable effect upon every link in the series which extends from the consumer, through retail and wholesale merchants, back to the manufacturer and transportation companies, the greatest employers of labour throughout the country. Apart from the world-wide depression, with its resultant drop in commodity prices, the chief cause of unemployment in Canada was the short wheat crop of last year and the curtailment of export of Canadian wheat to Great Britain. In neither case can the fault be laid at the door of the Administration.

But when our opponents find difficulty in attributing the present unemployment to the operation of Government policies they attempt to mislead the Canadian people into the belief that our Government is callous and indifferent to the plight of the unemployed and is unwilling to afford any relief for their distress. Such statements as these are utterly untrue. We are content to leave the record of the Liberal Party on labour and humanitarian questions in your hands so that you may determine for yourselves whether the present Administration has not throughout its entire tenure of office adopted a most sympathetic attitude toward every phase of the labour question.

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to have the will to wrk and be unable to find work is one of the most tragic situations which can be imagined. No Government, and least of all an Administration of Liberal outlook, could fail to adopt a sympathetic attitude toward those who find themselves in this unfortunate position at the present time. What we do object to most strenuously is the exploitation of unemployment by a political party for its own purpose. Far from being indifferent to the problem of unemployment we have taken definite steps with respect to public works, Government railway and other Government employees, the aged and infirm, and war veterans, who are a special care of the Federal Government, and in other ways have taken measures to meet just such a situation as has arisen. Moreover, in addition to this we have from the outset expressed our willingness to proceed with respect to unemployment relief upon precisely the same lines as were laid down and followed by the Conservative Administration of 1921. The Conservative Government itself laid down the principle that unemployment relief is primarily a municipal responsibility, then a provincial responsibility, and finally a federal responsibility, when the situation has become so grave as to constitute a national emergency. These are not my words — let me give you the exact text of the order-in-council

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which was passed on October 7th, 1921, by a Conservative Administration which included Mr. Bennett as Minister of Justice, and Senator Gideon Robertson as Minister of Labour:

1. Unemployment relief always has been, and must necessarily continue to be, primarily a municipal responsibility, and in the second instance the responsibility of the Province.

2. That because of the present situation being due to causes beyond the power of local, or even national control, Provincial and Federal Governments should co-operate with municipal authorities in:

   (a) helping to create and provide employment.

   (b) where employment cannot be furnished to workmen who are willing to work, to aid in providing food and shelter for themselves and dependents until the present emergency period is past.

3. That Federal funds used for unemployment relief or for relief work must be disbursed only through responsible municipal authorities, who in each case, shall bear at least one-third of the total or extra cost.

In accordance with the provisions thus laid down by a Conservative Administration, and subsequently followed by a Liberal Administration after it assumed office in 1922, I have announced in every province of the Dominion that the Federal Government is prepared to meet any emergent condition of unemployment, but on this basis, namely that we are prepared to

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contribute dollar for dollar with the provinces and municipalities respectively, as soon as we are advised by the provinces concerned that the unemployment, within its borders, is of such magnitude as to constitute an emergent condition requiring Dominion assistance.

Despite the fact that Conservative speakers and, in several cases, Conservative Premiers were alleging widespread unemployment as a grievance against the Dominion Government, I have not to this moment received a single communication from a province which alleges that the situation is of a character constituting a national emergency and therefore one in which the Dominion must be expected to make its contribution to unemployment relief on the basis I have indicated. It is true that we have received certain informal communications with reference to the existence of unemployment in certain provinces, and one communication which asks specifically for Dominion aid. This last application, however, did not represent the situation as being one of an emergent character and also failed to indicate that the province itself had met its responsibility in providing financial assistance to the municipalities in order to help them to meet their primary obligation. ~~No provincial government, so far as I am aware, has yet made any direct financial contribution to the~~

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~~unemployed within the borders.~~

I am satisfied to leave it to the fair-minded men and women of this country, whether in these circumstances, it is not clearly apparent that the Conservative party has been, throughout this entire campaign, attempting to exploit the necessities of the unemployed for purely political purposes.

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This brings me to the remedies offered by Mr. Bennett for unemployment. In Western Canada, in the early stage of his tour, he first proposed that the situation was so grave that, if returned to office, he would summon a special session of Parliament to deal with it. But he omitted to mention just how the summoning of a special session of Parliament could help the situation, unless there were definite concreteproposals to be considered and acted upon with the least possible delay. I asked him, therefore, to state what his proposals were, so that the people of Canada could judge of their real value, knowing as I did that in the previous session of Parliament which concluded last May, there had been a prolonged discussion on the unemployment question, to which Mr. Bennett did not make the slightest contribution whatever. Indeed, it is not unfair to say that his interest in this greatest of economic questions appears to date from the announcement of a general election. If he had any remedies to proposed for unemployment, it was his duty and his opportunity to submit them to Parliament when the matter was being discussed some months ago. For my own part, I stated in the western provinces, and repeat to-night that rather than bring Parliament together at a cost of $2,000,000. without some definite scheme to submit to it, I would prefer to spend this money on direct unemployment relief to meet the needs of the immediate situation, especially

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as Mr. Bennett is well aware that Parliament could not be called together until September, and in that month the Canadian Government must be represented at the Imperial Economic Conference in London.

Despite the knowledge of these circumstances, however, Mr. Bennett has now announced that he will still call a special session of Parliament and, as an immediate measure of unemployment relief, will bring about an all-round increase in the tariff "or perish in the attempt." This is the only concrete proposal which Mr. Bennett has offered on behalf of the Conservative party as a remedy for unemployment, and it is not without significance that he did not announce it in Western Canada where he first mentioned a special session of Parliament, but in Eastern Canada where the Conservative party has always sought to gain support by conjuring up the shadow of Sir John MacDonald, and paying homage to the virtues of the national policy of 1878.

Well, so far as the Liberal and Progressive parties are concerned, I fear that Mr. Bennett is likely to "perish in the attempt" if he is determined to raise the tariff as a measure of unemployment relief, especially as he goes the length of declaring his intention of raising it against Britain. If he is sincere in his desire to increase the tariff, he knows full well that it would be

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utterly futile as an immediate means of relief, for no Parliament with any self-respect would consent to put through a far-reaching revision without careful and painstaking investigation. The United States, for example, whose tariff Mr. Bennett holds up as a pattern for Canada has taken a year and a half to complete a limited revision of its tariff schedules and certainly no government in Canada would be allowed to penalize the consumers of this country without careful study of the effects of increased duties upon the cost of living.

But, apart from the time which would necessarily be consumed to bring about such a tariff revision, there is absolutely no ground for belief that it would help an unemployment situation. In the United States, a country which now has the highest tariff in the world, it is estimated, as already mentioned, that the number of unemployed has reached the staggering total of between four and five millions. In Australia, which has also adopted a high tariff policy, it has been estimated that almost twenty per cent of the normal working population is now without employment.

In view of these facts, it is difficult to say how the increase in the tariff can possibly serve to remove unemployment in this or any other country. As I shall point out to you in a

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few moments, the great proposals for Empire Trade which are laid down in the Liberal Budget of 1930 constitute the only real and permanent solution of this great problem of unemployment.

Finally, let me add this one further word with respect to the attitude of the present Administration upon this all-important question. Before the last session of Parliament came to an end, we provided in the estimates for the summoning of a Dominion-Provincial Conference on unemployment which will be attended not merely by representatives of the governments concerned, but also by representatives of larger municipalities, manufacturing associations, labour organizations and transportation companies. This conference, by reason of its composition, will be able to study every aspect of the question and bring to bear special knowledge and opinion far more effectively than could be done by any special session of Parliament. Moreover, it recognizes the fundamental principle that the problem must be met with the co-operative efforts of the municipalities, the provinces and the Federal Government. So far as the immediate situation is concerned, I have made it abundantly clear that, pending such action as may be decided upon by the Dominion-Provincial Conference to be held as soon after

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the elections as possible, the moment a province sends an official communication to the Dominion Government which, in due course, will be laid before Parliament, to the effect that the unemployment situation is beyond its power to deal with effectively, and has become so acute as to constitute an emergent condition, we, on our part, are prepared immediately to contribute dollar for dollar with the municipalities and provinces respectively, towards such measures of relief as may be best suited to meet the situation. In this connection, I have proposed that through co-operative action, this unemployment relief would take the form, so far as possible, of an attempt to eliminate the most dangerous level-crossings in the various municipalities by the building of subways. This is merely a suggestion, but I have reason to hope that it may result in reducing to some extent what has long been recognised as a great menace to human life in all parts of our country.

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Mr. Bennett's Extravagant Promises

Let me now turn to another issue which has been raised in this campaign, as a result of the speeches delivered by the leader of the Conservative Party on his travels across the Dominion. It is not a premeditated issue. It was far from the mind of Mr. Bennett that it should become an issue. But it has been made so by the financial journals and business interests of the country, and I propose to deal with it very briefly at this time.

Mr. Bennett has been saying much of industrial depression during the past few months, and has gone so far as to allege that the present situation is one of grave danger to our financial stability as a nation. If he is sincere in his belief, the natural course for him to follow as one holding a position of high responsibility in the public life of our country, is to plead for retrenchment and economy in the conduct of public affairs. In thrift and economy the Government must set an example to the people as a whole. But what has been his attitude on the important question of public expenditures? It is unnecessary for me to go into details, for they have been published in almost every independent newspaper in the Dominion. It has been estimated by more than one leading journal in Canada that the promises Mr. Bennett has made in various parts of the country have now involved him in commitments amounting to close to a thousand million dollars —

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exclusive of General Mclna's grandiouse scheme for land settlement, which would involve another $300,000,000. This total, let me remind you, amounts to more than half the total cost of the war to the taxpayers of Canada. These vast expenditures proposed by Mr. Bennett can only be met in one of two ways -- by borrowing money on a prodigious scale and adding a vast sum to our National Debt -- or by increasing the taxes of the people and meeting at least a portion of these new expenditures out of current revenue. If the former course were adopted, all the work of the present Administration in reducing the debt by $273,000,000. would be undone, the annual interest charges would be greatly increased, and our credit could not fail to suffer at home and abroad.

If, on the other hand, he proposes, as indeed he has declared himself ready to do, an increase in the taxes of the people, there can be little doubt that new taxation would be levied in such a way as to press most lightly on wealthy individuals and corporations, and most heavily on those of us who constitute the great mass of the people. Mr. Bennett has himself proposed a Turnover Tax as the most equitable means of raising additional revenue. This means that on everything we buy, we must pay an additional sum by way of taxation. As Mr. Bennett himself expressed it "If you have a tax that is felt and known by every man and woman over twenty-one, a tax

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that is universal in its application, I am certain that it would do much to improve conditions in this democracy, and to improve the conditions under which we labour." In other words, at a time when the Liberal Administration has succeeded in reducing the Sales Tax to a vanishing point, the leader of the Conservative Party has committed himself to a vast programme of public expenditures, which must have the inevitable result of adding an increasing burden to every consumer in the country.

Let me appeal to the business man and woman of Canada at this time. Are you willing to trust the administration of the affairs of your country to a leader of a political party who, on the one hand tells you that Canada is in grave financial peril because of the present industrial depression, and on the other hand, for the sole purpose of securing votes in different parts of the Dominion, has made the most extravagant promises of public expenditures which have ever been made in the history of our country. Are you prepared to go back to the days of growing deficits and increasing debts? Are you prepared to submit to the imposition of a Turnover Tax and to no end of other taxes at the very moment that the present Government has reached the point where the Sales Tax is in prospect of dissolution?

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Finally what are you to judge of the sincerity of the Leader of the Conservative Party who is now prepared to commit the treasury to an expenditure of a billion dollars - and only a year ago in the House of Commons cried out: "It alarms me when I think of the way in which we cavalierly wave our hands and talk about $40,000,000. or $50,000,000. as though it were a mere bagatelle."

Notice the words - Fifty millions was a very large obligation and a tremendous liability to create at that time - namely in 1929, when it was admitted on all sides that we had just completed the most prosperous year in our history. Now, at a time when he has declared that we are facing the grave peril of industrial depression, he is willing for the sake of office to commit the Dominion to an expenditure of not fifty millions - but twenty times fifty millions. On the basis of the estimate of eighty speeches which have been delivered by the Leader of the Opposition during the present campaign, this figures out at an average of about $12,000,000. a speech.

If it alarmed Mr. Bennett to talk about $50,000,000. as though it were a mere bagatelle, what must be his state of mind when, in a quiet hour, he sits down with paper and pencil and makes up the total of the financial outlay involved in his promises to the electorate during the past six weeks.

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The Budget and British Empire Trade

And now, having lingered for some time among the foot hills, let me ask you to lift your eyes to the mountain peaks, and consider the over shadowing issues of the present campaign. In the life of every nation, there are moments when its people are called upon to make a great decision, affecting not merely the immediate present, but the whole trend of its future development. Such a moment, I believe, has come to the Canadian people at this time in relation to the all-important question of Inter-Empire Trade. In this situation, the people are entitled to expect their political leaders to deal with them fairly and frankly, to meet the issue without hesitation, and to enlighten them as to its true significance in relation to their interests. The fault I find with Mr. Bennett and the other leaders of the Conservative party in the present campaign, is that they have known the significance of the great movement towards inter-empire trade which was inaugurated by the Liberal Budget of 1930, and yet, knowing its importance, they have chosen to avoid it by every artifice of ridicule and evasion, and have confined their public discussions to questions of a temporary or sectional character, most of which are bound up with and will find their ultimate solution in one way or another in the larger issue of Inter-Empire Trade and methods of more effective co-operation to be decided upon at the Economic Conference which is to meet in London in September

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I have said that Mr. Bennett knows the importance of this question. If there should be any doubt on this point, let me remind you that when Parliament assembled for its last session, he placed himself on record in the debate on the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. He declared that the great question of Empire Trade and the far-reaching decisions which must be taken at the Imperial Conference in London made it imperative that no government should represent Canada in London at this important conference, without having previously received a mandate from the Canadian people. This statement he repeated again in the closing weeks of the session, making it abundantly clear that, in his mind, the determination of this great question of Inter-Empire Trade must be placed in the hands of the Canadian people and receive their verdict in a general election. But, ladies and gentlemen, now that we have brought down a budget which goes farther in the direction of Empire Trade than any proposals which have been made in this country since the British Preference was established in Canada in 1897, now that we have given up a year and a half of our normal term of office in order to refer this great question to the people, Mr. Bennett and leaders of the Conservative Party have seen fit to ignore this all-important question which is the real issue in this campaign.

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Now, in the closing days of the campaign, Mr. Bennett has announced his intention to summon a special session of Parliament to bring about an all round increase in the tariff which means that, so far as the Conservative party is concerned, they propose to reject this great movement towards Empire Trade, and deal with the Mother Country only as they deal with foreign countries upon a basis of hard bargaining, and upon the condition that the people of Great Britain must change a fiscal policy which they have maintained for almost a century. For many years, the Conservative party has asked your support on the grounds that it alone, of the great political parties of Canada, is committed to a policy of strengthening and upbuilding the British Empire. Let me ask you, however, if the true attitude of the Conservative party towards the Mother Country is to be determined by protestations of loyalty or by practical policies designed to assist the great ultimate purpose of Imperial co-operation in the matter of trade. Mr. Bennett, speaking at Orillia a little more than a week ago, made this statement: "You would think," he said, "that the Conservative party did not believe in Empire Trade to listen to what they are saying. We were talking about it before they heard of it". The second part of this statement I deny, but when Mr. Bennett

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Bennett says that the Conservatives have been talking about Empire Trade for many years, I admit it without question. My objection is that they have talked a great deal and have done nothing. What the British Empire needs is less talk and loyalty and more trade. The truth is, that while the Conservative party has been doing the talking, the Liberal party has been getting the trade. It is a matter of record that the Liberal Government has, in every case, taken the great forward steps in the direction of wider trade between Canada and the British Empire.

When the British preference was introduced by Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding, Sir Charles Tupper said that "a deeper wrong was never inflicted upon Canada". Since the present Administration has been in office, we have negotiated trade treaties with the West Indies, with Australia and with New Zealand. In every case, we have encountered the opposition, criticism and in some cases, the ridicule of the Conservative party. With reference to trade treaties negotiated by this government, Mr. Bennett said he was prepared to "scrap the lot". May I remind you, however, that in the case of each of these treaties, Canada has derived a distinct advantage and, in every case, the balance of trade has been in our favour.

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Mr. Bennett's attitude towards this Liberal policy, towards greater Empire Trade, may be summed up in a sentence which he used only two months ago in the course of the Debate on the Budget:

> "If a dollar goes to the West Indies that should go to a Canadian, it is no better than if the money went to the United States".

For the most part, Mr. Bennett and Mr. Ferguson have done their best to avoid discussion of the far-reaching proposals for inter-empire trade which have been laid down in the Budget of 1930. When they have condescended to discuss them, they have done nothing but resort to words of vituperation and ridicule. Mr. Ferguson has described the British Preference provisions of the Budget as "humbug and hypocrisy", words which, coming from him, will not be a surprise to any one.

Mr. Stevens has ridiculed the Budget in terms of "cut flowers and cast iron pipe". Mr. Bennett has made it the subject of many a joke and witticism. If Mr. Bennett and his cohorts are right, some of the most distinguished statesmen in Great Britain are wrong, and the British press, without exception, is wrong.

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Let me refer you briefly to some of the comments on the Canadian Budget which have been made by outstanding leaders in British public life, and some of the greatest newspapers in the British Empire.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald said on May 25th, 1930: "I have always been in favour of empire trade. Canada's last budget is an example of how the Dominions can and will help".

The London Observer declares: "The Canadian Budget is one of those rare strokes of policy which illuminate the realities of Empire". "Like Laurier's introduction of preference a generation ago, it is a message from overseas telling us that the idea of welding isolated communities of the British Commonwealth into a more organic whole is not ours alone".

The Manchester Guardian describes the Canadian Budget as a gesture, the generosity of which everyone in this country must appreciate.

The Daily Express said on May 2, 1930: "The Dunning budget constitutes the greatest advance in imperial relations we have seen since the war".

The London Times said on May 6, 1930: "The advantages offered by Canada to British industry are offered without any bargaining or corresponding concessions, and the spirit which prompted them will be appreciated as much as their actual economic effect.

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in helping British trade at a time when help is badly needed".

I shall leave it to the Canadian people to choose between the testimony of Mr. Ramsay Macdonald and the outstanding organs of public opinion in Great Britain on the one hand, and the partisan declarations which have been made by Mr. Bennett, Mr. Ferguson and Mr. Stevens in the course of the present campaign.

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But the Liberal Budget of 1930 is not only a forward move in the direction of inter-Empire Trade and a new influence towards the great object of closer co-operation between Canada and the other members of the British Commonwealth, it is also intended to meet one of the greatest economic problems confronting us at the present time, namely, the necessity of obtaining a secure and permanent market for Canadian wheat and thereby ensuring a continuous flow to Canada of that purchasing power in the prairie provinces, upon which the prosperity of our country so largely depends. Let me recall to your minds once more the circumstances which led to the adoption of the various policies which are combined in the Budget which was brought down by Mr. Dunning on May 1st. Our Conservative opponents, in their attempt to ridicule the budget, have objected that it was hastily conceived and a precipitated attempt upon our part to win the support in an impending election. Far from this being the case, I have pointed out again and again in the course of the present campaign that from the moment it became apparent that the United States was about to raise its tariff in such a way as to affect adversely a large proportion of the agricultural exports from Canada to the United States, the Government announced its intention of taking the most effective measure

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of protecting Canadian interests in the face of any contingency that might arise.

Accordingly, we gave instructions to the Tariff Advisory Board to go over our tariff schedules with the utmost care in order to discover what revision should be necessary to transfer from the United States to Great Britain a large proportion of the purchasing power which was then going to the United States through the purchase by Canadians of American products. It so happened that, at the same time, a situation arose in western Canada which caused great concern throughout the entire Dominion, and has been the greatest single factor in producing unemployment in many of our larger cities. I refer to the curtailment in the exports of wheat to the British markets. It became evident, therefore, that apart from our proposed policies of increasing the tariff in certain respects against the United States, it was also desirable that we should do everything which lay in our power to bring about an enlargement of our trade with Great Britain, in order to create a favourable market in that country for our surplus wheat. Mr. Bennett has said much during the present campaign of conserving the home market by means of an all round increase in the tariff. I wonder if the people of this country really appreciate how utterly inadequate the home market is to absorb the vast quantities of Canadian wheat which are grown in the prairies. Only one fifth of the total crop of wheat can be consumed by the

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Canadian population, and what is true of wheat in this respect is equally true of many others of our agricultural products, and of an increasing number of our manufactured commodities. There is no country in the world to which external trade is more vital than to Canada, and there is no country in the world which has even faintly approached the success of Canada under the present administration in extending the sale of its products in every continent and every clime. The short wheat crop of last year, combined with the curtailment of exports to Great Britain, showed us clearly that a home market is a vain illusion, unless measures are provided for foreign markets in order to dispose of our surplus production. Travelling as I did, throughout the western wheat fields, less than a fortnight ago, I have been appalled at the danger which confronts the economic life of the Dominion if we do not find the means of securing a market for this greatest of our primary products, and the greatest single source of the purchasing power which provides traffic for our transportation systems and orders for our factories and business for our retail and wholesale merchants. Perhaps I cannot better illustrate the importance of a foreign market than by expressing the situation in the form of a simple parable.

There was once a general merchant who conducted his business in a small Canadian village whose inhabitants devoted themselves entirely to fruit farming and whose product was sold almost exclusively in the British market where

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it could easily be transported by sea. As year by year the villagers sent their products abroad they prospered exceedingly and the merchant in their midst prospered with them. He was accustomed to speak of this little community as his home market and attributed his own wealth to the exclusive possession of this home market.

It so happened, however, that a time came when the fruit grown by the people of this village could not be disposed of in the British Isles. Suddenly, the merchant found that there was no longer the same market for his goods. The villagers had quantities of apples but having been unable to dispose of them abroad, they had no money to exchange for other commodities. Then, for the first time, the merchant realized that his home market was not really the village in which he lived, but actually in the British Isles, a market beyond the seas. He saw that a market is not a locality, but a fund of purchasing power, and that in this particular case, the purchasing power of the community in which he lived could only be obtained by the disposal of their products in the markets of the world. It was only when the foreign market was secured and developed that his home market in the village was enabled to purchase his goods and ensure the continuance of his prosperity.

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Does not this simple allegory illustrate the fundamental truth in the economic situation of Canada and more particularly in the economic situation of that section of Canada which is devoted to the raising of wheat?

The Conservatives speak of keeping the home market for Canadians. The manufacturers of central Canada depend in large measure upon the absorption of their commodities by those who live in the prairies. As their purchasing power increases throught the disposal of their wheat abroad, so the home market of Canada becomes more profitable for its manufacturing industries, merchants and its great agencies of transportation and communication. The moment, for any reason, the western provinces are unable to dispose of their wheat crops in the markets of the world, it becomes apparent at once that the home market of Canada is dependent upon the maintenance of foreign markets for our wheat and other products of our forests, factories and fields.

The Conservative party promises to keep the home market by a high protective wall which must have the inevitable effect of checking imports to our country and then closing the foreign markets which are all essential if we are to sell our agricultural products abroad and secure the purchasing power without which a home market is a vain illusion.

The Liberal party has recognized this fundamental truth of our economic situation. We realize that over 2,000,000

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of our people are directly dependent upon our export trade for their livelihood. We know that the great transportation companies of Canada are dependent in large measure upon the traffic which passes back and forth from Canadian ports. We have promised to ensure an expanding home market by facilitating foreign trade and thus enlarging, in increasing measure, the purchasing power which, alone, can keep our factories busy in supplying the needs of those whose prosperity depends primarily upon the disposal of their products in the markets of the world.

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Against these policies of ever-expanding foreign trade, which are laid down in the Liberal budget of 1930, let me place the trade theories which have been expounded by Mr. Bennett on behalf of the Conservative party. Not only has he announced his ~~willingness~~ but he has intention to put up tariffs against Great Britain, ~~but he has~~ found fault with imports entering Canada from almost every country in the world, and has declared his readiness to summon a special session of parliament in order to bring about an all-round increase in the tariff. Speaking in Winnipeg at the opening of the present campaign, he declared that he would "make tariffs fight for you" and "blast a way to trade". This policy, ~~which bears a striking resemblance to the German trade policies which preceded the late war~~, he has called a "Canada First" policy.

As I have already pointed out, however, trade is exchange for mutual advantage and is won not by ill-will and bellicosity but by goodwill and co-operation. We cannot have trade running all one way. If we are to export our vast surplus of wheat and other commodities, we must also be prepared to accept imports from the countries with which we trade them. Mr. Bennett knows perfectly well that the vast bulk of our imports consist of raw materials and semi-finished products for our own industries and of fruits and other articles of consumption which cannot be grown in Canada.

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Of the remainder of the manufactured products, a very large proportion are highly specialized articles which it would not be in the interest of Canada to manufacture at this stage in its development. With respect to much of our import trade it is to our interest to bring in from other countries those things in which these countries have a natural advantage, and exchange them for commodities to which labour and capital in this country can be more efficiently applied. Our Conservative opponents have not been able to show that in as much as 5 per cent of our total imports is there any substantial or unfair competition with Canadian products. Let me also remind you that it has been Liberal and not Conservative policies which have brought Canada to the proud position of fifth place among the trading nations of the world.

But the most striking and disturbing feature of Mr. Bennett's speeches during the present campaign relate to the position he will adopt in dealing with the British Isles in matters of trade. He has said that the only method he will adopt in trade with the Mother Country is preference for preference. In other words, he will neither extend the present preference to Great Britain nor retain that which already exists, unless Britain is prepared to change its fiscal policy of free trade which she has maintained for

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for almost a century. We, on the other hand, are quite ready to deal with Great Britain on a reciprocal basis if the occasion should arise, and we are certain to enter upon such a policy with a tremendous advantage as a result of a friendly instead of a blustering approach. Knowing as we do of the cordial reception which has greeted the Dunning budget in the British Isles, there can be no doubt that if a policy of protection should be adopted in Great Britain, this Dominion which has blazed the trail of inter-Empire trade will be accorded the fullest measure of any tariff preference that may be given. Within the past month the colony of Mauritius has granted a special preference to Canada and Great Britain alone, and the West Indian Isles have also been in conference to discuss an increased preference to our Dominion. These concessions have not been obtained by "blasting a way" to trade but as a spntaneous response to our own gesture of goodwill to our fellow-citizens in other parts of the Empire.

Within three weeks of the introduction of our Budget the island colony of Bermuda had increased its duties against the United States and lowered its duties on certain commodities imported from Canada

If, however, Great Britain does not adopt a protective tariff, but is willing to develop some other means of encouraging inter-empire trade, the Liberal policy and the Liberal policy alone will assure a friendly and effective co-operation. In short, the Liberal policy ensures for Canada the most favourable

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treatment from Great Britain whatever government may be in power and whatever policy may be in effect. The Conservative policy is devised to meet only one contingency, namely, the adoption of protection in Great Britain, and in that contingency Canada, under any administration formed by Mr. Bennett, would be handicapped by his denunciation of the present proposals of the Dunning budget and his grudging and hostile attitude toward the British Preference. The Liberal policy, on the other hand, meets every contingency that may arise. Whatever government is in power in Great Britain, whether it be a Labour, a Conservative, or Liberal Government, the far-reaching proposals of the Dunning Budget have placed us in a position to receive the maximum advantage.

I notice that Mr. Bennett is his speech last night at North Bay ~~took his remarks to task because, as he expressed it, I had said at Barrie that I was "for~~ alleged that I had said we should not speak of Canada First, but of Britain first".

This statement is utterly ~~untrue~~ misleading and Mr. Bennett should have made inquiries as to its accuracy before speaking of it on a public platform. At no time in the campaign have I made any such statement. What I have said and repeat tonight is that in this great matter of inter-Empire trade it is not a question of Canada First, or Great Britain First, but of both working together for our mutual advantage. So far as my own position is concerned, I think the public of this country need no advice from Mr. Bennett

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as to the position I have always taken in relation to Canada within the Empire. In all that I have sought to do in improving inter-imperial and international relations I have had in mind above all else the interest of Canada as one of the members of a great community of British nations. This is Canada's budget and Canada's opportunity, and the Canadian interests are naturally uppermost at all times in our thoughts. At the same time we are convinced that Canada's future interests are bound up in the development of intra-empire trade and that the way to keep "Canada First" is by joining our kinsmen in the British Empire in seeking a common advantage and a common goal.

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This brings me finally to the third outstanding issue of the present campaign, namely, the representation of Canada at the Imperial and Imperial Economic Conference, which is to meet in London in September. I mentioned a while ago that moments come in the life of every nation when decision are to be taken which may determine the future trend of economic development for years to come. In my opening speech at Brantford I pointed out that in respect to this great question of inter-Empire trade we were at last at the "meeting of the ways". No one, who has given careful study to economic tendencies of the past few years, can fail to have observed that the greatest challenge to economic stability of an exporting nation is the insecurity of world markets. It was with a clear realisation of this grave problem that the Government brought down the far-reaching proposals for inter-Empire trade which form the corner stone of the Liberal budget of this year. Questions of profound importance to the future both of Canada and the British Empire are to be determined at the great Economic Conference which is soon to meet. It is for the people of Canada to decide whether the interests of this Dominion can best be represented by those who have denounced the budget and hade adopted an attitude of hostility to the

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British Preference, or will the interests of Canada be best promoted by sending to that conference members of the Administration which has faced a difficult situation without fear or pessimis, and has laid down definite proposals which we believe will assure to this country a place second to none among the Dominions which will sit down with the Mother Country and consider what further measures can be adopted to reach the common goal of closer co-operation and enduring prosperity.

Knowing the vital importance of this Economic Conference, I believed the people of Canada should be told in advance what members of the Administration would be invited to represent Canada should the Liberal Government be returned to office. I stated that from the Province of Quebec there would be Mr. Lapointe, who has represented Canada with conspicuous ability at the Imperial Conferences of 1923 and 1926 and who has won a reputation beyond the British Empire for his contribution to the improvement of international relations. From the Maritime Provinces Canada could count on Col. Ralston, who has only recently returned from representing our Dominion at the great Conference on Naval Disarmament which was held in London some months ago.

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From Ontario there will be Mr. Malcolm, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, under whose administration of that Department the export trade of Canada has almost doubled during the last eight and a half years. Finally, I have said that from western Canada there will be Mr. Charles Dunning, who ~~not many years ago came out to this country as an immigrant boy from Great Britain, and~~ on May 1st of this year brought down the budget which has marked a new epoch in the economic history of the British Empire. From the standpoint of proved efficiency and experience who is Mr. Bennett prepared to substitute for these names? In fact, can he name a single representative whom the people of Canada would prefer to substitute for any of the members of the delegation we have proposed? Despite the fact that six weeks ago I asked him to tell the people of Canada whom he would take with him to London, if he should be called upon to form an Administration, Mr. Bennett has not yet seen fit to supply this information, but has taken refuge in the statement that no Prime Minister can announce the names of his Ministers until they have been approved by the Governor General of Canada. This, however, is merely an evasion of the question. Mr. Bennett is not Prime Minister

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and there is no law of practise of the constitution which prevents him from stating in advance the names of the men whom he is prepared to recommend to His Excellency if he should be called upon to form a government.

This issue, with the others I have presented for your consideration tonight, must be decided by your ballots on Monday. I leave these questions with you with every confidence that the Canadian people will see the issues of the present campaign in their true proportions and will realise that the decisions reached at the Imperial Economic Conference will determine in large measure whether in future years there is to be more of cohesion of or disintegration within the British Empire in matters of trade. I bespeak for every Liberal candidate a measure of support on Monday which will avoid any possibility of a stalemate in public affairs at this time and will carry a message to the British Isles and the Dominions that Canada gives its approval in no uncertain terms to the policy of an ever expanding trade within the British Empire.

In facing these issues let us do so with supreme faith in Canada, inspired by the same confidence and courage which enabled our fathers to lay the foundations of a mighty nation, and prepare for Canada that high and assured place in the world side by side with our kinsmen overseas, that is the glowing promise of the Twentieth century.

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Ladies and gentlemen: As a Government we have done our part in introducing into parliament the great budget to which I have referred, and in giving up a year and a half of office in order to enable the people of Canada to pass upon its merits at a general election at this time, believing that only by its endorsation by the Canadian people as a whole may its full import be realized in the great Conference to be held in London for the purpose of promoting and increasing co-operation in inter-Empire trade.

Ladies and gentlemen: In your action of Monday next, you have an opportunity to further your own economic interests. but more than this, the interests of our country as a whole, and the interests as well of the British Commonwealth of Nations. You have the opportunity to do this not for the coming years only; you have, what comes but seldom through a single act, an opportunity to serve your day and generation; yes perchance to do a service to generations as yet unborn. That you may be wisely guided in your performance, on Monday next, of the highest duty and responsibility of citizenship, is what I wish most for you all, and for the land we love and seek to serve.

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Special Session, 1930
Opening debate

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Introductory

Compliments to Mover and Seconder
Inability to congratulate Government
Means to gain victory not of kind to bring comfort
Sympathy, not congrat. to Govt. & country

Minister of Labour

Omission from Treasury Benches

Minister of Finance

Discretion & judgment: Monopoly of control.
Much needed

Means taken to achieve victory and result

Declarations vs. result
Present position - "end unemployment or perish in
Shelly's Frankenstein

I
Trade

Demand for ah Election

What Mandate received re Conference ?
(a) Conference vs. Special Session
(b) Policies underlying Dunning Budget
Ignore, ridicule, belittle, misrepresent
Slogan '**Canada First**' vs. Preference

Voluntary concession Vs. reliance on Force
Tariffs fight for you - "blast a way"
What mandate re Imperial Conference
Better remain at home

Blasting = blazing = bargaining
Bargain counter, 10 Downing St.
Better remain at home.

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Bargaining and its implications

1. Canada - raise tariff
2. Britain - identical fiscal systems

Theoretical - Responsible govt. autonomy
Practical - Govt. of Ramsay MacDonald

Liberal vs. Conservative Policies re Empire Trade

The meeting of the ways
The parting of the ways

II

Re. Unemployment

Reversal of Position re Significance of Conference and Unemployment

Bennett at Toronto. Conference a bearing
Liberal statement throughout Campaign re Wheat
How are Conservatives effect anything ?
Responsibility on them.

Reversal of Position re Unemployment - as an issue

Government vs. world conditions
Denunciation plus Promises

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III

Grants from Federal Treasury to Provinces

The financial arrangements at Confederation

Arguments vs. Subsidies and grants

(1) Weaken power of Provincial Legislatures over executives
(2) Lead to demands on Federal Govt
(see Dunkin. p.26)

Understanding at Confederation

Financial arrangements inflexible & non-adaptable to changing conditions — Brown

(3) Check extravagance — Galt

(4) Subsidy revisions
a. To maintain principle equality betwn.Prov.
b. Full of all claims for Provl. purposes

The System-not the objects or purposes objectionable

Review reasons against

(a) The Unwarranted and reprehensible part taken by Conservative Governments

Governments qua governments
Reason for gratitude by Provl. Govts.
Provincial monies used for partisan ends
lead to break up of Confederation
Combination of Govts. to use public monies to
Influence electorates
Explanation of present Govt. being in office
Dominion wide combination of kind new to Canada
Ferguson's rôle - Tammany Hall methods

Grants to Legislatures facilitate Tammany Hall methods

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Subventions and Aids

Question not one of merit of purpose, but method of financing

Subventions & aids new features - objections

Open to all objections re subsidies
Lead to unwarranted determination of policy in provincial affairs by Federal authorities
Lead to provinces undertaking special expenditures regardless of need - extravagance.
Difficult to end.

(B) Enable political parties to influence Electorates of Provinces

e.g. Old Age Pensions - Maritimes
Highways - Ontario
Unemployment relief everywhere
Liberals might have retained power by same methods of purchase
Occasion for alarm rather than congrats.

Necessary activities should be met by same method as others, not by aid

Modificatn. of financial arrangements.
New fields of taxation to provinces or Dominion take over the Services.
Both make provision eg. unemployment

Methods of administering necessary services - Transfer to federal, substitution for subsidies

1. National Highway - Dominion construct, maintain & refund to provinces
2. National Old Age Pensions
3. Relief of Unemployment - Federal, Prov. Municipal

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Nation-wide Social insurance method of meeting Social ills by Federal Governm

Old Age Pensions
Sickness: Invalidity: Accident
Unemployment

What involved -
Uniformity of laws
Taking over services for subsidies
Desirable objects in finance & social reform
Time required: Difficult steps
Ideal to be kept in mind in difficult steps

Evidences of unemployment being exploited for partisan political ends

(1) Nothing done by way of aid since new Govt.in off.
(2) No applications to Fed.Govt. during campaign Robertson O.-in.C. 1921
(3) No application from Premiers of Provinces during last session.
(4) Present efforts to make of problem a ? problem

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Promises re The Tariff

What has been said all along

More in way of higher protection
A monopoly of home market
The farmer duped
Made to believe protection on butter would help him, instead he has helped only the protectionists

Stevens: We will not import anything, etc.

Where is purchasing power to come from

Home market = home demand = purchasing power at home.

Action up to present

Abolish Tariff Board: created 1896
Gathered valuable information
Scientific study
Advisory body

Either to substitute something the same = spoils
or " " different -
a body independent of parliament
contrary to principle responsible Govt.
Tariff & taxation - belongs to H.of C.
Importance of publicity in hearings - all parties interested

Creation of Tariff by Order-in-Council
Valuation beyond all justification
Departure from principle of control by Prlt.
Instances of - prices increased to consumer

Effect - Increase cost of living
" cost of production
Make more difficult securing foreign markets
Less purchasing power in home market.

Ramsay McDonald on Tariff re unemployment:

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Conclusion

Attitude of Opposition

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Coal - Parl - speech from Throne 1930. (Special session)

Draft

Speech on the Address D17560

Special Session
To open Sept. 8, 1930

It is a time honoured custom for the Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Commons, upon opening his remarks at the beginning of a new session of parliament, to compliment the Mover and Seconder of the Address to His Excellency the Governor General upon the speeches made by them in the performance of that function, and which, not infrequently, are their maiden speeches in the House of Commons. I have much pleasure in following that custom today. The task of the Mover and Seconder of the Address is, I admit, all circumstances considered, a much more agreeable one than my own. They are full of the jubilance of victory at the polls which has brought their party into power; they are not expected to examine too closely the methods by which victory was attained, nor the obligations upon the government in office it carries with it; they are too young and inexperienced to know much of the disillusionments of politics, which come, sooner or later, to most individuals who play any considerable part in public affairs, and on occasions to an entire electorate. These are things of which I regret it will be my duty to speak, but before doing so I should like, without in any way endorsing what they have said of the new administration,

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to extend cordial felicitations on the manner in which the hon. member for and the hon. member for have performed what was expected of them, and if as one of the older members of parliament I may be permitted so to do, a welcome as well, and, quite irrespective of party, to all others who take their seats for the first time today in this House of Commons.

But here, Mr. Speaker, I fear my congratulations and welcomes must end; I should like to be able to extend to the Prime Minister and to the new administration upon their assumption of office not only my own congratulations but those of their political opponents generally. Did I believe, speaking generally, that the means by which victory was attained were such as to entitle them to rejoice, I think I should be the first to wish them well. The facts being what they are, I do not feel that I can congratulate either them or the country, though to both I am prepared to extend my sympathy. I am prepared to go further and say that we on this side have no desire or intention to offer factious opposition to any measures the administration may present to parliament in order to redeem its pledges to the electorate, provided, as promised, action with reference thereto is taken immediately and provided that it can be shown that the measures proposed are in accord with what the

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Canadian public had a right to expect from the representations of hon. gentlemen opposite made in the course of their campaign, and provided, of course, that the House is given such relevant information as may be necessary to enable it to judge of the wisdom and probable results of the courses proposed.

May I,right here, express something more than surprise that in a session of parliament specially called to deal with unemployment and the problems of labour generally, a session which, to use the words of my hon. friend, the Leader of the Government in his popular appeals, is "to end unemployment". the only Minister of the Crown not to be found among those who occupy the Treasury Benches opposite is the Minister of Labour. Not to have the Minister of Labour occupying a seat in the House of Commons is a course of procedure open to question at any time; it is wholly unpardonable at a session of parliament called,as this session has been specifically, to deal with unemployment. The Prime Minister has been profuse in his promises to Labour, his public utterances were teeming with professions of solicitude for Labour, and yet out of the large following he thereby secured in the Commons he has been unable or unwilling to select one single hon. member from this House to whom he was prepared to entrust the portfolio of Labour in his Cabinet. If unable to make the desired selection, it says very

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little for the democratic sympathies of the present Administration; if unwilling to have a Minister of Labour in the Commons, the situation is still worse; it amounts to an open defiance of what he must know would be the will and the wish, not of the Commons only, but of the country, that the Minister primarily responsible for labour policies, and the one possessing the necessary information to guide the Commons in its decisions, should at a session called specially to deal with Labour problems, be seated where he can be questioned, and where he can accept his responsibility to the full. It is something more than a mere coincidence that the gentleman the Prime Minister has selected to hold the portfolio of Labour should be a person who has never at any time been elected to a popular assembly in Canada, has never occupied a seat in this House of Commons, and who, regardless of the policies of the administration of which he is a member or of his own actions as a Minister of the Crown, can not be held to account in any appeal to the people at any time in the only way in which popular approval or disapproval of his administration of the Department's affairs can be properly given. The circumstance, only too well known, that his administration of the Department of Labour while a Minister in a previous administration revealed in an important crisis sympathies and the advocacy of methods anything but those which might have been expected of one

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holding the position he did, but serves to make his selection for the portfolio of Labour at this time the more extraordinary. My hon. friend says the appointment of Senator Robertson as Minister of Labour is only a temporary appointment. That only helps to aggravate the situation. It is at this time more than at any other, that there is need for a Minister of Labour in the Commons. If temporary appointments are to be made they should be made to suit the occasion, not after the real occasion has passed away.

An equally extraordinary and significant omission on the part of the Prime Minister in the choice of colleagues is that of some one other than himself for the all important portfolio of Minister of Finance. We all know that my hon. friend is not lacking in the opinion he entertains of his own abilities and powers, at the same time that is no reason why he should begin to institute in Canada a species of government where everything depends upon the help of the Almighty and the will of one other. That form of government has been tried elsewhere and at other times, but has proven disastrous alike to the individual at its head and to the State. I am prepared to make all allowance for the surprises of my hon.friend in finding himself in a position where he was entitled to be called

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upon to assume office, but I submit that when he took upon himself the responsibility of forming a ministry which, as its first duty, was to hold a session of parliament concerned amongst other things with the tariff and with vast expenditures of public monies, the country had a right to expect not only that he would fill the office of Minister of Finance by someone other than himself but by someone in whose discretion and judgment it would have the utmost confidence. I do not wish it to be inferred that in this remark I am reflecting in the least either upon the discretion or the judgment of my hon. friend in matters of State. All that I wish to say - and this I wish to make very clear - is that it is wholly impossible for any human being, however considerable his capacities and powers, to be at one and the same time, Prime Minister of Canada, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Minister of Finance, and Leader of the Government and of the House of Commons, and hope to give to the duties of these offices the personal time and attention which their importance necessitates, especially at a time in the affairs of the country which demands the holding of a special session of parliament, and at a time when in addition the thought of the entire Ministry should be focused upon the questions to be considered at important Imperial Conferences about to be held.

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The circumstance that my hon. friend has just come through a general election which followed immediately upon a strenuous session of parliament, that upon his shoulders will fall the major portion of the burden of the representation of Canada at the conferences, and an absence of two months from the Dominion, is all the more reason why the great responsibilities which are those of the Ministry at this time should be shared, and not so largely monopolized by any one man. If my hon. friend felt he was equal to another portfolio for the special session he has called, I submit that the portfolio of Labour is the one which in the circumstances he should have assumed. After all, cabinet government was devised as a means of freeing an electorate from the will of any one man. Its very essence lies in what it secures to the State of the collective wisdom of many minds, the essential alike of good government and liberty. The Mussolini touch is all very fine and dramatic, but my hon. friend will find ere very long that whatever it may be like in Italy, even in our more rigorous climate it is not conducive either to his own health or to the health of the State; also, that whatever his own temperament may be, the temperament of the Canadian people is far from enjoying anything that savours of a monopoly of control, whether that monopoly relates

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to the affairs of industry, to financial affairs, or to the affairs of the State. Were the present situation not so serious, so concerned with reality, I might be inclined to say that there were Gilbertian elements of comic opera about it. It reminds one of the 'Mikado' where all the principal offices of State were held by the great Pooh Bah upon whom the rest of the Ministers were obliged to dance attendance.

I wish to say again that the need of a Minister of Finance who can give his undivided time and attention to the country's finances and exercise a much needed restraint on his colleagues and upon the Prime Minister himself, has never greater in Canada than it is at this very moment, when in order to make good a deluge of promises showered like manna from the skies, to serve the exigencies of a political campaign, the country is about to be landed into an orgy of expenditures which, combined with changes in the tariff calculated greatly to increase the cost of living, will inevitably mean more in the way of borrowing, more in the way of debt, more in the way of taxation.

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I have said that the means employed by my hon. friend and his associates to achieve victory in the recent campaign were not of a character to afford comfort either to the administration or to his own conscience now that he is in office. An election having been called upon issues which were closely allied and which in parliament he had previously claimed to be all important, he proceeded throughout the campaign, regardless of the serious character of the consequences, to ignore or to belittle these issues, and so to organize and mobilize what there was of latent discontent in certai- urban and rural areas as to create a state of mind throughout large sections of the community which only his own reckless and prodigal promises could help to relieve. Now he is in a position where he will be expected to make good his promises. He promised above all else at a first session, a special session of parliament, to end unemployment, or, to use his own graphic words repeated throughout the campaign and even since, "to perish in the attempt." Unless I am greatly mistaken there is something prophetic in the phrase, and he will find that, like Shelly's Frankenstein, he has succeeded in creating a monster which in the end will be the cause of his own undoing.

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Let me very briefly review the situation. When parliament assembled in February of this year, standing in Opposition, where I am now standing, and speaking on the Address, as I am now speaking, my hon. friend made a reference to the forthcoming Imperial Conference. So important to Canada and to the Empire were the subjects to be considered, that my hon. friend contended no government should be allowed to represent Canada at that great gathering without first obtaining a mandate from the people. Later in the session, after the Budget of the Hon. Charles Dunning had been introduced and was being debated in the House, he again expressed the opinion, albeit with less in the way of emphasis than on the previous occasion, that there should be an appeal to the people (before the time of the Imperial Conference) the inference being that great imperial as well as domestic considerations being in the balance, and that the voice of the people was essential to deciding differences between the parties in this House which had arisen on which might further arise out of discussions upon the Budget.

What mandate, may I ask, has my hon. friend obtained with respect to the Conference as a consequence of the elections? More than once he went so far as to indicate that if returned to power he might not attend the Conference at all, that if it were a choice between a special session of parliament to end unemployment,

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and attending the Conference, he was for the special session.

So far as the policies underlying the Dunning budget were concerned, all important as they were in their bearing upon what it might be possible to accomplish for Canada at the Conference, instead of permitting them to be made the real issue of the campaign, he did his utmost to ignore or ridicule or to misrepresent their significance, and to belittle and misrepresent the consequences of their adoption. Where he made a reference at all, he went the length of asserting that what had been achieved, so far as the British Empire was concerned, was all to the advantage of other parts of the Empire, and against the interests of Canada. The enlargement of the British Preference under the budget so loudly proclaimed by men of all parties in Britain as of the greatest advantage to the Empire as a whole, was met by the slogan "Canada First", a fine slogan from the lips of hon. gentlemen opposite, as if Canada, as well as Britain had not greatly profited by the British Preference ever since 1897, as if the policy of the British Preference had not been maintained by every government that has since held office in Canada,and as if under the increase of the preference as voluntarily granted under the Dunning budget, there did not lie the one hope of obtaining by voluntary concession from Britain and other parts of

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the Empire at the forthcoming conference what might be possible by way of enlarged markets in Britain and our sister Dominions for the wheat of western Canada, and other of our surplus products in agriculture and all other branches of industry in Canada.

The idea of doing anything by way "of voluntary concession" is apparently abhorrent to the mind of my hon. friend, especially in matters of trade. Whatever is done must be the result of a bargain, and a bargain made in accordance with the ideas of my hon. friend. In international trade reliance is to be placed upon Force as is the case in times of war. Trade is war as the new Minister of Railways and Canals declared from this side of the House at the last session Canada is to blast her way into the markets of the world.

(June 9, Winnipeg) "You say tariffs are only for the manufacturers. I will make them fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you."

declared my hon. friend in addressing his own constituents in the city of Calgary on Again I ask the Prime Minister, What mandate has he received from the Canadian people with respect to the course he is to pursue at the Imperial Conference? Are he and his colleagues to go to London upon the understanding that they are to blast the way for Canadian trade in Britain and other parts of the Empire. If he cherishes any idea that relations in trade or aught else within the British Empire are to be furthered by an attitude of the kind, I tell him his time will be much better employed at home,

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and that his first thoughts, which in view of his declarations I am not surprised at, that it would be better to avoid the Conference altogether, were the wise ones.

But I can see my hon. friend rising to explain that when he spoke of blasting he meant blazing, that he was not so much a warrior as a crusader; that he wished only to claim by undertaking to surmount all obstacles that still lie in the path of progress, to be the first in the line of lineal descent of those pioneers who have made Canada and the Empire what they are today. While I may be prepared to accept his explanation, I have still to ask what are the methods by which this blasting or blazing is to be carried out. "Bargaining", he replies. Bargaining to our mutual advantage. That is the way of business! And this is the mandate which my hon. friend claims to have with respect to the Imperial Conference? To make of the Council table at No. 10 Downing Street a bargain counter. Again I say to the Prime Minister, if that is his idea of the mandate he has received, his idea of his mission to Britain, he had much better remain at home.

Let us examine for a moment what is implied in this idea of bargaining, first as regards Canada, next as regards Britain and the remainder of the Empire. As regards Canada, it is perhaps summed up and placed in its most favourable light in

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(Calgary ?)
the words used by my hon. friend at Winnipeg: "I will make our tariffs fight for you." And the way in which the fight is to begin is by an increase in the tariff. An all-round increase, an increase that is to apply against Britain and the rest of the Empire as well as against foreign countries. In other words, duties are to be raised against Britain, and what there may be of mutual advantage in the British Preference is to be lost or sacrificed, in part. How, may I ask, is a step of that kind either actually taken or threatened going to help in any bargaining process about to be commenced? How is it going to be of advantage to Canadian consumers, or to those Canadian producers who hope to find within the British Empire a market for a least a part of their surplus products?

So much for the Canadian side. Now what of the British. Bargaining, in the mind of the Prime Minister means, that were one part of the British Empire has a fiscal system based in whole or in part on tariffs, other parts of the British Empire must arrange their fiscal systems to correspond, so that preference may be given for preference. This is the only kind of "mutual advantage" he is able to see in trade. It does not seem to occur to him that unless there were mutual advantage in all trade there would be no trade at all. Individuals do not trade under compulsion, neither do nations. They

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trade voluntarily because in the nature of things trade is exchange and all voluntary exchange implies mutual advantage. Neither does it seem to occur to the Prime Minister that to a country possessing, as Canada does, vast natural resources, and decided advantages over other countries in production of certain commodities, an open market in any part of the world, and especially where secured within the British Empire, may be the best of all markets; much better, in some cases, than a market that lies behind tariff walls, albeit the wall be lowered to its advantage relatively to certain other countries.

Apart, however, from the theoretical aspect, what about the practical, the one by which the government will be faced the moment its representatives arrive in London. Do they imagine that the government of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the government which is in office in Britain today is going to so much as consider a bargain which implies the alteration of Britain's present fiscal system? If they try to force a bargain on those lines their efforts will not succeed; what is worse, they may spell disaster not for Canada only but to future relations between the self-governing portions of the Empire. The corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations is Responsible Self Government, government with respect to its own affairs

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of equal force and effect in each and every nation of the Commonwealth. Self government implies complete autonomy of all the self governing parts, and autonomy in nothing more complete than in the fiscal system which each and every part may deem best suited to its needs. Any attempt at coercion by one nation of the Commonwealth with respect to the fiscal system of another part, by whatever name it be called, let it be blasting, or blazing or bargaining, will speedily spell not closer union but dismemberment. The Liberal Party in its policies,advocated at the recent elections, looked with some degree of justification to the forthcoming Imperial Conference proving to be in matters of trade within the Empire "the meeting of the ways". I tell the Prime Minister that his policies of blasting or blazing or bargaining, if persisted in will, without shadow of doubt prove, so far as trade within the British Empire is concerned, the beginning of "the parting of the ways" to the great loss of all concerned.

I greatly suspect, however, that the Prime Minister sees that himself, at least I hope and pray he does, for already I notice a decided change in his tone and attitude with respect to the significance of the Conference. Throughout the campaign he ridiculed the idea that the Conference could have any bearing upon the problem of unemployment in Canada. Earnestly we who were advocating the

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Liberal cause sought to have those who were most affected by unemployment see that next to a world condition, from which Canada fortunately was suffering less than any other country, the partial failure of the wheat crop of 1929, the delay in the marketing of the crop, had been a major factor in creating unemployment in Canada, and that the real solution of that problem lay not in vast expenditures of public from the Federal Treasury, which sooner or later must cease, but in securing wider and more certain markets overseas for our surplus production, from which would be derived the purchasing power which alone could restore employment, and that of all the markets for Canadian grain the one most to be sought was the British market. We pointed out that the action we had taken in the policies underlying the Dunning Budget, if endorsed by the Canadian people, would place Canada in a quite exceptional position to secure favourable consideration of her needs and wishes from Britain and all other parts of the British Commonwealth at the Conference. We believed we were right. We stillbelieve we were right, and that the Future will prove we were right. But my hon. friend was unwilling to concede that we were right. The Imperial Conference meant little or nothing to him in the solution of Canada's problems. Now, however, that he is faced with actualities he is altering his tune. He has actually gone the length of saying, he did so at Toronto on August 29 on his way back

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from the West, that "the Imperial Conference will have a great deal of bearing on unemployment in this country". At last he has been forced to admit the truth of the Liberal contention and of the Liberal position. But in the light of all that he said in the course of the campaign, in the light of his declaration that if returned to power he would put up the tariff against Britain, in the light of his professed policy of considering no agreement in the matter of trade which is not based on bargaining, preference for preference, how does he expect to be able to make of the Conference an instrument for the relief of unemployment in this country? An instrument for relief of unemployment, and a very powerful instrument, the Conference might have proved, and would, I believe, have proved had the Liberal contention and position been upheld. If the Conference fails to be the instrument it might have been to ensure within the British Empire the most desirable of all markets for our western grain and many of our other surplus products, the responsibility will not lie upon a government which did not hesitate to risk its existence for an opportunity so all important to Canada's present and future; it must and will lie squarely upon the shoulders of the present Prime Minister and those who were his immediate associates in the recent campaign.

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It is not alone, however, with respect to the bearing of the Imperial Conference on unemployment that, since July 28, hon. gentlemen opposite have performed a volte face. They have turned completely round with respect to the very contention which more than aught else served to bring them into power. Throughout the campaign unemployment in Canada with them was the wider unemployment in the urban areas and depressed prices in the rural parts, and both were to be attributed to the government in office. World conditions, conditions in other lands were not so much as mentioned, they were rigorously excluded from discussion on all Conservative platforms. Denunciation and Promises were the stock in trade. Denunciation was accorded in wholesale fashion, but promises were even more lavishly bestowed.

As the platform performances of my hon. friend were for the most part in the nature of denunciation and promises, it may be well for me briefly to review some of his outstanding pronouncements. Now that he is Prime Minister they may help to bring home to him not only the methods by which he and his party obtained power, but something of the extent of the obligations which as a consequence they have incurred. Incidentally they contain many gems of declamation of which I am sure he will always be proud:-

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(Take in epithets and promises)

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As a way of escape from all that has been so dramatically and emphatically said of government and its responsibility, we of the Opposition do not propose to allow the present administration to forget its representations and its promises, and to credit to world conditions from now on what there may continue to be of unemployment in Canada. The Prime Minister has said that he will end unemployment forthwith or "perish in the attempt". To save him, in so far as may be possible, from that suicidal climax, we intend to allow him the widest latitude in carrying out his promises. Up to the present we have offered him no opposition whatever. Immediately the results of the elections were known, we sought to expedite his entrance to office. We have offered no opposition to the election of his Ministers, even to the two who were without seats when the Ministry was formed, the Minister of Trade and Co merce, and the Minister of Fisheries. If, however, within the time my hon. friend has indicated, he fails to make good the undertaking in virtue of which he is in power today, and notwithstanding seeks to cling to office, I might as well tell him at once, that his path from that time on will not be a smooth one. The people have a right to be protected from pretenders, and will expect that service at the hands of His Majesty's Loyal Opppsition.

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There is one class of expenditure from the Federal Treasury of which we heard a good deal during the campaign on which I wish to say a word. I do so because I believe it strikes at the very heart of Confederation by reaching down and destroying the basis on which our federal system of government was brought into being, and which, with an exception or two under Conservative administration, until the period of the war, was strictly maintained. I mean grants for all sorts of purposes from the Federal exchequer to the Governments of the Provinces.

As is well known, one of the most important of the many difficult problems which the provincial representatives at the memorable Quebec Conference had to settle before the proposed union of the British North American colonies could be successfully consummated was that of the financial arrangements. What pecuniary concession it might be necessary to grant to provincial governments to cause all to be equally situated, and to avoid provincial executives inany or all of the provinces being freed of the control by their Legislatures which the necessity for taxation affords, as well as the sources of revenue to be allowed to each, were the aspects of the financial arrangement which occasioned the most concern. As regards the last mentioned, it was agreed that the federal government should have the power to raise money by any or all modes and systems of

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taxation, and that the provincial governments should be confined to direct taxation only. Indirect taxation and customs duties in particular having up to the time of the Conference been the chief sources of revenue for the provincial governments, it became necessary that the federal government should grant some compensation for the transference to it of the power to raise money by both direct and indirect taxation. There were three possible courses open to the negotiators. (1) To yield or grant to the provinces some source of indirect taxation. (2) To collect the revenue by Federal machinery and to distribute it to the local governments for local purposes. (3) To compel the provincial governments to meet their needs by direct taxation entirely.

The first of these proposals for obvious reasons did not meet with any degree of favour. Though the second prevailed, there were strong objections raised to it. The adoption of the third would probably have proved to be an insuperable obstacle to the consummation of union, so intense at the time was the dislike for direct taxation. Hon. George Brown supported the third alternative. He did so on the ground that he had great confidence in the economical effect of placing local expenditure on local shoulders. Each province, he thought, should determine its own wants and provide the money to meet them from its own resources. The second proposal was the one finally adopted,

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namely the collection of revenue by the federal government and the distribution of a certain amount of it to the local governments for local purposes. The principle of an equal subsidy per head of the population of each province was the one accepted. With a minor exception or two for which there were special reasons, and which need not be mentioned at the moment, it was definitely agreed that ~~any~~ any further financial requirements on the part of the local governments were to be met by revenue derived from provincial sources other than subsidies from the federal government.

The arguments used at the Quebec Conference to oppose the subsidy principle are most significant, and have a very special bearing upon the policy of making grants from the federal treasury to the provinces, in addition to the amounts paid in subsidies. It was claimed that the granting of subsidies would weaken the power of the provincial legislatures, as it would be much more difficult for an elected legislative body to have much control over a government unless it held the strings of the government purse.

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"This view,"says Mr. A.W. Boos, M.A. in an admirable treatise on 'The Financial Arrangements between the Provinces and the Dominion', being No. 12 of the National Problems of Canada series, McGill University Economic Studies, published this year by the Macmillan Company of Canada, Toronto, from which I have not hesitated to quote, "This view was supported and in a large measure substantiated by the experience of history. In the old days, before the principle of responsible government had been accepted, in the days when casual and territorial revenue gave provincial governments all they wanted or a little more, the provincial legislatures had little influence on the government, and if they complained of a grievance they were little likely to be listened to. Similarly, when the English Crown had an abundance of private funds, English kings cared little about their parliaments. When their resources were exhausted, and they could not borrow easily and had to ask for taxes, it was then that the House of Commons began to acquite power and influence and eventually became the powerful body it is today."

"Other objections to the subsidy principle were more from the Federal government's viewpoint. Thus it was contended that the provincial legislatures would prefer this principle as it would appeal to their various constituencies. The local governments could continually make demands on the Federal government for increased subsidies which would

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"be derived from sources for the burden of which the Federal authorities could be blamed, and the provincial body would thus popularize itself with its electors".

In the course of the debates on Confederation in the parliament of the province of Canada, Mr. Dunkin, in opposing the subsidy principle made a declaration the pertinent nature of which subsequent developments have more than revealed. It is particularly applicable to what has been taking place in the last few years, and to what was being proposed by hon. gentlemen in the course of the recent campaign.

Mr. Dunkin said: "I am afraid the provincial constituencies, legislatures, and executives will all show a most calf-like appetite for the milking of this one most magnificent government cow"....."With one accord the provincial governments will, in a quiet way, want money, and the provincial legislatures and people will want it more; grants for roads, for bridges, for schools, for charities, for contingencies of the legislature - for all manner and ends they will be wanting money, and where is it to come from? Whether the constitution of the provincial executive savors of responsible government or not, be sure it will not be anxious to place itself more under the control of the legislature,

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or to make itself more odious than it can help, and the easiest way for it to get money will be from the General government."

I need not go into the terms of subsidy as finally arranged at the time of Confederation between the Federal government and the Governments of the four provinces which constituted the original provinces of Confederation. The important feature to be remembered is that the financial arrangements as made might, to all intents and purposes, be said to be inflexible and non-adaptable to changing conditions. There were several reasons for this. On the one hand the Fathers of Confederation thought that they had made adequate provision for provincial expenditures, and on the other hand, they thought that by placing an obstacle in the way of additional or increased grants, they would effectively check provincial extravagance, and that the local governments would be compelled to control these expenses. "And it must be observed,"declared Sir Alexander Galt in the Debates on Confederation in the Province of Canada in 1865, "that the agreement does not contemplate any future extension of this amount. It is hoped that being in itself fixed and permanent in its character, the local government will see the importance - I may say the necessity - of their exercising a rigid and proper control over their expenditures".

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Hon. George Brown was equally clear and emphatic in one of his speeches delivered in the year 1867. "Let this too", he declared, "ever be kept in mind, that the $2,630,000 to be distributed to the local government from the Federal chest is to be in full and final extinguishment of all claims hereafter for local purposes, and if this from any cause does not suffice, the local government must supply all deficiencies from direct taxes on their own localities."

As is known, there have been on occasions since Confederation further claims on the part of the provinces and subsidy readjustments. Where they have been made, however, it has been with a view to maintaining that principle of equality as between the provinces which unerlay the financial arrangement at the time of Confederation, and the satisfaction to the full of all claims for provincial purposes. But for this there would have been no revision of subsidies, and no fixed and definite amounts in the subsidies as gmanted.

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What I have said will, I hope, make perfectly clear that it is not to any of the objects or purposes with respect to which aid or subventions may be given that I am taking any exception. It is to the practice of having one a collecting agency and a different spending agency, one government collecting revenue, and that revenue, in whole or in part, spent by another government or governments. Also I hope it is clear that my objection is first on this score of its involving a departure from the all important control of the Executive by the Legislature, a principle which is fundamental in any system of responsible government; and secondly on the score of extravagance and waste. I have yet a third objection which gains an added emphasis from what has taken place in the recent federal elections, and that is the use to which provincial governments may be tempted to put some of the monies thus granted to them from sources of taxation other than those from which they themselves have derived their revenue.

While there was more than one method employed by honorable gentlemen opposite in the recent campaign in order to win their victory, there was no single feature of the campaign more open to condemnation than the wholly unwarranted and reprehensible part taken by the conservative governments in the

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provinces of Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. To the members of the governments of any province taking an active part in federal elections, there can be no objection on the score of principle, however doubtful, except for the best of reasons, the practice may be, but there are the strongest of reasons, constitutional as well as patriotic, why provincial governments qua provincial governments should not permit themselves to be drawn into, or participate in any way, in a federal political contest. Much less is it permissable that they should use the revenues, or any part of them, derived for provincial purposes, or given in aid of provincial objects, in a manner which may or tend to influence the outcome of a general election.

If ever there were governments of provinces which had to be grateful to a federal government for the treatment accorded them and to observe towards it the strictest neutrality in a general election, it was the governments of the provinces I have mentioned. No treatment could have been more generous than that accorded the governments of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick in the manner in which maritime claims were dealt with under the Duncan Commission and the recommendations of that body implemented.

Nothing could have been more generous than the treatment accorded

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the province of Saskatchewan in common with the two other prairie provinces in the settlement of the long standing dispute over the return to those provinces of their natural resources, a settlement which carried with it a perpetuation of the subsidy granted in lieu of resources, along with the return of all that remains of the resources themselves. This treatment was equalled if not excelled in the case of British Columbia which had no claim at law to certain lands in the Peace River Block and Railway Belt which were returned, without cancellation of the subsidy but with its continuance for all time. In the case of the Province of Ontario, the correspondence made public with respect to the St. Lawrence waterways makes clear that no more generous attitude could possibly have been taken by any federal government towards a province with respect to the claims to power developments in navigable rivers, an attitude to which, however, as now appears, the one only response was deceit.

It is a notorious fact, and one which cannot be refuted, that one and all of the conservative governments I have mentioned deliberately used provincial monies in the recent elections in a manner which they believed would serve partisan ends. It is everywhere known that, though for months there had been talk of unemployment, and evidences of unemployment, and monies appropriated

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by provincial legislatures for road construction, the Executives of these provinces deliberately withheld the major portion of the monies so appropriated for road construction until within a fortnight of the day of polling, and then, under direction of their own agents, made such lavish use of it as materially to affect the results in may of the constituencies. It is known that, in some cases, representations were made to the effect that the commencement of work of this kind and other works would be contingent upon the outcome of the elections, and in otherscases that its continuance would be so contingent. I am told that there just went about the date of the elections, on the roadsides in some of the constituencies, where it was hoped to win the seat, the of men engaged to cut weeds were almost as numerous as the more noxious of the weeds themselves, whilst in adjoining constituencies where the chances were not quite so good, thoughthe weeds were worse, that none at all were employed. If that kind of thing is to be encouraged or permitted, or even countenanced, we may expect to witness the break up of our Confederation. If it is to be permissable for provincial government so to act, why should it not be equally permissable for the Federal Government, as a government, to utilize the resources of the Dominion to destroy provincial

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governments that may be of a different political complexion. If that sort of thing once became general, instead of political union, we would witness political disunion as between the provinces and the Dominion, from one end of Canada to the other.

The use of public monies to influence an electorate is wrong at any and all times, whether it be the monies of a province to influence the electorate of the province or monies of the Dominion to influence the electorate of the country as a whole. It is, however, in the nature of a double offence where provincial monies are used unduly to influence or to corrupt an electorate in a general election and vice versa. The pratice becomes little short of diabolical where it is a part of a deliberate scheme carefully and skillfully organized by a Government in combination, and where the combination embraces, not only federal, and provincial governments, but the governments of municipalities as well. That is the combination in virtue of which honorable gentlemen opposite are in power to-day, that combination and the manner in which it succeeded in exploiting the necessities of the less fortunate of many of those affected by an industrial depression which is world wide, but which they were led to believe was peculiar to themselves, and was due, not to world conditions, but to the action of government.

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There is, I might say, nothing new in a combination of the kind. It is new to Canada, at least, to the extent to which it operated in the recent campaign. Tammany Hall methods in this country, where employed in combination, have heretofore been largely confined to of the cities and provinces. It remained for Mr. Howard Ferguson, the Premier of Ontario, to reveal himself as the political boss of the combination which embraced the Dominion as well. It is to the great credit of the citizens of Ontario that Mr. Ferguson succeeded in discrediting himself more than in enguring his political opponents. Had the public been sooner aroused to the danger by which its political liberties were thentened or known more of the extent to which provincial intervention was carried, the results in Ontario, and other provinces of Canada, would have been different thant they were. The Canadian people do not wish Tammany Hall methods to be the controlling ones in our political affairs, and will, I believe, not hesitate to show their resentment of any and every attempt to make them a feature of our political life.

It must be apparent that the granting of public monbes by a federal government to provincial governments whose legislatures have had nothing to do with raising the revenue being thus distributed, and little or no control whatever over their expenditure, especially where governments happen to be of the same strife politically, cannot

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fail to do other than encourage and facilitate Tammany Hall methods in administration. To the extent that this is true, the purposes of the grants are not only being defeated, but they are being perverted as well. The temptation and the danger will be ever present. That of itself should be sufficient not to encourage the practice. The fact however that it is contrary to the original intention governing the relations of the Dominion and the provinces and vitiates the control of Executives by the Legislatures is more than reason why the practice should not be countenanced.

Let me again make perfectly clear that what I have said is apart altogether from the purposes or objects themselves for which aid may be proposed. These federal subventions or aids to the provinces in addition to subsidies are/a comparatively new feature of the Dominion and provincial financing arrangements. They have been given in the past for a number of specific purposes, each of which is entirely worthy, as for example, technical education, highway construction, old age pensions, health promoting activities and unemployment relief. There have been as well grants for agriculture in certain of its branches, for housing and for other purposes. No one will question that each and every one of these purposes is an object deserving of government support, in some cases, more appropriately by support of provincial governments: in others of the federal governments, in some equally appropriately of both. The question is not one of appropriateness or merit, it is one of method. The question is whether a different method of financing these

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very worthy objects should be employed by the federal and provincial governments than is employed by them in relation to all their other activities; namely, in the financing, or the collecting of the necessary revenue to be done by the government administering the activities, or in other words making upon them the necessary expenditures.

Among additional objections to Dominion subventions to the provinces for specific purposes as an additional source of provincial revenue, may be mentioned the following. They are liable to introduce an unwarranted determination of policy in provincial affairs by the Federal authorities, particularly when accompanied by a careful supervision. In the case of percentage subventions, the provinces are encouraged to undertake special expenditures regardless of whether they are necessary or not, and extravagance frequently results. Furthermore, when the system has once been inaugurated it is difficult to end, as the provinces de ending on the continuity of the grants finance many undertakings the entire burden of which would prove extremely burdensome to their local treasuries.

But there is an even stronger objection to the system than any of those already mentioned. It was made abundantly apparent in the recent campaign. It enables a political party seeking office, or seeking to retain office, unduly to influence the electorates in the provinces.

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There can, for example, be no doubt that the promise to relieve the provinces of all burdens with respect to Old Age Pensions, except those of the cost of administration, was sufficient of itself to account for very much of the support which the Conservative Party obtained in the Maritime Provinces, and in the Province of Quebec, and to some extent in other provinces as well. It is equally certain that the provinces provision of aid to Highway construction was helpful to the winning of votes in Northern Ontario, and in other parts of the Dominion. While the aid promised municipalities and provinces in the relief of unemployment unquestionably gained for the Conservative Party as it was expected it would, countless numbers of votes in all parts of Canada. Had the Liberal Party while in office been prepared to do what hon. gentlemen opposite promised they would do if returned to power, they might easily have bought up the entire unemployed vote by placing in the main or supplementary estimates appropriations sufficiently large to ensure the support of all who were unemployed, and made doubly certain of that support by vigorously denouncing and anathematizing their political opponents for venturing to criticize so magnanimous an act. But what I wish to know ~~what~~ is what is to become of our country if political parties are to retain power or to gain power by the purchase actual or promised, at the expense of the Treasury, of a not inconsiderable percentage of the electorate? The attempt was never made in Canada before on the colossal scale on which it was in the

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recent contest. The fact that it succeeded to the extent it did should be an occasion for alarm rather than congratulation so far as the country itself is concerned.

If the special objects or purposes for which subventions or aid to the provinces from the federal government are being given or proposed, are necessary in themselves for worthy and admittedly necessary activities of government, how then are they to be met, if not in the manner proposed.

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The answer is they should be met as all the other activities of government, whether provincial or federal, are met, by one government or the other or by both by each having its expenditures restricted to the monies collected under its own agencies. If such a method would work hardship or injustice in any way, or would lead to a service being neglected for which there is reason to have regard, owing to the existing financial arrangements between the provinces and the Dominion being what they are, then those arrangements should be modified or changed. Either the Dominion should allow to the provinces new and wider fields of taxation or sources of revenue, so that they can themselves raise what is required of services coming within their jurisdiction, or the Dominion should take over the services itself and itself raise the revenues necessary to administer and meet all necessary expenditures.

There may be instances as in the case of unemployment where both federal and provincial governments will have to make provision for meeting an existing or possible situation, where such is the case all that is expected in the way of expenditure and administration should be done in their entirety by the governments themselves. If the exisiting subsidies to the provinces are not just or adequate to carry out the original

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intention of the Fathers of Confederation, or to meet unforeseen developments since their day, they should be revised, or what would be preferable still, some of the services might by agreement be taken over altogether by the Federal authorities. They might be carried with advantage to the provinces and Dominion alike to the extent of substitution for existing subsidies such services as would square the account or hold the balances even.

In order that I may make myself perfectly clear with respect to what I have in mind, let me refer to one or two of the purposes for which federal aid has been promised in the recent campaign. First of all there was promised a National Highway, a ghx highway from coast to coast within Canada all the way. If that promise is to be carried out, both as to construction and maintenance, as a strictly federal undertaking, the provinces not being expected to contribute, and the Federal government not contributing to the provinces, but such provinces as have already constructed highways, any part of which is to be taken over for the national highway should be repaid out of the Federal exchequer for such portion of the highway as they may already have constructed within their

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boundaries.

Next there is the payment of Old Age Pensions. If the Federal government is to pay 100% of the outlay necessary to pay the pensions, it should administer the scheme itself as a federal activity. If, as I believe to be the case, an amendment to the British North America Act may be necessary to this end, it should be obtained. It would be wholly wrong to have the administration only in the hands of the provinces, a complete control of the expenditure in the hands of the executive with no control whatever either on the part of Parliament or of the legislatures. The present system was begun as is known because of constitutional objections to Federal administration. These objections should be removed. The system in its entirety should be under the one Federal government or the several provincial governments. There should no longer be a divided responsibility.

Similarly in the matter of relief to unemployment, municipalities, provinces and the Dominion should each recoggize a responsibility as to the relief of unemployment but each should make its own provision for the relief it proposes to extend and itself administer that relief. Where the Federal government undertakes relief in any form

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and special benefits, as in the case of highways or subways may accrue thereby to particular provinces or municipalities, these provinces or municipalities might be expected to contribute for that reason, its payment being for a service rendered, or an accommodation not obtained, but there should/be nodivided responsibility.

I am inclined to believe that some form of contributory insurance is the best manner in which the state can provide against its social ills, and I believe that nation-wide insurance is the only form which will be found ultimately suited to a country such as ours. If we are to have insurance against the infirmities and necessities of old age, why not insure against sickness invalidity and accident as well, and if against these things which contribute so largely to unemployment, why not against unemployment as well. If it is best to have a national scheme of old age pensions why not also a national schme of insurance against sickness, invalidity, and accident and a national scheme of insurance against unemployment. This would involve the necessity of securing uniformity in our labour laws, but surely that is something that is most desirable. It might even involve the Federal government taking over the administration of all labour laws, factory, workshop, mines, etc., and

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regulating hours, wages, as well as working conditions, but that surely might prove to be as desirable as it will in all likelihood prove to be inevitable. In exchange for the transference of these duties in whole or in part to the Federal government the provinces might be willing to forego the payment to them of further subsidies. In this way the most desirable objects in finance and social reform might be obtained at a single stroke, and the Dominion and the provinces freed of embarrassments in their financial arrangements. The collecting and the spending government would thereafter be one and the same in everything, and there would be a much to be desired uniformity in social legislation as between the provinces, as well as the existence of a body of social legislation which do credit to the state. This change could not be brought about in a day. Itwould involve careful study by a body of experts in the first instance. It would next involve agreement among the provinces themselves, and between them and the Dominion, and it would involve approval by the country in the form of a referendum or otherwise, and then the necessary constitutional amendments, but all of these are steps which have been found possible with respect to other matters in the past, and if the result is the one to be finally desired, there is no reason why they should not be taken as

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opportunity affords. At all events the possibility of such a being ultimately worked out should never be lost to sight, and in any and every proposal put forth to deal with any of the problems related to it, this ultimate ideal should be kept clearly in view.

How completely what there has been of unemployment in Canada during the present year has been exploited for purely political partisan to the exclusion of all else is evident from the fact that up to the present time thought the present government has been in office for over a month not a dollar has been spent from the Federal Treasury by way of relief, not a dollar contributed to any municipality to aid in relief, not a five cent piece given to any provincial government for the same purpose, and, so far as I am aware, not a five cent piece paid out by any provincial government for relief purposes. The government has known, provincial governments have known, and it is common knowledge for it was stated publicly again and again during the course of the campaignthat if money were required to meet an emergent condition there was not need to summon Parliament; a governor general's warrant would be all that was necessary. Not only have there been no governor general's warrants, but there have been no requests, so far as the public has been informed, from

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any of the provincial premiers for federal aid to assist the provinces in meeting an existing need.

More than that, repeatedly throughout the campaign I read from the Order-in-Council passed by the Conservative Government in 1921, of which the present Prime Minister was a member, and which was based on a recommendation of the then Minister of Labour who is the present Minister, under which order relief was given in co-operation with provinces and municipalities in the past, and stated that if the conditions therein set forth and which governed in the past were complied with the Liberal Administration would govern its actions in accordance with the terms of the Order, and not a single request for assistance was preferred.

I went further on behalf of the Government then in office and offered to contribute dollar for dollar of amounts to be contributed by provinces and municipalities from the federal treasury towards the construction of subways under level crossings, believing that this form of contribution from the combined public treasuries would commend itself as the most acceptable form of relief to the tax paying public, and to those in need of work, seeing that it would prove a benefit alike to all, but not a single request was preferred in a form which accorded with the offer.

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Still while Parliament was in session, after stating that the Dominion as well as the provinces and the municipalities had responsibilities in the matter of relieving unemployment, and stating to this Chamber what the Federal government had done in several particulars, I made mention of our willingness to consider any requests that might be preferred by provincial governments; not a single request was made in desired form from any provincial premier, or in a form in which it could be presented by the Administration to parliament. On the other hand more than one statement was publicly made which indicated that some at least of the provinces did not need and did not wish for any federal aid.

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Coll - Parl - speech from the throne 1930. (Special session)

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Draft

Speech on the Address

Special Session
To open Sept. 8, 1930

Acknowledgment of Mover & Seconder

It is a time honoured custom for the Leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition in the Commons, upon opening his remarks at the beginning of a new session of parliament, to compliment the Mover and Seconder of the Address to His Excellency the Governor General upon the speeches made by them in the performance of that function, and which, not infrequently, are their maiden speeches in the House of Commons. I have much pleasure in following that custom today. The task of the Mover and Seconder of the Address is, I admit, all circumstances considered, a much more agreeable one than my own. They are (1) full of the jubilance of victory at the polls which has brought their party into power; they are (2) not expected to examine too closely the methods by which victory was attained, nor (3) the obligations upon the government in office it carries with it; (4) they are too young and inexperienced to know much of the disillusionments of politics, which come, sooner or later, to most individuals who play any considerable part in public affairs, and on occasions to an entire electorate. These are things of which I regret it will be my duty to speak, but before doing so I should like, without in any way endorsing what they have said of the new administration,

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to extend cordial felicitations on the manner in which the hon. member for Regina and the hon. member for Dauphin have performed what was expected of them, and if as one of the older members of parliament I may be permitted so to do, a welcome as well, and, quite irrespective of party, to all others who take their seats for the first time today in this House of Commons.

But here, Mr. Speaker, I fear my congratulations and welcomes must end; I should like to be able to extend to the Prime Minister and to the new administration upon their assumption of office not only my own congratulations but those of their political opponents generally. Did I believe, speaking generally, that they were ~~means by which victory was attained were such as to~~ entitled ~~them~~ to rejoice at their victory, I think I should be the first to wish them well. The facts being what they are, I do not feel that I can congratulate either them or the country, though, to both, I am prepared to extend my sympathy.

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Victory more apparent than real

(1) in actual ballots

(2) in means by which attained

not on real issues

on issues invented

issues for which ~~fort~~ fits fought remain

Liberal Govts record stands

a strong party in the House

a united party from coast to coast

lesson learned as to incoming of mutual action

by forces opposed to Tory rule.

faith in principles for which we fought

in their ultimate triumph

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May I, ~~right here~~, express something more than surprise that in a session of parliament specially called to deal with unemployment and the problems of labour generally, a session which, to use the words of my hon. friend, the Leader of the Government in his popular appeals, is "to end unemployment", the only Minister of the Crown not to be found among those who occupy the Treasury Benches opposite is the Minister of Labour. Not to have the Minister of Labour occupying a seat in the House of Commons is a course of procedure open to question at any time; it is wholly unpardonable at a session of parliament called, as this session has been specifically, to deal with unemployment. The Prime Minister has been profuse in his promises to Labour, his public utterances were teeming with professions of solicitude for Labour, and yet out of the large following he thereby secured in the Commons he has been unable or unwilling to select one single hon. member from this House to whom he was prepared to entrust the portfolio of Labour in his Cabinet. If unable to make the desired selection, it says very

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little for the democratic sympathies of the present Administration; if unwilling to have a Minister of Labour in the Commons, the situation is still worse; it amounts to an open defiance of what he must know would be the will and the wish, not of the Commons only, but of the country, that the Minister primarily responsible for labour policies, and the one possessing the necessary information to guide the Commons in its decisions, should at a session called specially to deal with Labour problems, be seated where he can be questioned, and where he can accept his responsibility to the full. It is something more than a mere coincidence that the gentleman the Prime Minister has selected to hold the portfolio of Labour should be a person who has never at any time been elected to a popular assembly in Canada, has never occupied a seat in this House of Commons, and who, regardless of the policies of the administration of which he is a member or of his own actions as a Minister of the Crown, can not be held to account in any appeal to the people at any time in the only way in which popular approval or disapproval of his administration of the Department's affairs can be properly given. The circumstance, only too well known, that his administration of the Department of Labour while a Minister in a previous administration revealed in an important crisis sympathies and the advocacy of methods anything but those which might have been expected of one

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holding the position he did, but serves to make his selection for the portfolio of Labour at this time the more extraordinary.) My hon. friend says the appointment of Senator Robertson as Minister of Labour is only a temporary appointment. That only helps to aggravate the situation. It is at this time more than at any other, that there is need for a Minister of Labour in the Commons. If temporary appointments are to be made they should be made to suit the occasion, not after the real occasion has passed away.

An equally extraordinary and significant omission on the part of the Prime Minister in the choice of colleagues is that of some one other than himself for the all important portfolio of Minister of Finance. We all know that my hon. friend is not lacking in the opinion he entertains of his own abilities and powers, at the same time that is no reason why he should begin to institute in Canada a species of government where everything depends upon the help of the Almighty and the will of one other. (That form of government has been tried elsewhere and at other times, but has proven disastrous alike to the individual at its head and to the State.) I am prepared to make all allowance for the surprises of my hon.friend in finding himself in a position where he was entitled to be called

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upon to assume office, but I submit that when he took upon himself the responsibility of forming a ministry which, as its first duty, was to hold a session of parliament concerned amongst other things with the tariff and with vast expenditures of public monies, the country had a right to expect not only that he would fill the office of Minister of Finance by someone other than himself, but by someone in whose discretion and judgment it would have the utmost confidence. I do not wish it to be inferred that in this remark I am reflecting in the least either upon the discretion or the judgment of my hon. friend in matters of State. All that I wish to say - and this I wish to make very clear - is that it is wholly impossible for any human being, however considerable his capacities and powers, to be at one and the same time, Prime Minister of Canada, President of the Privy Council, Secretary of State for External Affairs, Minister of Finance, and Leader of the Government and of the House of Commons, and hope to give to the duties of these offices the personal time and attention which their importance necessitates, especially at a time in the affairs of the country which demands (1) the holding of a special session of parliament, and at a time when in addition (2) the thought of the entire Ministry should be focused upon the questions to be considered at important Imperial Conferences about to be held.

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The circumstance that my hon. friend has (3) just come through a general election which followed immediately upon a strenuous session of parliament, that upon his shoulders will (4) fall the major portion of the burden of the representation of Canada at the conferences, and (5) an absence of two months from the Dominion, is all the more reason why the great responsibilities which are those of the Ministry at this time should be shared, and not so largely monopolized by any one man. If my hon. friend felt he was equal to another portfolio for the special session he has called, I submit that the portfolio of Labour is the one which in the circumstances he should have assumed. After all, cabinet government was devised as a means of freeing an electorate from the will of any one man. Its very essence lies in what it secures to the State of the collective wisdom of many minds, the essential alike of good government and liberty. The Mussolini touch is all very fine and dramatic, but my hon. friend will find ere very long that whatever it may be like in Italy, even in our more rigorous climate it is not conducive either to his own health or to the health of the State; also, that whatever his own temperament may be, the temperament of the Canadian people is far from enjoying anything that savours of a monopoly of control, whether that monopoly relates

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to the affairs of industry, to financial affairs, or to the affairs of the State. Were the present situation not so serious, so concerned with reality, I might be inclined to say that there were Gilbertian elements of comic opera about it. It reminds one of the 'Mikado' where all the principal officers of State were held by the great Pooh Bah upon whom the rest of the Ministers were obliged to dance attendance.

I wish to say again that the need of a Minister of Finance who can give his undivided time and attention to the country's finances and exercise a much needed restraint on his colleagues and upon the Prime Minister himself, was never greater in Canada than it is at this very moment, when in order to make good a deluge of promises showered like manna from the skies, to serve the exigencies of a political campaign, the country is about to be landed into an orgy of expenditures which, combined with changes in the tariff calculated greatly to increase the cost of living, will inevitably mean more in the way of borrowing, more in the way of debt, more in the way of taxation.

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means employed to achieve victory ends of a kind to afford comfort-

I have said that the means employed by my hon. friend and his associates to achieve victory in the recent campaign were not of a character to afford comfort either to the administration or to his own conscience now that he is in office. An election having been called upon issues which were closely allied and which in parliament he had previously claimed to be all important, he proceeded throughout the campaign, regardless of the serious character of the consequences, to ignore or to belittle these issues, and so to organize and mobilize what there was of latent discontent in ~~certai~~ urban and rural areas as to create a state of mind throughout large sections of the community which only his own reckless and prodigal promises could help to relieve. Now he is in a position where he will be expected to make good his promises. He promised above all else at a first session, a special session of parliament, to end unemployment, or, to use his own graphic words repeated throughout the campaign and even since, "to perish in the attempt." Unless I am greatly mistaken there is something prophetic in the phrase, and he will find that, like Shelly's Frankenstein, he has succeeded in creating a monster which in the end will be the cause of his own undoing.

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Let me very briefly review the situation. When parliament assembled in February of this year, standing in Opposition, where I am now standing, and speaking on the Address, as I am now speaking, my hon. friend made a reference to the forthcoming Imperial Conference. So important to Canada and to the Empire were the subjects to be considered, that ~~my hon. friend~~ he contended no government should be allowed to represent Canada at that great gathering without first obtaining a mandate from the people. Later in the session, after the Budget of the Hon. Charles Dunning had been introduced and was being debated in the House, he again expressed the opinion, albeit with less in the way of emphasis than on the previous occasion, that there should be an appeal to the people (before the time of the Imperial Conference) the inference being that great imperial as well as domestic considerations ~~being~~ were in the balance, and that the voice of the people was essential to deciding differences between the parties in this House which had arisen on which might further arise out of discussions upon the Budget.

What mandate, may I ask, has my hon. friend obtained with respect to the Conference as a consequence of the elections? More than once he went so far as to indicate that if returned to power he might not attend the Conference at all, that if it were a choice between a special session of parliament to end unemployment,

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and attending the Conference, he was for the special session.

So far as the policies underlying the Dunning budget were concerned, all important as they were in their bearing upon what it might be possible to accomplish for Canada at the Conference, instead of permitting them to be made the real issue of the campaign, he did his utmost to ignore or ridicule or to misrepresent their significance, and to belittle and misrepresent the consequences of their adoption. Where he made a reference at all, he went the length of asserting that what had been achieved, so far as the British Empire was concerned, was all to the advantage of other parts of the Empire, and against the interests of Canada. The enlargement of the British Preference under the budget so loudly proclaimed by men of all parties in Britain as of the greatest advantage to the Empire as a whole, was met by the slogan "Canada First", a fine slogan from the lips of hon. gentlemen opposite, as if (1) Canada, as well as Britain had not greatly profited by the British Preferance ever since 1897, as if (2) the policy of the British Preference had not been maintained by every government that has since held office in Canada, and as if (3) under the increase of the preference as voluntarily granted under the Dunning budget, there did not lie the one hope of obtaining by voluntary concession from Britain and other parts of

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the Empire at the forthcoming conference what might be possible by way of enlarged markets in Britain and our sister Dominions for the wheat of western Canada, and other of our surplus products in agriculture and all other branches of industry in Canada.

The idea of doing anything by way "of voluntary concession" is apparently abhorrent to the mind of my hon. friend, especially in matters of trade. Whatever is done must be the result of a bargain, and a bargain made in accordance with the ideas of my hon. friend. In international trade reliance is to be placed upon Force as is the case in times of war. Trade is war as the new Minister of Railways and Canals declared from this side of the House at the last session. Canada is to blast her way into the markets of the world.

(June 9, Winnipeg) "You say tariffs are only for the manufacturers. I will make them fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you."

declared my hon. friend in addressing his own constituents in the city of Calgary on [illegible] Again I ask the Prime Minister, what mandate has he received from the Canadian people with respect to the course he is to pursue at the Imperial Conference? Are he and his colleagues to go to London upon the understanding that they are to blast a way for Canadian trade in Britain and other parts of the Empire. If he cherishes any idea that relations in trade or aught else within the British Empire are to be furthered by an attitude of the kind, I tell him his time will be much better employed at home,

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and that his first thoughts, which in view of his declarations I am not surprised at, that it would be better to avoid the Conference altogether, were the wise ones.

But I can see my hon. friend rising to explain that when he spoke of blasting he meant blazing, that he was not so much a warrior as a crusader; by undertaking to surmount all obstacles that still lie in the path of progress, that he wished only to claim to be the first in the line of lineal descent of those pioneers who have made Canada and the Empire what they are today. While I may be prepared to accept his explanation, I have still to ask what are the methods by which this blasting or blazing is to be carried out. "Bargaining", he replies. "Bargaining to our mutual advantage. That is the way of business!" And this is the mandate which my hon. friend claims to have with respect to the Imperial Conference? To make of the Council table at No. 10 Downing Street a bargain counter. Again I say to the Prime Minister, if that is his idea of the mandate he has received, his idea of his mission to Britain, he had much better remain at home.

Implications of "Bargaining" - Canada's trade tariff

Let us examine for a moment what is implied in this idea of bargaining, first as regards Canada, next as regards Britain and the remainder of the Empire. As regards Canada, it is perhaps summed up and placed in its most favourable light in

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~~(Calgary ?)~~

the words used by my hon. friend at Winnipeg: "I will make our tariffs fight for you." And the way in which the fight is to begin is by an increase in the tariff. An all-round increase, an increase that is to apply against Britain and the rest of the Empire as well as against foreign countries. In other words, duties are to be raised against Britain, and what there may be of mutual advantage in the British Preference is to be lost or sacrificed, in part. How, may I ask, is a step of that kind either actually taken or threatened going to help in any bargaining process about to be commenced? How is it going to be of advantage to Canadian consumers, or to those Canadian producers who hope to find within the British Empire a market for a least a part of their surplus products?

Britain is under fiscal system which

So much for the Canadian side. Now what of the British. Bargaining, in the mind of the Prime Minister means, that were one part of the British Empire has a fiscal system based in whole or in part on tariffs, other parts of the British Empire must arrange their fiscal systems to correspond, so that preference may be given for preference. This is the only kind of "mutual advantage" he is able to see in trade. It does not seem to occur to him that unless there were mutual advantage in all trade there would be no trade at all. Individuals do not trade under compulsion, neither do nations. They

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trade voluntarily because in the nature of things trade is exchange and all voluntary exchange implies mutual advantage. Neither does it seem to occur to the Prime Minister that to a country possessing, as Canada does, vast natural resources, and decided advantages over other countries in production of certain commodities, an open market in any part of the world, and especially where secured within the British Empire, may be the best of all markets; much better, in some cases, than a market that lies behind tariff walls, albeit the wall be lowered to its advantage relatively to certain other countries.

Apart, however, from the theoretical aspect, what about the practical, the one by which the government will be faced the moment its representatives arrive in London. Do they imagine that the government of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, the government which is in office in Britain today is going to so much as consider a bargain which implies the alteration of Britain's present fiscal system? If they try to force a bargain on those lines their efforts will not succeed; what is worse, they may spell disaster not for Canada only but to future relations between the self-governing portions of the Empire. The corner stone of the British Commonwealth of Nations is Responsible Self Government, government with respect to its own affairs

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of equal force and effect in each and every nation of the Commonwealth. Self government implies complete autonomy of all the self governing parts, and autonomy in nothing more complete than in the fiscal system which each and every part may deem best suited to its needs. Any attempt at coercion by one nation of the Commonwealth with respect to the fiscal system of another part, by whatever name it be called, let it be blasting, or blazing or bargaining, will speedily spell not closer union but dismemberment. The Liberal Party in its policies, advocated at the recent elections, looked with some degree of justification to the forthcoming Imperial Conference proving to be in matters of trade within the Empire "the meeting of the ways". I tell the Prime Minister that his policies of blasting or blazing or bargaining, if persisted in will, without shadow of doubt prove, so far as trade within the British Empire is concerned, the beginning of "the parting of the ways" to the great loss of all concerned.

I greatly suspect, however, that the Prime Minister sees that himself, at least I hope and pray he does, for already I notice a decided change in his tone and attitude with respect to the significance of the Conference. Throughout the campaign he ridiculed the idea that the Conference could have any bearing upon the problem of unemployment in Canada. Earnestly we who were advocating the

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Liberal cause sought to have those who were most affected by unemployment see that next to a world condition, from which Canada fortunately was suffering less than any other country, the partial failure of the wheat crop of 1929, the delay in the marketing of the crop, had been a major factor in creating unemployment in Canada, and that the real solution of that problem lay not in vast expenditures of public from the Federal Treasury, which sooner or later must cease, but in securing wider and more certain markets overseas for our surplus production, from which would be derived the purchasing power which alone could restore employment, and that of all the markets for Canadian grain the one most to be sought was the British market. We pointed out that the action we had taken in the policies underlying the Dunning Budget, if endorsed by the Canadian people, would place Canada in a quite exceptional position to secure favourable consideration of her needs and wishes from Britain and all other parts of the British Commonwealth at the Conference. We believed we were right. We stillbelieve we were right, and that the Future will prove we were right. But my hon. friend was unwilling to concede that we were right. The Imperial Conference meant little or nothing to him in the solution of Canada's problems. Now, however, that he is faced with actualities he is altering his tune. He has actually gone the length of saying, he did so at Toronto on August 29 on his way back

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from the West, that "the Imperial Conference will have a great deal of bearing on unemployment in this country". At last he has been forced to admit the truth of the Liberal contention and of the Liberal position. But in the light of all that he said in the course of the campaign, in the light of his declaration that if returned to power he would put up the tariff against Britain, in the light of his professed policy of considering no agreement in the matter of trade which is not based on bargaining, preference for preference, how does he expect to be able to make of the Conference an instrument for the relief of unemployment in this country? An instrument for relief of unemployment, and a very powerful instrument, the Conference might have proved, and would, I believe, have proved had the Liberal contention and position been upheld. If the Conference fails to be the instrument it might have been to ensure within the British Empire the most desirable of all markets for our western grain and many of our other surplus products, the responsibility will not lie upon a government which did not hesitate to risk its existence for an opportunity so all important to Canada's present and future; it must and will lie squarely upon the shoulders of the present Prime Minister and those who were his immediate associates in the recent campaign.

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Remarks of portion re unemployment

It is not alone, however, with respect to the bearing of the Imperial Conference on unemployment that, since July 28, hon. gentlemen opposite have performed a volte face. They have turned completely round with respect to the very contention which more than aught else served to bring them into power. Throughout the campaign unemployment in Canada with them was the widest unemployment in the urban areas and depressed prices in the rural parts, and both were to be attributed to the government in office. World conditions, conditions in other lands were not so much as mentioned, they were rigorously excluded from discussion on all Conservative platforms. Denunciation and Promises were the stock in trade. Denunciation was accorded in wholesale fashion, but promises were even more lavishly bestowed.

As the platform performances of my hon. friend were for the most part in the nature of denunciation and promises, it may be well for me briefly to review some of his outstanding pronouncements. Now that he is Prime Minister they may help to bring home to him not only the methods by which he and his party obtained power, but something of the extent of the obligations which as a consequence they have incurred. Incidentally they contain many gems of declamation of which I am sure he will always be proud:-

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(Take in epithets and promises)

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Coll - Paul - speech from throne (special session) 1930

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Description of Conditions

Unemployment generally

Blame Govt. policies for all.

No mention of

World conditions
Short crops
Failure to market crop
Collapse of Stock Exchange

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Cell - Part - speech from throne (Special session) 1930.

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Re: 1930 Conference

On September 8, 1930 - Special Session - Revised Hansard p. 12, Mr. King asked for the following information:

> The agenda of the Imperial Conference and the Imperial Economic Conference, and a statement of any matters proposed by the Government of Canada for discussion or consideration.

On September 9, 1930 - Special Session - Revised Hansard p. 13, Mr. Bennett's reply to the above:

> As the right hon. gentleman knows, the communications by cables have been marked "secret", and I have no authority to lay them upon the table of the House. But I can say this, that no suggestions have been made of any changes to the agenda since the last communication sent by the right hon. gentleman himself. I think that covers it.

On September 9, 1930 - Special Session - Revised Hansard p. 14, Mr. Garland asked the following question:

MR. E. J. GARLAND (Bow River):

> I desire to ask the leader of the government (Mr. Bennett) whether he has any proposals to submit to the Imperial Economic Conference; and will those proposals be discussed by this House before the conference takes place?

HON. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister):

> I have already answered the question which the right hon. gentleman asked as to whether or not any suggestions had been made by this administration. I said that there had not been any and that up to the moment any communications received, so far as I know from looking through the files, are marked "secret and confidential", and that without the permission of the ministers who sent the communications I had no authority to lay them on the table.

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MR. GARLAND (Bow River):

I am afraid the hon. gentleman did not understand my question. My question is: Has the government at the present time any proposals to submit to the coming Imperial Economic Conference, and will the government, before going to the conference, allow this House to discuss these proposals?

MR. BENNETT:

The usual practice will be followed in that regard.

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Coll - Perl - speech from throne 1930.
(special session)

Re: Balancing Trade

D 17630

(Taken from an article by Sir Charles Mallet entitled "The New Protection" - published in The Contemporary Review, April 1932).

A continuing excess of exports over imports, in the case of all nations, is obviously impossible. An unfavourable balance for a prolonged period is equally impossible in the case of a country no longer based on gold: it automatically adjusts itself.

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p. 25 96 Hansard
Mr. Bennett
himself quotes
D. 17631

The Balance of Trade

From "Statistical Contributions to Canadian Economic History", Vol. 2, pp. 3 and 4, by K.W. Taylor, Associate Professor of Political Economy, McMaster University.

At this point, it may be well to examine briefly the relationship between the "balance of trade" and "prosperity" in Canada. A "favourable" balance of trade (where exports exceed imports) is popularly regarded as a sign of prosperity, and an "unfavourable" balance, or a declining balance, as a sign of depression. The figures in the following table for the years 1872 to 1929 show that just the opposite is true.

From this table, and the diagram accompanying it, it may be seen that there is a high inverse correlation between favourable balances of trade and prosperity. . . Years of active business and rapid expansion have almost invariably been marked by growingly unfavourable trade balances, and dull years or years of depression by increasingly favourable balances.

The years leading up to 1873 were years of considerable prosperity - and heavy unfavourable balances. The depression from 1874 to 1880 wiped out this unfavourable

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balance, and in 1880 when business was at its worst the favourable balance reached its peak. As soon as prosperity returned in 1882 to 1883 the trade balance dipped below the line and stayed below until the dark and dull nineties. In the seven lean years which followed the panic of 1893 the balance of trade was continuously favourable, but with the turn of the century and the tide of prosperity, it moved steadily and rapidly downward reaching its lowest point in 1912, the peak year of pre-war prosperity. The post war years show the same type of relationship; 1920, prosperity and an unfavourable balance; 1921 to 1925, depression and large favourable balances; 1926 to 1929, growing prosperity and a falling export surplus.

The explanation of this paradox lies in "capital imports". In a country like Canada the years of prosperity are the years of expansion. Expansion means construction, construction means foreign borrowings, and foreign borrowings mean heavy imports of capital goods, raw materials, and the necessities and decencies of life for the thousands of men engaged in capital construction work. It has been estimated that in "boom" years in Canada at least twenty per cent. of

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our working force is engaged in work that is not directly productive of consumable or saleable goods, but is busy adding to our stock of capital equipment in roads, railways, streets, sewers, schools, power houses, factories, stores, homes and office buildings. Other influences are also at work, such as the stimulus which high wages and profits give to the imports of foreign luxuries. But the principal explanation is capital imports, the chain of events outlined above.

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Cull - Speech from throne 1930
(Special session)

D 17634

International Trade

Reply to Mr. Stevens.

(Taken from an article by Prof. F. W. Taussig entitled "The Tariff Bill and our Friends Abroad" - published in Foreign Affairs, October, 1929).

Recall the outstanding features of our trade with European countries. We have long exported to them more than we have imported from them, and have long received by a round-about process the goods which come to us in return. While we have sent to European countries an excess of exports, they have exported largely to South America, Japan, the Orient; we then have received our own imports from these scattered regions. The process has been accentuated during the last half-century by the influence of our protective system in checking direct imports from Europe. But it has been no more than accentuated, not created or radically modified. The goods which have come to us by this roundabout trade have been in the main articles on our free list, such as coffee, tea, rubber, raw silk, jute - a variety of tropical and semi-tropical products. The same sort of triangular trade will go on; and it is by this sort of trade that the strictly economic consequences of the debt payments will work themselves out.....

.....The European countries will export to us directly as much as before, and indeed somewhat more than before; perhaps with

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a check for a year or two when higher duties are imposed, but with a return to the previous amount before long, and soon, likely, with a volume even grater. But the added exports which they must make to meet the debt charges will go chiefly to other countries, and it is from these countries that we will receive the goods that constitute our real receipts. The increase in our own imports will thus be in those very things which already bulk largest in our trade - the tropical goods which are free, with some raw materials like wool on which no advance in duties is contemplated. In the main the effects of the whole series of transactions will run in the same great currents as in our present international trade.

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Call - Parl - speech from throne 1930
(special session)

D 17636

Re Bargaining

Bargaining is:

(1) Based on wrong idea of trade; trade = war.

(2) A bad method of approach - to get good results.

(3) As a method - next to impossible in practice; especially within Empire.

(4) Results of bargaining bad - restricts trade.

(5) Usually results in raising tariffs.

(6) Leads to restrictions which occasion friction.

(7) Costly and difficult of administration, supervision.

(8) Destroys fiscal freedom.

(9) Special dangers to British Empire -
Wrong idea of trade - all gain to Empire.

What is to be basis of bargaining at Conference?
Protection or Free Trade;
Duties as in 1930 or in 1932.

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Bargaining (Cont'd.)

How work out in practice within 8 countries?

Would restrict trade; raise tariff.

Would occasion irritation; costly and difficult to administer.

Destroy fiscal freedom.

Mercenary basis; ruin Empire.

(10) Laurier Method

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Coll - Parl - speech from throne 1930
(special session)

Re: Bargaining

D 17638

(Taken from an article by Prof. F. W. Taussig entitled "The Tariff Bill and our Friends Abroad" - published in Foreign Affairs, October, 1929).

Tariff legislation is a perennial source of international distrust and irritation. Almost all countries proceed as it international trade meant not mutual gain but rivalry in grasping an advantage. Rarely, almost never, does it occur to the tariff expert or commercial negotiator that by imposing high taxes you may burden your own people..... The phraseology of war is constantly used in discussions of commercial relations. We hear of attacks upon domestic industry, defense against foreign aggression, industrial invasion, boring from within, the conquest of markets. One is almost ashamed to speak of mutual gain, friendly cooperation, emulation that stimulates to betterment all around.

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Coll - Pard - speech from Throne 1930
(special session)

Re: Bargaining

D 17639

(Taken from an article by Sir Charles Mallet entitled "The New Protection" - published in The Contemporary Review, April 1932).

We are told that tariffs give the power to bargain and retaliate. But we already enjoy in almost every country the advantage of most-favoured-nation treatment. Are we to renounce the positive benefit of our commercial treaties for the precarious possibilities of tariff wars? Experience gives little support to the theory that retaliation leads to a reduction of tariffs.....

.....When it comes to bargaining, if our powers in that respect are limited beforehand by pledges given to business interests not only in this country byt in the Dominions, very little freedom will remain for us to carry through successful deals abroad.

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Coll - Pub - speech from throne 1930 (special session)

Re: Bargaining

D 17640

In his recently published volume entitled "Clifford Sifton in Relation to His Times", Mr. John W. Dafoe, referring to the battle over reciprocity in 1911, has the following to say concerning the causes which helped to bring about the defeat of the agreement; those causes being the contention on the part of each country that it had got the best of the bargain and would capture exclusive markets:

"The incident showed conclusively that countries in which the spirit of economic nationalism is strong cannot enter into trade arrangements involving mutual concessions. There is, in fact, no ground upon which they can meet. This point is illustrated by two definitions of reciprocity appearing in the American Economist, which, as an advocate of high protection, was bitterly hostile to the agreement. Reciprocity was defined by it as "a sharp bargain between sharp bargainers, one or the other of whom is certain to get the best of the bargain." The actual arrangement was described as "a dishonest scheme contrived by selfish men whereby one producing interest is sacrificed for the befefit of some other producing interest." To get the pact agreed to by both countries it would have been necessary for its protagonists in each country to convince its own public that the other party to the deal had been thoroughly "trimmed", in the collequial use of that word.

.....The advocates of the arrangement in the

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D 17641

"United States made a superbly successful job of convincing the American public that they had taken Canada into camp; but the very success of their arguments destroyed the Liberal case in Canada. They succeeded in getting the pact ratified by the United States Congress, despite the resistance of protectionist influences; but this fact in itself was potent in helping to bring about the rejection of the arrangement by Canada. If the United States wanted it that was a good reason for its rejection by Canada."

An identical situation presents itself between Canada and Great Britain, or Canada and any other part of the British Empire, where an effort is being made to effect reciprocal agreements as a result of bargaining, only instead of an agreement involving two persons, we will have multilateral agreements involving seven or eight.

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Coll - Parl - speech from throne. 1930 (Special session)

Dangers of Conference re: Binding Agreements

D 17642

(Taken from an article by Sir Charles Mallet entitled "The New Protection" - published in The Contemporary Review of April, 1932).

But there is a real danger that British Ministers, in their wish to make some sort of Imperial gesture and to justify their surrender to Protection, may, in their present mood of contempt for economics, commit themselves to rash and hasty bargains seriously prejudicial to the interests of our people. If that danger took shape, it would be the worst blow which could be struck at the good understanding which hitherto has bound our Dominions to us, chiefly because they and we alike were free.

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Coll - Pail - Speech from Throne 1930.
(Special Session)

D 17643

Artificial Division of Industries between Canada and the United Kingdom

(Lord Milner in Speech before Montreal Board of Trade, Nov. 1, 1908, p. 68 of "Speeches in Canada")

And as regards the position between Canadian and British manufacturers let me say just this: A good deal of harm was done at one time by the idea that the policy of preference aimed at an artificial division of industries between Canada and the United Kingdom, certain kinds of manufactures being, so to speak, appropriated to Canada, and the United Kingdom being left undisturbed in the exercise of others. I do not believe in such an artificial limitation, but I do believe that, with reasonable tariffs and mutual preference, there will be something like a natural adjustment.

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Coll - Parl. speech from throne 1930. (Special session)

Imperial Economic Unit

D 17644

(Lord Milner in Speech before Montreal Board of Trade, Nov. 1, 1908, p. 72 of "Speeches in Canada.)

. . . do not let me be supposed to hold that preference alone, even in its widest application, is going to solve the whole problem of imperial unity. . . . The reason for putting up a big fight for preference is that it is something making in the right direction (something in itself desirable on economic grounds, and desirable in its ulterior effects on wider grounds) which is immediately practical. It is something which can be accomplished now. The great danger of the whole imperial movement is that it may lose itself in aspirations. And in some ways that danger is greatest with the very people who are the kneenest imperialists. They have a great and splendid ideal - I entirely sympathise with it - of an out and out federation, and they are apt to think that unless we have got that, nothing at all can be done. My own feeling is that so far from there being nothing to be done, hardly a day passes on which something might not be done, some impulse given in a right direction, some check given to movement in a wrong one. I am all for the big ideal, but am quite equally convinced of the necessity of tackling practical problems as they in fact arise, provided we tackle them in the right spirit.

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Coll - Fail - speech from throne 1930. (special session)

D 17645

Imperial Economic Unity

"World economic units are in the process of formation. One is actually in being - the economic unity of the United States of America - and showing surprising enterprise and stability. Commercial men and industrialists in every important European country are lending themselves to the super-idea (somewhat premature, but by no means unpractical) of an economic United States of Europe; a great unit of co-operative enterprise to combat more successfully the striding giant of economic America. The British Commonwealth of Nations, the British Empire, must form a third world economic unit to meet the competition of the other two."

(Sir Robert Hadfield, Bart. - The Dalhousie Review, January 1932 - page 425.)

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Cdn - Parl - speech from throne 1930
(special session)

D 17646

Imperial Unity or Co-operation

If we venture to criticise preferences as a means of promoting imperial unity and co-operation, it is due to doubts as to the efficacy of reciprocal preferences to attain this object, and not to any want of sympathy with the object itself. Indeed, our criticism arises out of a belief that, instead of tending to unite and to further co-operation, reciprocal preferences, resulting as they necessarily must from bargaining, and having the restrictive and bargaining qualities referred to, would tend to occasion irritation and resentment, rather than a strengthening of the ties which unite the self-governing communities of the British Commonwealth of Nations in one harmonious whole.

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Coll - Parl - Speech from Throne 1930.
(Special session)

Preference

D 17647

Preference - What it is - a favour - a discrimination in favour of.

Kinds of - natural or personal, legislative, administrative -
as applied to purchase of commodities.

Natural or personal - home market
Empire "
other countries -
trade with those who trade with us.

Legislative - re tariff rates - discriminatory rates
in favour of.
Canada 3 schedules:
maximum - general
intermediate
British preference.

Administrative - cattle or fruit embargo
removal of vs. Dominions.

Legislative preference as given under tariffs to which we have reference.

How given - by one country only, of its own free will - voluntary or free.

by two or more countries, as result of bargain - reciprocal
or locked
preferences-
preference for preference.

"Mutually beneficial" - voluntary.

"Mutually advantageous" - reciprocal

though effort made to confine this term
to reciprocal preferences.

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Benefits and Advantages are Reciprocal

though preference may not be.

Examples of voluntary preference "mutually beneficial"
" advantageous" -

Preference Canada 1897 to 1930:

To Canada:

To consumers - 'competition';

To producers - 'production costs'.

Led to denunciation of Belgian and German treaties;

Prepares way for other concessions -
to Great Britains markets;

fostered inter-empire trade.

All trade "mutually beneficial or advantageous" or would
not exist.

Empire preference = protectionist brand of reciprocal preference.

Relative advantages of voluntary over reciprocal preferences -

Voluntary - preserves fiscal freedom;
more adaptable to changing conditions;
avoids restrictions - e.g. against other nations;
furthers good-will;

Reciprocal - bargaining - ill-will -
blockading, blasting, locked agreements.

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Coll - Lab - Speech from Throne / 30

Imperial Preference

D 17649

(Extract from McGill University Economic Studies - No. 4
page 13)

The history of Imperial preference begins at an early date in British history. The first preference was granted to the colonies in the reign of James 1. With the growth, however, of the Free Trade movement most of these early preferences were removed, and those which remained unchanged were considered as necessary measures to prevent the trade of any one colony falling into foreign hands.

The first important Canadian preference granted by Great Britain was in 1843. The Peel Tariff of that year listed 825 items of which 375 carried differential duties in favour of Canada. At this time, Canada was not fiscally independent and the provinces granted a reciprocal preference in favour of the United Kingdom.....This preference coincided with a wave of prosperity in Canada and the attendant depression which followed the repeal of the Corn laws in 1846, was felt in the Dominion to a marked degree. Canada then became fiscally independent and immediately levied a uniform tariff with no concessions to the Mother country.

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Coll - Pad - speech from throne 1930.

D 17650

History of British Preference in Canada.

Resolutions adopted at the National Liberal Convention in 1893 ..... declared that the tariff should be so adjusted as to make free, or bear as lightly as possible, upon the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, and more particularly with Great Britain and the United States. They attacked the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and declared for a fiscal policy, which while not doing injustice to any class, would promote foreign and domestic trade and afford relief from the burdens under which the country laboured.

(Willison's Laurier - page 280)

The platform of the Equal Rights League, of which Mr. McCarthy was president, demanded that a preference should be given in Canadian markets to Great Britain, and a like privilege extended to other countries that would deal with Canada on terms of fair trade. "This," they said, "involves what is known as a maximum and a minimum tariff, now common in some of the continental states of Europe....." (page 281)

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D 17651

During the parliamentary session of 1892 we had the first distinct presentation of the tariff policy which the Laurier Government finally adopted. Mr. McNeill of North Bruce then submitted a resolution affirming that if and when the Parliament of Great Britain should admit Canadian products to the markets of the United Kingdom upon more favourable terms than it accords to the products of foreign countries, the Parliament of Canada would be prepared to accord corresponding advantages by a substantial reduction in the duties upon British manufactured goods.....

(Hansard - April 25, 1892 - page 1556).

The resolution was met by the Liberal Opposition with an amendment to the effect that as Great Britain admitted the products of Canada into her ports free of duty, the scale of Canadian duties exacted on goods mainly imported from Great Britain should be reduced.....

The Conservative party, however, stood firmly by the system of protection, and based many of their arguments for a for a preferential tariff on the failure of free trade in Great Britain and the necessity for British duties against foreign countries in order to hold her own markets and survive the competition of the industries of Germany and the United States.

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D 17652

Laurier said in a letter to George H. Bertram, of Toronto, June 2nd, 1896:

> "The intention of the Liberal party is not and never was to establish absolute free trade in this country.....The convention (1893) came to the conclusion that, under the existing conditions of our country, the fiscal policy best adapted to its requirements, its economb situation, its enormous financial obligations, is a revenue tariff; that is to say, a tariff levying our revenue from custom duties, the basis of which would be the amount necessary to carry on the business of the country."

Conditions of stability and permanency, which, experience has shown, are essential to the security and prosperity of the manufacturing interests - a revenue tariff, not subject to fluctuations and alterations, made to suit and please now one interest and now another.

The question of preferntial trade with Great Britain had been long discussed by such Canadian publicists as Mr. D'Alton McCarthy, Col. Geo. T. Denison, Dr. Geo. R. Parkin, and ncipal Grant of Queen's University.

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Mr. Chamberlain had said in substance that the principle which must be accepted if we are to make even the slightest progress towards preferential trade, is that within the different parts of the Empire protection must disappear, and that the duties must be revenue duties and not protective duties in the sense of protecting the products of one part of the Empire against those of another part.

(Speech - Canadian Club in London - March 25, 1896).

Mr. Laurier was able to argue from this and other utterances of British statesmen and British journals, that lower duties must be substituted for existing protectionist imposts as an essential step in any advance towards a preferntial trading arrangement with Great Britain.....

If England is going to give us that preference, England would expect something from us in return. What is it she would expect? England would expect that we would come as closely to her own system of free trade, such as she has it, as it is possible for us to come.....that instead of the principle of protection, we should adopt the revenue form of tariff, pure and simple.....

Mr. Chamberlain held that even revenue duties on British manufactures were fatal to the consummation of a British Zollverein.

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D 17654

The Liberal Government, after coming into office in 1896, instituted a tariff commission, which met manufacturers, traders, and producers at various centres throughout the country. These tariff hearings did much to restore public confidence and prepare the country for a progressive, but safe, and moderate measure of tariff adjustment.

On April 25, 1897, the new tariff was brought down in Parliament, and it is not exaggeration to say that no fiscal measure of more far-reaching significance was ever framed by a Canadian Ministry. It gave substantial relief to consumers and producers. It was a bold step in Imperial unity. It introduced the principle of minimum and maximum tariffs, and practically adopted the Davies resolution of 1892 in favour of preferential treatment of British products.

(Willison's Laurier - page 290)

There was also, as the distinguishing feature of the measure, an immediate reduction of 12½ per cent on British goods, and provision for a further reduction to 25 per cent on July 1st, 1898. In a few cases, particularly in cottons, the duties were increased, but this seemed to be necessary in order to give fair scope for the reduction of 25 per cent on goods admitted under the special tariff.....

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It was provided that the minimum tariff should apply to any country which admitted the goods of Canada at rates as low or lower than were prescribed by the special schedules. This limited the application of the special tariff to Great Britain and New South Wales, and providing Canada could secure relief from British favoured nation treaties, accomplished the purpose of the Canadian Government.

In 1900 the duties on British goods were further reduced from 25 per cent to 33 1/3 per cent below the figures of the general tariff.

The country received the general provisions of the new tariff with marked favour and the British preference with positive enthusiasm.

Sir Charles Tupper denounced the preference as a deadly blow at important Canadian industries.

Trade prospered, industries flourished, and new life was infused into all the channels of Canadian commerce.

The special tariff on British goods materially encouraged and cheapened importations from Britain, and many of the duties on farm supplies and household necessaries were lowered, to the advantage alike of the consumers and the revenue.

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D 17656

The year in which the Fielding tariff was adopted in Canada was the sixtieth anniversary of the Queen's accession to the throne. The event was commemorated by a great jubilee celebration in London, and Mr. Laurier crossed over to represent Canada in the ceremonies.....and secured the abrogation of the German and Belgian treaties.

Mr. Laurier presented the Canadian preference as a free gift to the Old Land, designed alike to promote Imperial trade and Imperial unity, and so won immensely upon British opinion, and greatly fashioned the public temper which persuaded the Imperial Government to denounce the treaties which stood in the way of effectual adoption of the Canadian tariff.

Notice common fund for Imperial purposes.

In 1903 - there is an active and increasing interest in the proposition advanced by Col. Geo. T. Denison, and the Canadian Branch of the British Empire League, in favour of imposing a special duty of 5 per cent upon all foreign goods imported into Great Britain and the colonies in order to create a common fund for Imperial defence.

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D 17657

Criticism of Laurier's preference by Professor Davidson:

"It seemed then and seems still to have been a grand mistake not to make the concession, (that is, the British preference) the basis of negotiations, and there have not been wanting those who declare that Sir Wilfrid Laurier was false to the interests of Canada when he failed to demand a reciprocal concession, and still more, when he later repudiated the idea of making such a demand."

A reciprocal concession might have been made in the haste of sentiment, to be repented of in the leisure of experience; the Canadian Premier showed good taste as well as good statesmanship in refusing to take advantage of a jubilee enthusiasm; and that to have rushed matters then would have been detrimental to the interests of the Empire, and would have created within a few months a party in English politics hostile to the colonies.....

Chamberlain's policy involved the absolute removal of all Canadian duties on British manufacturers and upon no other basis would he even consider preferential treatment of Canadian products. On this basis Chamberlain stood ready to advocate the proposal before the British people and the agitation for a British Zollverein would have assumed active form and shape in British politics, but considerations of revenue, aside altogether from the position of Canadian industries, necessitated the rejection of the proposition.

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D 17658

Chamberlain said:

"I believe the only form that would meet with the slightest favour would be an Imperial Zollverein, in which there would be free trade between the portions of the Empire and duties as against strangers."

It is necessary to add at the risk of misunderstanding that it is not easy to conceive a Zollverein arrangement that would not restrict the freedom of the colonies, and tend with changing circumstances to produce irritation and unrest; and that the trade relations between Great Britain and the colonies will probably be better controlled by concurrent legislation than by a joint tariff.

(Willison's Laurier - page 307)

In June, 1898, the preferential tariff was amended so as to apply only to Great Britain and such British colonies as give favourable terms to Canadian products, and this change took effect on August 1st, 1898. It represents probably the exact policy that the Canadian Government would have adopted in 1897 if the German and Belgian treaties had not seemed to forbid direct preferential treatment of the Mother Country.

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Coll - Pad - speech from throne 1930.

D 17659

Preference for Dominions

(Clause 4, Import Duties Bill)

Sir P. Harris
(British House of Commons - February 25, 1932)
p. 662

"According to a telegram in "The Times" of today Mr. Forbes, the Prime Minister of New Zealand, said:

> "In accordance with her traditional practice in Empire affairs New Zealand will not go to Ottawa with any desire to bargain unduly with Great Britain. Any bickerings over tariff questions will be avoided at all costs."

I want to avoid bickerings at all costs and the way to do that is to leave these words out. We do not want to have differential duties against various parts of the British Commonwealth of nations. I prefer to let their food products in free. If they are to be taxed then apply the tax all round, to Australia, to New Zealand, to Canada, so that there shall be no bitterness between them. This is entirely against the whole spirit and ideals of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain and Free Trade, and fundamentally against the interests of the British Empire."

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D 17660

Statement made by Chamberlain at Conference 1902

Re Preference based on tariffs so high as to Exclude

The very valuable experience which we have derived from the history of the Canadian tariff shows that, while we may most readily and most gratefully accept from you any preference which you may be willing voluntarily to accord to us, we cannot bargain with you for it, we cannot pay you for it, unless you go much further and enable us to enter your home market on terms of greater equality. . . So long as a preferential tariff, even a munificent preference, is still sufficiently prohective to exclude us altogether, or nearly so, from your markets, it is no satisfaction to us that you have imposed even greater disability upon the same goods if they come from foreign markets.

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Coll - Part - speech from throne 1930

Tariffs - Prosperity

D 17661

(Taken from an article by Sir Charles Mallet entitled "The New Protection" - published in The Contemporary Review of April, 1932).

It is difficult, looking at the world around us, to find grounds for the theory that tariffs bring prosperity in their train. We have no lack of experiments in that direction. "One of the first signs of this distress in world trade," says Mr. Chamberlain, "is the extraordinary growth of trade restrictions. There is hardly any device, ranging from surtaxes to quotas, which has not been applied by one country or another." And yet, according to the same authority, we are suffering from "a truly deplorable condition of world trade." Does it look as if the remedy was for us to impose tariff-restrictions too? The United States have the highest tariffs in the world. Yet THE TIMES reminded us in January last that their unemployed numbered between six and ten millions, that their bank deposits had shrunk by over 2,000 million dollars in three months, that their financial deficit of 900 million dollars last year would be more than doubled this year, and that heavy borrowings and heavy increases in taxation were "inescapable" in that country. Australia has the highest tariffs in the British Empire and for years past has been raising them against British goods. Yet her highly protected industries are paralysed. Her unemployed number almost one-third of her industrial population; the official trade

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union figure is just over 30 per cent. Her agricultural interests, crippled by taxes on their requirements, are demanding State subsidies: Western Australia even threatens to break away. And Protectionist finance has brought the Commonwealth to the verge of ruin. Central Europe, with its thousands of miles of new tariff barriers, tells the same story of impverishment and trial. And these three striking examples do not stand alone. Can it really be that tariffs are the best road to salvation? And can we fail to contrast with the Protectionist elysium the prosperity which under a system of freedom we have enjoyed for seventy years, and which now, in a time of extraordinary stress, aggravated by our own reckless expenditure, has left us still financially the strongest of the nations, and the best able to overcome our difficulties if only the politicians would not interfere?

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Coll - Parl - Speech from throne 1930

Home Markets

D 17663

(Extract from Address delinvered by Mr. Harry Sifton before Regina Canadian Club - April 4, 1932 - p. 5)

It was not at first appreciated that the home markets in Canada are due, very largely, to the profits in world trade, and in order to have profitable domestic secondary industries it is necessary to have a world trade, the profits from which will produce a large home market. The secondary industries appreciate now that they will never be prosperous again until the primary producer is made prosperous, but they shrink from taking the necessary steps to extend to the producer of primary products the benefits of purchasing at a world price to off-set the losses due to selling at a low world price. This failure to face facts has produced a whole crop of suggestions, none of which offer much hope for real success. Experimentation with currencies is one of the suggestions which will not lead to any satisfactory solution. Another suggestion is to give the primary producer the benefit of protected markets within the Empire. This is the explanation of the sympathetic attitude of the secondary producers to the suggestions for so-called empire economic unity.

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Coll. Vail - speech from the throne 1931.
D 17664

portation costs on agricultural products by using the cheapest means, and to that end we expect the Hudson Bay route to be beneficial. We must cut down the cost of marketing farm products as far as is within our power as a government, and we must cheapen the cost of production as far as possible by using more scientific methods. I venture to say, Mr. Speaker, that the cost of production on Canadian farms varies greatly. I believe that in my short period of life production costs have been cut by fifty per cent on many farms by practising better, and more scientific, methods. I believe there is much still to be done along these lines.

We have in Canada the best farm land in the world. We have the best farmers to be found anywhere. We produce farm products unequalled by any other country and we can and we will reduce production costs in competition with any country.

This government is striving to find the cheapest methods of producing quality products which we can sell on the home and also on the foreign market at a profit. To my mind it is not a question so much of reducing production as it is of reducing production costs. If this can be done, it will alleviate to a great extent the depression in agriculture. Then we must strive to relieve the farmer from such high taxation. This is proposed to be done by relieving the municipalities of the burden of the old age pension. When we again bring agriculture to a profitable basis, we will make a more prosperous Canada, both rural and urban.

We must stand together in this unsettled condition, as perhaps we have never been called upon to stand before, remembering that for one class to succeed the other must succeed also. We are a country of diversified occupations and business, but by that diversity we create strength if we all work together. This is no time for one class to try to take advantage of another, or for one industry to try to take advantage of another, or for the rich to try to take advantage of the poor, or for the poor to try to take advantage of the rich; but we must unite in fair competition for the welfare of our country.

Here I should like to quote a verse from Edgar A. Guest's poem "Our Country" in The Path to Home:

> God grant that we shall never see
> Our country slave to lust and greed;
> God grant that men shall always be
> United for our nation's need.
> Here selfishness has never reigned,
> Here freedom all who come may know;
> By tyranny our flag's unstained!
> God grant that that we may keep it so.

And in conclusion, sir, the people of Canada may feel assured of the future progress of our country, under the able policies which are being carried into effect by the sagacity and determination which have characterized the present government and won the confidence of the people in the short time which they have had for the introduction of their principles.

Right Hon. W. L. MACKENZIE KING (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, the House of Commons always listens with great interest to the maiden speeches of its new members, particularly so when they are the mover and seconder of the address to His Excellency the Governor General, who in this instance happens to be His Excellency the Administrator, thanking him for the speech which he has delivered to parliament.

Speaking in the House of Commons is not an easy matter at any time. It is a particularly difficult one to those who come into the house for the first time, and the difficulty increases where the occasion is, like the present, an important one having relation to the particular resolution which has just been moved and seconded. Parliament allows the fullest latitude in discussions on the address, but distinct limitations are placed upon the mover and seconder. They are expected to have regard primarily to what appears in the address itself and, secondly, they are chosen because it is believed that they will endorse everything that is in the address and that they will speak well of the administration which has prepared it. These are very distinct limitations, particularly with respect to the address which this year has been given to parliament by His Excellency, as I think I shall be able to show when I come to point out the extent and more particularly, the nature of the legislation which is set forth as that for consideration during this session.

Having regard to these circumstances, I can say, and say with all sincerity, that those of us who sit on this side of the house, though we do not agree with much that the hon. gentlemen have said, nevertheless can accord to them very warmly our congratulations on the manner in which they have presented their views.

The hon. member for Restigouche-Madawaska (Mr. Cormier) has set an example such as we get, I think, only, certainly mostly, from those in this house who are of French descent and all of whom seem to be able to speak with equal fluency in the French or in the English language. I think he is to be

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congratulated and commended for having made use at this time of both languages. He has had much experience as a public man and in the administration of affairs also in his profession at the bar as well as in other ways, and it was to have been expected that he would present his argument in an able manner. I wish he had not read his speech although that is perhaps quite excusable in the circumstances; but I hope it is a precedent that will not be followed. I believe in his case, it was unnecessary, because after listening to him I am sure there is every reason to believe that had he attempted to speak without notes he would probably have been even more eloquent than he was with the aid of manuscript.

May I say to my hon. friend from North Grey (Mr. Porteous) that while he may not have had the experience which the mover of the address (Mr. Cormier) has had in public affairs, he has the advantage of youth and he will find that to be more and more of an asset as he continues to play a part in the affairs of this house. We congratulate him very cordially, especially on many of the sentiments to which he gave expression.

In listening to both speakers I could not but be impressed with the sentiments, with the aims and with the object which they have in view. We on this side of the house can give many of the sentiments expressed most hearty assent and accord. I fear, however, cherishing sentiments such as they do, they will have to get their leader to change more than one of his policies or they will never be able to see their ideals realized.

With these words, Mr. Speaker, may I again repeat how cordially we of the opposition congratulate the hon. member for Restigouche-Madawaska and the hon. member for North Grey on their maiden addresses.

Reference has been made in the speech of the mover of the resolution to the circumstance that this year parliament was opened by His Excellency the Administrator, in the person of one who is a distinguished citizen of our own Dominion. That calls to mind the fact that this is due to the approaching appointment of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, who still is our Governor General, to possibly the most important office in the gift of His Majesty's government in Britain, namely, that of Viceroy of India. I am sure that all citizens of Canada, irrespective of party, will realize that the appointment is being made because of His Excellency's exceptional qualities as an administrator, his qualities of heart and mind, his great career in the public service, the part already played by him in India as Governor of Bombay and Madras, and the manner in which he carried out the duties of the high office of representative of His Majesty in this Dominion. We in Canada who love constitutional self-government and who wish to see it developed to the full in all parts of the British Empire feel that it is fortunate for India that His Excellency Lord Willingdon, has been chosen as viceroy of that country. We believe that at this critical time in the affairs of India no better choice could have been made for the high and responsible position of king's representative in that part of the empire. I am sure I speak in the name of all parties and all classes in our country when I say that Lord Willingdon in accepting this great responsibility carries with him the heartfelt good wishes, the hopes and the prayers of the Canadian people.

I shall come at once to the address which has been presented by His Excellency the Administrator. It falls into five subdivisions which are easily distinguishable. The first subdivision relates to economic conditions throughout the world and in Canada; the second to the legislation passed at the last session; the third to the Imperial conference and the Imperial economic conference which met last year in London; the fourth to certain legislative enactments since the last special session, and the fifth—taking a corresponding proportion of the whole address—to the proposed legislative program of this session.

I will comment briefly upon these different divisions. The first, which relates to the economic condition of the world and of Canada, is partly in the nature of a sermon and partly in the nature of a diagnosis. How good a sermon and how good a diagnosis will depend upon the meaning to be ascribed to certain of the phrases in that part of the address. I am assuming that the Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) has put into the lips of His Excellency the Administrator the phrases which appear here, and I am therefore in no way reflecting upon the Administrator in commenting on the wording of the address. However, I wish to draw to the attention of the House one or two passages in the address. As I said before, how good a sermon it is will depend upon the meaning to be attached to certain phrases appearing therein. For example, referring to economic conditions the address contains this paragraph:

It will be your privilege to consider certain measures designed by my ministers to ameliorate existing conditions, to provide further

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means by which our people may go forward to achieve a prosperity heretofore unattained and to furnish them with all possible safeguards against a recurrence of the present subordination to world forces.

What is meant by "subordination to world forces"? Does the Prime Minister intend that to mean that Canada is to be put in a position of isolation, a position so completely self-contained as to exclude trade with other countries so that no matter what happens in other parts of the world Canada will not be affected thereby? When we consider the policies which he has presented to this country and which he will continue to present to parliament, there is reason to believe that he intends to make of Canada a self-contained, non-trading country. During this session we will have to consider very carefully, assuming that that ideal can be reached, whether it will be in the interests of this country, either immediately or in the long run.

In another portion of the address my right hon. friend speaks of the gulf which has to be bridged between conditions as they are at the present time and conditions as he hopes they will be in the course of time. As regards the conditions existing to-day in Canada, I think we all recognize the fact that a very large gulf will have to be bridged if Canada is to be started on the way to prosperity, but whether or not that gulf will be bridged successfully will depend very much upon the policies of the administration. I am afraid, Mr. Speaker, that if hon. gentlemen opposite continue to put into effect the policies which thus far they have tried to put into effect, then the gulf will come more and more to resemble the gulf between Dives and Lazarus, on the one side, and on the other, we will have the rich becoming richer, the poor becoming poorer, to the great detriment of the future well-being of our country.

My right hon. friend goes on to say in the speech from the throne that many of our problems arise out of world conditions. It is interesting to notice the stress that hon. gentlemen opposite are putting to-day upon world conditions. They are contending that the situation in Canada is to be expected, that it is a natural result of world influences and that world conditions are affecting this Dominion. We did not hear that kind of statement from the lips of the present Prime Minister or other of his supporters when they were appealing last year to the country for support. They were not telling the people at that time that world conditions had anything to do with the situation then existing; it was all put upon the shoulders of the government of the day, which was blamed wholly and exclusively for conditions as they were. But hon. gentlemen had not been in office five minutes before their whole tune changed, and they began to talk about world conditions being responsible for the situation they were about to face.

My right hon. friend speaks about certain conditions antecedent to the world-wide depression—

> . . . . that many of our problems do not arise out of world-wide depression, but are antecedent to it; and that domestic factors have also largely determined the degree of economic distress from which this country is suffering.

Here again we must ask ourselves what is meant in that particular paragraph by "antecedent conditions". What are the antecedent conditions to which my right hon. friend refers? If I am to judge by some of his correspondence which has been shown to me by different persons, I would assume he is there referring to the great load which he says he is carrying at the present time, a legacy the like of which except in war time no prime minister of Canada has heretofore had to carry. I have seen correspondence of that kind signed by my right hon. friend, but I notice—

Mr. BENNETT: Will my right hon. friend produce it and read it?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think I can produce some of it.

Mr. BENNETT: If my right hon. friend refers to it he should produce it and read it.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think I can get permission to produce some of it.

Mr. BENNETT: If it is personal correspondence, reference should not be made to it; otherwise if he refers to correspondence, he is bound to produce it.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I said that I was referring to certain correspondence which had been shown to me.

Mr. BENNETT: That is not sufficient. I rise to a point of order. We might as well have a thorough understanding that the amenities of debate are to be observed in this House, and one of them is that no hon. member can paraphrase what someone else says if it is in writing, unless he produces it, because he puts on it his own interpretation and not the meaning of the writer. This anonymous letter business should not be heard of in this house. Let the correspondence be produced or not referred to.

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Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Let my right hon. friend wiggle as he pleases at this particular moment—

Mr. BENNETT: I am not the wiggler.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: It is quite apparent that my right hon. friend is fully conscious of certain of his correspondence which was marked "personal" but which was shown to me by the one to whom it was addressed.

Mr. BENNETT: There is a rule of the house on that point. What does the house think of a leader of the opposition who reads a personal letter which he had no right to see and talks of it? In a court of law, any counsel who did that would be dealt with by the judge, and the rule holds good in any decent society such as this house surely is. It is wholly out of order for any hon. member to refer to personal correspondence which someone has shown to him but which he should not have seen, and try to paraphrase what it means.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If the Prime Minister had sent me a letter and marked it as "personal" I would have regarded it as such. In reply to a workingman in this country who was complaining about the failure of my right hon. friend and his government to make good their pledges to labour, my right hon. friend took upon himself to write to this man an effusive communication which only helped to add insult to his injury and the man showed the letter to me.

Mr. BENNETT: I ask for a ruling on a point of order. May any member refer to correspondence written to some other person by another member and marked "personal", without producing it? The rule is that no member should put his interpretation upon another man's words without the writing being produced, because the other members are quite as capable of understanding what is meant as is the hon. member speaking. I think the rule is quite clear. It is frequently acted upon in the house.

Mr. SPEAKER: I think the right hon. gentleman will admit that correspondence such as that to which he refers should not be quoted unless the intention is to produce it. If it is a public letter it should be produced. If it is a private letter, it should not; but I think the right hon. gentleman will agree in principle that quotations should not be made from letters unless they are to be produced.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I was giving the house my reasons for saying that my right hon. friend has a way of taking the whole load upon his own shoulders, of telling people that the load is all on his shoulders. He never refers to any of his colleagues; you never hear any mention of the cabinet; it is all of the burden that has fallen upon the one individual who for the time being has a more difficult task than has fallen to the lot of any other citizen of Canada. If he would take less of the burden on himself and distribute more amongst his colleagues and the government generally, he would be better playing the part that is expected of him as leader of the administration; because after all, it is governed by cabinet and not government by an individual that we are expected to have in this country.

I shall not pursue that point further at the moment, but may I come back to what I was about to say as to this supposed burden, this legacy that my right hon. friend is so fond of telling the country is upon his shoulders and that he has to carry? He seeks to have it appear that this comes as an inheritance of the years that the administration which immediately preceded his was in office. How are we to judge of the success of a government in the administration of a country's affairs? If matters have been so conducted that the country has not been prosperous, that will be made fully apparent by certain well-known indices. For example, there are the figures with respect to trade; there are the statistics with reference to the public debt; there are the figures with regard to surpluses and deficits; there is the record with regard to taxation. There is all that pertains to unity, harmony and progress to which reference can be made in seeking to discover whether any assumed legacy is what some hon. gentleman would have it purport to be. Just in case my right hon. friend should, when he follows me, or during the course of the session, say that his difficulties are due to what has happened in the past, may I put on record a few figures that will illustrate the position of Canada under the previous administration?

First of all, let me take the figures relating to trade, because the great question in the course of this session and this parliament is going to be whether the policies of hon. gentlemen opposite will help to promote or to cripple the trade of the country. I believe it can be shown that the most serious of all the results of the policies of hon. gentlemen opposite will be the very certain contraction in trade that we shall find on all sides, a contraction that will affect all classes; whether they be employers of labour or employees, whether they be the heads of large industries, transportation companies, financiers, wholesale merchants, retail merchants or others, all are going to

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feel the effects of the contracted trade of this country as a result of the policies hon. gentlemen opposite are putting into force. Let me give the figures in regard to trade. When the Liberal administration, of which I had the honour to be the head, came into office in 1921, we found business faced with a position very similar to that which at present exists. Trade was in a state of stagnation; the industries of the country were running part-time; there was general unemployment and a very serious business depression. The total aggregate trade of Canada for the fiscal years ending March 31, is as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31	Aggregate Trade
1922	$1,502,000,000
1923	1,748,000,000
1924	1,952,000,000
1925	1,878,000,000
1926	2,256,000,000
1927	2,298,000,000
1928	2,360,000,000
1929	2,655,000,000
1930	2,393,000,000

Hon. members will notice how the figures increased over the years, showing how greatly the aggregate trade of the Dominion had increased while we were in office.

The most important part of these statistics is that which refers to export trade. Let me examine the figures with regard to that phase of the matter. At a later time I shall give the figures dealing with that portion of the export trade which was purely domestic, but at this time let me give the figures for export trade. Export trade in Canada for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1922, amounted to $754,000,000; in 1923 it was $945,000,000; in 1924 it jumped to $1,059,000,000, and so on. The table is as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31	Total Exports
1922	$ 754,000,000
1923	945,000,000
1924	1,059,000,000
1925	1,081,000,000
1926	1,329,000,000
1927	1,268,000,000
1928	1,251,000,000
1929	1,389,000,000
1930	1,145,000,000

Let us now consider the domestic exports which relate to our surplus production. Here, Mr. Speaker, may I emphasize the importance which is to be attached to the export of surplus products from Canada? That is a business on which about 2,000,000 of our population are dependent. Whatever adversely affects the surplus exports affects all classes in our country. The domestic exports are as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31	Domestic Exports
1922	$ 740,000,000
1923	931,000,000
1924	1,045,000,000
1925	1,069,000,000
1926	1,315,000,000
1927	1,252,000,000
1928	1,228,000,000
1929	1,364,000,000
1930	1,120,000,000

Hon. members will notice that there is an increase from $740,000,000 in 1922 to $1,120,000,000 in 1930, and higher even than that in the four years preceding. That is one indication of the prosperity in Canada in the period immediately preceding the present one.

May I refer to another phase of the matter which illustrates whether or not there was satisfactory administration of public affairs during that period. I refer to the public debt of the country. Public debt increases where there are deficits and decreases where there are surpluses. For years preceding the regime of the previous administration Canada had deficit after deficit. The public debt had enormously increased. There was the most serious problem with which we had to grapple, but what was the result? The result was that in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1924, instead of a deficit there was a surplus of $35,993,594, and from then on till our last year of office there were surpluses each year. The surpluses which I am now reading indicate the extent to which the public debt of the country was reduced from 1923 to 1930. The decreases in debt were as follows:

Fiscal year ending March 31	
1924	$35,993,594
1925	345,589
1926	27,706,587
1927	41,896,729
1928	50,984,137
1929	71,345,528
1930	47,740,746

These figures go to show that in seven successive years out of the eight and a half years during which the Liberal administration held office we had surpluses instead of deficits. These surpluses moreover were the enormous figures I have just quoted. I ask, Mr. Speaker, whether or not that is a favourable legacy to leave a succeeding administration? May I further draw the attention of the house to

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the fact that these surpluses were effected not by any system of borrowing; during the entire period the Liberal administration held office the capital as well as the ordinary expeditures were met out of current revenues. These surpluses were over and above all that had been spent on capital and current account.

Another indication of our success is shown by the reductions in taxation imposed.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): Six per cent.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I think my hon. friend will find that the six per cent will return before very long. In order to place the finances of the country in a position that would make it possible to meet the obligations that had arisen from the administration preceding ours and to balance the budget we were obliged for a time to levy additional taxes. I ask hon. gentlemen opposite to remember however that we faced the situation squarely and that we met our obligations by taxation and not by borrowing. The country will expect the present administration to do likewise. It will expect that the obligations incurred so readily to serve the ends of a general election will be met out of taxation and not from additional borrowings which will entail a further burden upon the country.

When we found that it was possible out of existing revenues to balance our budget we began immediately to reduce taxation. Hon. members will remember that we reduced the indirect taxation in connection with customs duties. I shall not refer to that particular reduction in the figures I am about to quote at this time. It is estimated that the revenue remitted by the reduction of taxation in other forms in the year 1926 amounted to $25,000,000; in 1927 that the reduction amounted to $27,000,000; in 1928, to $19,000,000; in 1929, to $25,000,000 and last year, 1930, to $22,000,000. A conservative estimate of reductions of taxation in the last five years shows that there has been a remission of taxation which now amounts to the vast total of $116,000,000 a year, because the reduction which was made each year was a reduction which continued for and applied to each successive year.

Those, Mr. Speaker, are figures which speak for themselves. Those are the indices by which the country will find it possible to estimate whether or not the business of the country was being satisfactorily administered under the government which preceded the present one. These are the indices which tell whether the policies which were being applied were wise, right and helpful. Under the policies of the Liberal administration we had this vast increase in trade and this decrease of public debt. In seven out of eight and a half years we had a surplus. There was a steady decrease of taxation, and all was accompanied by a spirit of harmony, unity and good will between the governments of the provinces and the government of the Dominion, a spirit such as had not prevailed for many years previously. Unquestionably we have not that spirit at the present time. In addition, Mr. Speaker, we had a spirit of unity and good will between this country and other parts of the British Empire and particularly between Great Britain and Canada. That also is something which cannot be said to exist at the present time.

Now, Mr. Speaker, let me come next to the references in the speech from the throne to the legislation passed at the special session. I shall not go into that at any length at the moment except to direct attention to the fact that even the government itself has not ventured to assert that it has in any way redeemed the pledges and the promises which it gave to the electors at the last general election. My right hon. friend opposite came into power in virtue of certain definite and distinct promises which he then made to the electorate. He said he would end unemployment, he said he would end rural distress; he said he would do all of these things, or perish in the attempt. He has not ended rural distress; he has not ended unemployment; and he has not yet perished in the attempt. He has not even fulfilled that promise, but I tell him he will perish in the attempt before the other promises are ever fulfilled, because he will never be able to fulfil them.

The address says:

> Although in the interval world conditions have changed but little for the better, this tariff legislation has resulted in a marked improvement in the domestic situation.

Marked improvement! Where is the marked improvement! I am not going to take up the time of this house by endeavouring to tell hon. members and the country what they all know. It is not necessary for anyone to assert that conditions have not improved, that they are worse than they were, because every man, woman and child knows that to be the case. The mere putting of these words into the lips of His Excellency the Administrator will give little in the way of comfort and satisfaction to those men and women in all parts of Canada who to-day are still seeking employment, who are still trying to meet the obligations on their farms, who are still trying to avoid placing mortgages.

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on their homes, who are seeking a mere livelihood and trying to get free of being obliged to resort to the good offices of the Red Cross society and other charitable organizations for whatever sustenance they have. I say, Mr. Speaker, that conditions are apparent and well known by the country generally. Everyone who has studied conditions in Canada at all to-day knows that unfortunately it is only too true that so far as certain parts of our country are concerned—and I refer more particularly now to the middle west—matters are in a desperate plight, that many people there are on the verge of destitution. In short, a condition exists in this country at the moment the like of which, fortunately, it has not witnessed at any time heretofore in her history.

An hon. MEMBER: When did you notice it first?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Notice it? It has been noticed by everyone since this administration came into office. Now, Mr. Speaker, may I say—and I wish to make this point very clear, for it helps to answer the interruption of my hon. friend—the government can in no way say that they have been impeded in any of the policies that they have put forward, that they have been in any way obstructed in the carrying out of the pledges or promises which they made to the electorate. I think I can say without fear of contradiction that with the exception of what it became necessary for me to say publicly in the short period of two weeks during which we had the special session of parliament, I have not raised my voice publicly in criticism, or with one or two exceptions, by way of comment, from the day the present administration took office until this afternoon. What I am saying with respect to myself is equally true with respect to the great body of members of this house who belong to the party which I have the honour to lead. We have given to hon. gentlemen opposite the freest possible hand. We have done that in order that they might demonstrate, if they could, what their policies were capable of doing. May I say this also, Mr. Speaker, that we have recognized the seriousness of conditions in Canada. We recognized them throughout the campaign, we spoke of them and of their causes, world and domestic causes, in the course of that campaign, and we indicated policies that we believed would help to relieve the situation. When the electorate decided that it preferred to accept the promises and pledges of hon. gentlemen opposite, we said, "All right, it is for the electorate to make its choice; we will not interfere in the least with the putting into force of any policies which hon. gentlemen opposite wish to put into force; we will give them a fair chance to show what they can do." They have had now nearly eight months; they have had a special session of parliament where they were free to bring down whatever legislation they pleased, and no restriction was placed upon them whatever in voting the money they asked for, or in amending the customs tariff in the way in which they desired to amend it, or the Customs Act so far as they desired to amend it. They were free to bring in whatever legislation they wished. They were given a free hand at the Imperial conference. They have had everything their own way, and if to-day conditions in Canada are worse instead of better the fault lies on the shoulders of my right hon. friend and his colleagues and followers. From this time on, I think he can no longer claim exemption from criticism by the opposition.

Mr. BENNETT: He has never claimed it.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: My right hon. friend says he has never claimed any exemption from criticism. What was the substance of the speech he made at Regina when he began to talk about the extent to which those who ought to know better were putting obstacles and difficulties in his way?

Mr. BENNETT: Hear, hear.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: My hon. friend is very quick to say he never claimed exemption from criticism, but there is not a man living who is so sensitive to criticism as my right hon. friend. If, Mr. Speaker, you want evidence of that fact you have only to notice the way in which my right hon. friend has risen to the bait two or three times already.

Mr. BENNETT: I rise as a matter of common decency.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: There my right hon. friend is biting again.

Mr. BENNETT: I rise as a matter of common decency.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I do not wonder at hon. members laughing at my right hon. friend's sensitiveness.

Mr. BENNETT: As a matter of common decency personal letters should not be published.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Is my right hon. friend still biting?

Mr. BENNETT: No. He is hurt to think that an ex-Prime Minister is capable of such a thing.

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Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What is the matter?

Mr. BENNETT: Nothing in the world. I simply said, and I repeat it now, there is nothing I have seen in the history of parliament that quite equals an ex-Prime Minister giving the purport of a letter marked "personal."

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Mr. Speaker, that shot must have gone pretty deep. It wounded my right hon. friend twenty minutes ago and he is still licking the wound. Now, may I come to the next clause of the speech from the throne which refers to the Unemployment Relief Act. Here we are told that this also has proved "equally beneficial." Well, I think "equally beneficial" is probably accurate when you compare the beneficial results of that enactment with the beneficial results that came from the other legislation then passed, but it does not say much for the extent of the benefit in either case. But, curiously enough, in that very paragraph the administration admits the extent of unemployment to be greater than it has ever been at any time in Canada. Take the last half of the paragraph:

—yet its careful administration by my ministers, ably aided by the provincial and municipal governments and the two great railway systems, has resulted in the institution of a nation wide program of public undertakings, each one a unit in a scheme of national development, which have collectively provided work for the greatest number of men who have ever been employed through the direct efforts of the federal government.

In other words, there never was a time in the history of Canada when the federal government had to come to the relief of so many men. This appears in the speech from the throne itself, confirming the very view which, as I have said, we have all along contended is correct.

May I now refer to the third subdivision, which has to do with the Imperial conference. I intend to speak at perhaps a little greater length with regard to the Imperial conference than with regard to any other subject this afternoon, so I shall pass over that for the moment except to draw attention to the fact that there were two conferences, the so-called Imperial conference and the Imperial economic conference. It is of the Imperial economic conference I intend to speak this afternoon, because I assume that with regard to the other conference, and in fact with regard to both, we will have an opportunity for discussion in this house at a later day. One feature with regard to the Imperial conference to which I wish to refer, however, is the fact that in the speech from the throne the government states that it has approved in principle all that was done at the conference of 1926. The speech reads:

Several constitutional questions, arising largely out of the resolutions of the Imperial conference of 1926, were fully discussed, and, in principle, approved.

Hon. members who were in this house after the conference of 1926 will recall that the present Minister of Justice (Mr. Guthrie) and others on the opposite side denounced my colleague the then Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) and myself because we ventured to contend that the conference of 1926 had asserted a certain status for Canada and that as a result certain changes would have to be made to get rid of some anachronisms in existing statutes. They ridiculed and belittled the whole business; they said it was an outrageous boast that we should come back and contend that anything of a substantial nature had been accomplished. Now we have the present Prime Minister and leader of the Conservative party saying, in a speech from the throne that will be of record for all time to come, that in principle his government has endorsed all that was done at the 1926 conference.

The fourth division, Mr. Speaker, refers to certain administrative actions of the government since the last session. The first is a reference to an order in council which was passed prohibiting the importation of certain goods from Russia. I imagine we will hear a good deal of discussion with regard to that matter during the course of the present session. I may refer to it a little later on in my remarks this afternoon, but if I do not do so at that time I will do so later on.

The next reference is to organization having been completed under the Pension Act. That is true, but in the speech from the throne my hon. friends have not told us that although the amendments to the Pension Act were drafted and prepared by representatives of all political parties in this house, in the appointments which have been made the government have appointed virtually only members of their own party.

Then let me come to the next reference, which has to do with the situation in the west. The speech from the throne contains the following words:

My ministers have had under anxious consideration the means by which an orderly marketing of the wheat crop of western Canada may be assured, and have already taken such effective action towards that end as the circumstances appear to justify.

Well, I hope that when the Prime Minister gets up to speak he will tell us what the effective actions were, whether he means the in-

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structions that were given to the Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Stevens) to write to all the trade commissioners in different parts of the world to do what they could towards helping Canadian trade; whether it is the trade with Bolivia upon which we are to enter shortly; whether it is the credits that are to be given to China for the purchase of Canadian wheat. I hope the Prime Minister will tell us whether those are the effective measures. If not, perhaps he will tell us what they are, because I believe up to the present time the country has been looking and searching in vain for anything which indicates a measure that will be at all helpful to agriculture and western agriculture in particular. The other day I believe the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Weir) did undertake on certain conditions to pay the transportation charges on cattle from one part of Canada to another, out of the public taxes of the country. I suppose that is all right so far as it goes, but if that is the extent of the effective legislation looking to wider markets I am afraid the farmers of Canada will be far from satisfied with the record of the government.

Now I come to the legislative program. In the speech from the throne my right hon. friend says:

> The broad outline of the general scheme of national development undertaken by my government, including provision for old age pensions, aid to agriculture, technical education and highway construction, has already been made known.

That is true; heaven knows it was made known often enough, but what was not made known was what appears a little later in the next paragraph, that these things will only be proceeded with, when?

> Careful consideration has therefore been given to the progressive stages by which it will be carried out, and you will be asked to consider measures sanctioning such action as the current economic situation warrants...

Mr. HANSON: Surely.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: My hon. friend says "surely," In the last campaign he and others continually said that the current economic situation required that these things should be done at once, and not only at once but regardless of expense. We were to have a national highway running all the way from the Atlantic to the Pacific by an all-Canadian route; we were to have a St. Lawrence waterway, also by an all-Canadian route; we were to have the Peace river outlet to the ocean; we were to have other routes to Hudson bay. Everything was to be done at once. There was to be more in the way of aid to agriculture, technical education and old age pensions. Every old man and old woman who had a vote was made to believe that he and she were going to get full pensions as soon as this parliament met, but now they are told that they will get it as soon as the current economic situation warrants. Then listen to the next words:

> ...and such as can be undertaken without undue demands upon the national exchequer.

When the late liberal administration was in office, Mr. Speaker, that administration had control of the exchequer of this country. If we had wished to play the part which was played by hon. gentlemen opposite we could have said, "Here is the exchequer in our hands. We will take the monies out of this exchequer to provide old age pensions for everyone, aid to agriculture for every one, more in the way of technical education for everyone and highways across the country for everyone. We will do it immediately and out of the money of the people of this country." We could have said all that and we might have achieved the same result which was achieved by hon. gentlemen opposite.

Mr. COTNAM: Are you sorry?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I should say not, but I should think hon. gentlemen opposite might well be sorry, and I think they will be still more sorry before they have been in office very long. What I want to make perfectly clear is that we understood what these obligations amounted to. We knew what would be required in the way of taxation to do these things, and we were honest with the people.

Now may I refer to what is said in regard to the revision of the tariff and the establishment of a tariff board. I assume that the revisions will be of the character of those made at the special session, more revisions upward, and I will have something to say in that regard a little later on. With regard to the tariff board we will naturally wait and see what functions this board will be expected to exercise before pronouncing upon it. The first act of my hon. friend, after coming into office, was to dismiss the existing tariff board, which had collected a great deal of most valuable information and which had given satisfaction to all classes in this country, industry, agriculture, labour and others, so far as it is humanly possible for any one organization to reconcile differences of opinion and find common ground to help keep groups and parties united. This was done by the tariff board under the administration of Mr. Moore, but my hon. friend abolished the board immediately upon his assumption of office. Now he proposes to establish another tariff

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board. Was the abolition simply for the purpose of placing partisans on the board, in order to get a new board composed of those who were of his own political complexion, or is the tariff board to be another instrument designed to wrest from parliament its authority over taxation and the control of tariffs and hence also of moneys of the people? If my hon. friend has in mind giving to any board the power to adjust the tariff at its will, without the consent of this parliament in the first instance, I will tell him now that he will have to fight pretty hard during the course of this session for a step of that kind. This is not a special session of parliament, may I remind my right hon. friend. Let me tell him further that we assume the postponed conference is going to take place, and that he had better fix the date of that conference at a period when he may be expected to have leisure to deal with it. Do not let him think that because last year he succeeded in using the Imperial conference as a reason for prorouguing parliament he is going to succeed by any device of that kind this year in getting through the business of this house in a rush. We shall get through the business of the house in an orderly way or the country will know the reason why.

The next measures mentioned are those that refer to the control of finances and to the Naturalization Act and the Copyright Act. We shall have to wait until those measures are down before saying anything about them. That concludes the program with the exception of the reference to public accounts, which contains this interesting statement:

> The estimates will manifest my ministers' resolve that, until the revenues of the country reflect a definite improvement in the economic situation, every economy compatible with the proper administration of the state will be exercised.

I wonder what is coming after the revenues begin to improve, should they ever improve, if that is to be the condition laid down. Are we to have economy compatible with the proper administration of the state only until such time as the revenues of the country will allow them to do something different? We shall wait and see what is meant.

There is in the speech from the throne one paragraph to which I wish to call the attention of parliament. May I say it is a paragraph with which I for one am in entire agreement. The paragraph which I am about to read has been inserted, I have no doubt, like many of the paragraphs that appear in statements of my hon. friend, for the purpose of window dressing; it is an assertion of fact with which I think everyone will agree. It is made to look like something in the nature of a policy, I shall read it. I believe that anyone who studies the present condition of Canada will conclude that what it asserts is correct. It is as follows:

> The present situation has emphasized the necessity of effecting a reduction in the costs of production and marketing of the wheat crop and of providing more stable markets, as the welfare of all parts of Canada is involved in satisfactory returns being received by the grain growers.

That paragraph, to my mind, states the crux of the situation not only as it is to-day but as it has been for some time past. It states the situation exactly as it was when parliament was in session this time a year ago. Let me read it in reference to the situation as it was in Canada this time a year ago so that hon. members may judge whether it was not equally applicable then:

> The present situation has emphasized the necessity of effecting a reduction in the costs of production and marketing of the wheat crop and of providing more stable markets, as the welfare of all parts of Canada is involved in satisfactory returns being received by the grain growers.

That was the contention of the government of the day a year ago—that the most important of all facts in connection with Canada's economic situation was the position of the grain growers in this country. How was a market to be found for western wheat, to express it in small compass. The outstanding economic problem of Canada, the problem of problems, is summed up in that one question: How are markets to be found for our western wheat? Enlarge that question and ask how markets are to be found for our surplus agricultural and other natural products, and you have a still broader aspect of the trade question. Enlarge it still further so as to include not only natural products but manufactured products as well, and ask how markets are to be found for our wheat, for our other surplus agricultural and natural products, and for the surplus manufactures of the country, and you have the trade problem of Canada in its broad aspect and outline. That is the situation.

I am happy that hon. gentlemen opposite and those who sit on this side are in agreement—I think I am right in saying that we are in agreement—as to what the problem is. And that, after all, enables us to get somewhere in the process of debate.

May I say that my remarks this afternoon, from now on, will be directed not so much by way of criticism as criticism, as by a sincere desire, in a constructive way, to point

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out wherein I believe that situation can be best met, and wherein I fear the policies of hon. gentlemen opposite, instead of meeting, will defeat it.

Let me say to my right hon. friend, and say it at once: I believe he is thoroughly sincere in his motives with respect to his policies; I believe he thinks the policies which he has laid down will be best for Canada now and in the long run. I think he is thoroughly sincere in that. And I hope he will give to us on this side credit for equal sincerity when we say that we cannot see the matter in the same light as he does, that we think his policies are wrong, that his methods are wrong, and that, instead of improving conditions, the policies he has put into force, and is putting into force will lead to a worse state than we have at the present time.

That is the ground of difference between us. We are agreed as to the need for an export trade for our surplus products, and my right hon. friend has certain policies which he believes will help to improve the situation. We believe those policies will work injury instead of helping matters. The debate on that question did not start to-day; it is one that has been going on in different forms, off and on, for a long time past. But it took very concrete form in the last session of the last parliament. At that time we all recognized the position as set forth in this paragraph. In what way did we recognize it? In the first place, we saw—and there was agreement on this point—that the former markets for Canadian wheat were being lost, that some countries, for example, Germany, France and Italy, were putting up tariff walls and making it more difficult for our farmers to compete in those particular markets and sell their grain there. Not only did we agree that the markets becoming fewer for western wheat, but we were also in agreement that the British market was the best that Canada could possibly have, that Britain was our best customer, and that to secure, in the British market, something that would maintain our position and expand and develop it was after all the great objective at which we should aim. We were further agreed as to this: that the problem of unemployment would be solved in the last analysis only by solving the question of Canada's export trade. I think I am right in that, though there was not the same emphasis laid on that phase by hon. gentlemen opposite. We on this side stressed that point, and hon. gentlemen opposite said that unemployment was due to the policies of the then administration. They did not say, as we said and still contend, that the reason there was unemployment in Canada, and the reason there is to-day, is that agriculture in this country is not getting an opportunity to export its commodities to the extent to which it should, that the grain growers have not the markets they should have. As a consequence there is not the purchasing power in western Canada to afford a home market for many of our manufactures, because the home market is not a locality; it is purchasing power. It is a fund of purchasing power. A large part of that fund, in the first instance, has to come from the sale of wheat and agricultural products. We were in agreement on one further point, and that was that the Imperial economic conference which was to be held in October had an important bearing on the situation. That conference was called to dicuss economic conditions and questions of inter-empire trade, and that was the reason, among other things, why the appeal was made to the country when it was —so that the people might have an opportunity before that conference took place of pronouncing on the respective policies of the parties. When we were in office we realized that if we obtained the endorsation of the people of Canada to the policies as set out in the Dunning budget, we could go to the Imperial conference armed with the support of the people and that in all probability we would get out of that conference something which would mean a good deal to western agriculture and indeed to all agriculture in this country. I do not intend to go over the ground as to why we did not succeed in that appeal, but the fact remains that we put our policies before the people and we gave as our reason for them a desire to get more largely into the British market.

That being the agreement all along the line, where does the difference arise? The difference arises not over the question of what the situation is, but rather over the matter of the method of approach and questions of policy. If hon. members will be so kind, I am going to ask them to pay a good deal of attention to what I say this afternoon with respect to the difference of methods of approach on these important subjects, because there is a fundamental difference in the attitude adopted by the two parties. There is a real difference between my right hon. friend and myself in this matter of approach, and I do not think he will deny it—he will perhaps correct me if I am in the wrong. In approaching these questions he has a certain belief in what he calls bargaining and

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in action which is in the nature of coercion. Personally, I do not believe that that method of approach, the method of coercion, gets anywhere in the long run. It may win for a day, it may win for a week or for a year, but it brings very strange results and reversals after a time. I believe that the method of conciliatory approach is much better than an approach by means of coercion. I believe that the method of creating an atmosphere of good will and discovering if possible common ground will do more in bringing about agreement than will talk of might, power and force, whether it is economic force or any other kind of force that is to be used. There is the difference between my right hon. friend, and those who sit around him, and myself and those who sit on this side of the house. We differ as to the method of approach, and in fact, as a result, there is a difference also in our policies. The policies of hon. gentlemen opposite are based on this method of approach, and our policies are based on the methods we believe in and have always followed.

Having in mind the Imperial conference and knowing the questions which were to come up, we shaped our course accordingly. We sought to prepare the way for creating a favourable atmosphere in Britain towards what we might seek at the Imperial conference. We sought by the legislation which we passed in this parliament to create a situation through the voluntary giving of preferences which would in the natural order of things place Great Britain and other governments of the empire under certain obligations to this country. If we did not succeed with that method there was still time for parliament to deal with the matter in some other way, but we believed that that was the correct method of approach and we proceeded along those lines.

So that there may be no doubt as to that matter, I will quote the concluding words of the then Minister of Finance (Mr. Dunning) in introducing his budget. What was the nature of that budget? In a word, we sought so to arrange trade as to favour in our trading those who traded with us. The country to the south had by an act of its own, which was within its own right, raised tariffs against Canada and made it more difficult for us to trade with them. Britain had been our best customer and had taken no similar action. We said: We will seek by means of legislation to transfer to Britain certain purchases that are now being made in the United States so that what has to be purchased outside can be purchased from Britain rather than from the United States. That was not working an injury to any interest or to any industry or class in this country. During the discussions in parliament, on the hustings and through the campaign you never heard anyone come forward and say, "My business is being injured by the Dunning budget; my business is hurt by the steps being taken in connection with the preferences being given to Britain." The matter was so arranged that what we were doing for Britain was being done in a way that would create a helpful atmosphere in that country, and would in turn prove immediately helpful to the consumers in this country and those manufacturers who later on hoped to get their home market through what might come from sales of our own across the sea in return for what we were buying from them. The whole purpose of the approach was to create that atmosphere and to help if possible to get that additional opportunity of trade.

In order to be clear as to the purport of the Dunning budget in reference to what it was hoped might be accomplished as a consequence of the Imperial conference, let me as already said, quote the concluding words of the then Minister of Finance. They will be found on Hansard of May 1, 1930, at page 1631, and are as follows:

> These tariff favours to those who favour our products are not the result of any bargain with any other country but of an attitude in international relations which we believe to be mutually beneficial and are an expression of the spirit in which Canada will approach the Imperial economic conference in a few months time. In other words we do not intend to meet the other countries of the British commonwealth of nations in a spirit of petty bargaining but rather in the broad spirit of willingness to become in ever increasing measure good customers to those who treat us in like manner. This is the spirit in which we desire to meet all nations, but we believe that within the British community of nations lies the greatest measure of opportunity for mutual development of trade because of our common heritage, kindred institutions and a common patriotism.

That was the statement of the Liberal position. It is quite true that in parliament at that time my hon. friend did not say very much against the preference features which were then announced. He did say something against them when we got into the campaign but his action all through the special session was in the direction of wiping out those preferences, an entirely different attitude about which I shall have something to say later on. That was the position while parliament was in session. When we went to the country that was the attitude which hon. members on this side of the house supporting our policies took from one end of the country

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to the other. We made it perfectly clear that the Imperial conference had an all important bearing on the question of the sale of western wheat, and we stressed over and over again how all-important to Canada was the question of which party was to represent this country at that conference. We stressed that not merely in relation to individuals, although the names of individuals were mentioned because there was reason to believe that from the part they had taken in previous conferences they would be able to attain beneficial results; but we stressed it because we believed the policies we had adopted were going to be helpful to Canada. We stressed those points with emphasis right up to the very close to the campaign.

In order that I may do no injustice to my hon. friend by a possible misrepresentation of our points of view, I would ask the house to allow me to make reference to one of my own speeches made during the campaign which related to this question of policies and methods of approach. I ask hon. members again to keep in mind the Liberal point of view of voluntary preference, and the point of view, if I may say so, of the Conservative party of bargaining, and consider them as the opposing points of view. Our attitude was in the nature of conciliatory approach; the attitude of hon. gentlemen opposite was in the nature of economic coercion. If I quote from my last address of all in the campaign, perhaps I shall be setting forth more accurately than in any other way the policies upon which above all we were making our appeal to the people. The last address that I gave in the course of the campaign and which was broadcast from one end of Canada to the other, contained our policies, our methods and the significance of what we believed the proper policy was in regard to the great economic problem before Canada and the problem of western Canada in particular. It was largely a repetition of what had been said from every platform, but it gained emphasis, perhaps, as being the last appeal of the campaign. These are the words as they were reported in the press on the day of the election itself:

> In the life of every nation, there are moments when its people are called upon to make a great decision, affecting not merely the immediate present, but the whole trend of its future development. Such a moment, I believe, has come to the Canadian people at this time in relation to the all-important question of inter-empire trade. In this situation, the people are entitled to expect their political leaders to deal with them fairly and frankly, to meet the issue without hesitation, and to enlighten them as to its true significance in relation to their interests.

A little further on, with special reference to a market in Britain for Canadian wheat, I said:

> The Liberal budget of 1930 is not only a forward move in the direction of inter-empire trade and a new influence towards the great object of closer cooperation between Canada and the other members of the British commonwealth, it is also intended to meet one of the greatest economic problems confronting us at the present time, namely the necessity of obtaining a secure and permanent market for Canadian wheat and thereby ensuring a continuous flow to Canada of that purchasing power in the prairie provinces, upon which the prosperity of our country so largely depends.

The words which follow are as true as prophecy could possibly be with respect to what Canada has since witnessed:

> Travelling as I did, throughout the western wheat fields, less than a fortnight ago, I have been appalled at the danger which confronts the economic life of the Dominion if we do not find the means of securing a market for this greatest of our primary products, and the greatest single source of the purchasing power which provides traffic for our transportation systems and orders for our factories and business for our retail and wholesale merchants.

The close relationship between the solution of the problem of unemployment and a market for Canadian wheat was further emphasized as follows:

> The wheat of western Canada is the greatest single source of purchasing power in the Dominion. When this purchasing power is contracted, as was the case last year, it has its inevitable effect upon every link in the series which extends from the consumer through retail and wholesale merchants, back to the manufacturer and transportation companies, the greatest employers of labour throughout the country. Apart from the world-wide depression, with its resultant drop in commodity prices, the chief cause of unemployment in Canada was the short wheat crop of last year and the curtailment of export of Canadian wheat to Great Britain.

I also said:

> The great proposals for empire trade which are laid down in the Liberal budget of 1930 constitute the only real and permanent solution of this great problem of unemployment.

Let me come now to the Conservative attitude in the campaign. I referred to it also in the broadcast of which I have spoken. I would like to draw attention to this fact, that as I have already pointed out, in the campaign very little was said by hon. gentlemen opposite in respect to the economic conference. I think they were hardly fair with the electorate of Canada in that particular. I think they knew or they ought to have known, and they ought to have explained the bearing of their policies and what they had in mind on the economic conference. I would also draw attention to the fact that very little was said at the outset

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of the campaign about any changes in the tariff. The special session that was going to be called was to deal with unemployment. Unemployment was what was stressed throughout the country. There are hon. gentlemen sitting opposite from western constituencies who would not be seated on that side of the house to-day had their leader told the people throughout the campaign that he intended to deal with the tariff last session. May I stop to say this word to my friends in western Canada: I hope the people of western Canada will realize that they have the remedy in their own hands. I hope they will realize that parliamentary institutions have a great background; that, after all, what we have in parliament is something that has come into being, not in a day, but through many years of struggle to give to men the right of freedom of expression and to secure the laws they wish to have. If western Canada feels the policies of hon. gentlemen opposite are not suited to the needs of western Canada, then it is not for the people of western Canada to talk about secession or anything of that kind; it is for them to demand of those who sit in this house that they will support only policies that are in the interest of western Canada. I do not say to hon. gentlemen opposite who come from western constituencies which are suffering at the present time and which are going to suffer still more from conditions as they will become under these policies, that they must desert their leader. I am not for a moment putting that suggestion to them, but they have not only a right but a duty to point out to their leader wherein the policies that he has adopted and that he proposes to enact at this very session of parliament are going to work a further injury to the people of the west, and to plead with him, in the name of the party to which they are giving support, that he modify his view so that it will not work the harm that we believe it will.

Mr. IRVINE: Would the right hon. gentleman kindly indicate in what way he thinks a different approach to the British people would have resulted in their paying a higher price for Canadian wheat than that at which they could purchase wheat from any other country?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What I am interested in is that the people of Britain would feel it is not only their interest but a privilege to buy Canadian wheat in preference to any other, provided that the price is the same as can be obtained elsewhere. I believe that if the policies laid down in the Dunning budget had been accepted by the people of this country, the people of Great Britain would so have viewed their obligations, and that as a result of the last Imperial conference we would have had either through a quota or in some other way, a means whereby Canadian wheat would to-day have a favoured position in Great Britain.

Let me give the Conservative position as I referred to it on the last night of the campaign:

> Now in the closing days of the campaign, Mr. Bennett has announced his intention to summon a special session of parliament to bring about an all-round increase in the tariff, which means, so far as the Conservative party is concerned, they propose to reject this great movement towards empire trade, and deal with the mother country only as they deal with foreign countries, upon a basis of hard bargaining, and upon the condition that the people of Great Britain must change a fiscal policy which they have maintained for almost a century.

That is a pretty good forecast of what has since taken place. That was a statement made in July, 1930, to the electorate of Canada at large. I will say this in regard to my right hon. friend, that before the end of the campaign he made it plain that he intended to introduce higher tariff policies, and to ask Great Britain to change her fiscal policy. I would not for a moment say that my right hon. friend has been inconsistent. He has been consistent, but his very consistency is leading him nearer and nearer to destruction.

Mr. SPENCE: Surely my right hon. friend is not worrying about him?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I am worrying about the condition of this country. I wish to state to my right hon. friend that I do not in the least distrust his sincerity, but I do distrust his policy. I do distrust his methods, because I do not believe in them. I think he makes a mistake when he relies too exclusively upon his own judgment and is not prepared to accept the judgment even of his own ministers. I say Mr. Speaker that cabinet government as it applies in British parliamentary institutions was devised to prevent the will of any one person dominating an entire situation. Cabinet government has come into being through the belief that out of collectiye wisdom the best judgment may be formed. There is no opportunity for collective wisdom in the government of my right hon. friend. Ask any minister of the crown how far his opinion goes when it is in conflict with that expressed by my right hon. friend.

Mr. RYCKMAN: Where does my right hon. friend get that information?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I get it from every side and from the look in the face of my right hon. friend (Mr. Ryckman) when

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he comes out of the council chamber. May I say to my right hon. friend (Mr. Bennett) that I do not believe he is acting fairly either by his colleagues or the country when he takes upon himself all the responsibility. It was never intended that there should not be a Minister of Finance other than the Prime Minister; it was never intended that the Prime Minister should function in that office. Surely there must be somewhere at least one member of the Conservative party whose abilities could be usefully employed in the Department of Finance. Under present circumstances when a difference of opinion arises between the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance, how is it settled? If I am not mistaken my right hon. friend told us at the last session that the reason he did not appoint a minister of Finance was that he did not want any minister to have the burden of the measures he intended for the session. He did not think it would be fair to any other man to ask him to put through all those important financial measures. I ask my right hon. friend if that is not correct.

Mr. BENNETT: No, my right hon. friend is not quite correct, but it is as near correct as he can get.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: We have passed the special session and we have now reached the general session. I say that my right hon. friend is not fair to himself or to others and is not doing what is right when he attempts to fill so many offices himself; I say that he should without delay bring into his ministry, if he can be found, someone well qualified to serve as Minister of Finance.

An hon. MEMBER: Hurry up.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I draw the attention of this house to one fact: For over six months I have left hon. gentlemen opposite entirely to themselves to say and do as they pleased. Surely they will now have the patience to let me have at least an hour or two to myself to say what I please. I think my right hon. friend should enlarge his cabinet to the extent indicated and also should give to hon. members of his cabinet a little more say than they have had in the shaping of policies.

Mr. BELL (Hamilton): My right hon. friend should learn to run his own party.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: To return to the position taken by my right hon. friend during the campaign which preceded the last election may I set out before this house the manner in which he dealt with certain matters. In opening the campaign for the Conservative party at Winnipeg on June 9, 1930, my right hon. friend the present leader of the government, at that time leader of the opposition, made his coercive attitude perfectly plain. He made perfectly clear that it was by the method of "fighting" and "blasting" that he intended to find markets for Canadian wheat and surplus products generally. The language he used is all the more remarkable because my right hon. friend told us that the speech was written out, and that in most part it was read. The part of the speech from which I wish to quote was in the nature of a direct appeal to the farmers of our country and to the west in particular. Here are his words:—

> Listen you agriculturists from the west and all the other parts of Canada, you have been taught to mock at tariffs and applaud free trade. Tell me, when did free trade fight for you? Tell me, when did free trade fight for you? You say tariffs are only for the manufacturers. I will make them fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you.

Then, after making further promises of what would be done in the nature of drastic adjustments and improvements, he made the following pledge, couched in language of the greatest tenderness:—

> You will have broader markets, and will have them for all time. You have known suffering and have been patient. Let us end it. Take heart.

Another promise, not to relieve, but to end distress! I wonder what the agriculturists of all Canada, and of the west in particular, are saying to my right hon. friend to-day about their suffering and their patience!

The assurance given with respect to "blasting" was repeated at Victoria on June 17 without restriction to agricultural products.

I quote these extracts because they are not chance phrases. When I refer to "blasting" my hon. friend nods his head in approval. The method he proposes represents one entirely opposed to that which those of us on this side of the house have employed.

An hon. MEMBER: My right hon. friend is a peaceful man.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I am not ashamed of having the desire to use peaceful methods. We have passed through a world war, and now hon. gentlemen opposite apparently think that by starting an economic war they are going to make conditions better. My hon. friends have a mistaken idea however of what is required for prosperity. To illustrate the intent of my right hon. friend when

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dealing with the question of markets I shall quote from the Victoria Colonist of June 17:

It is true we must have foreign markets, and as I said the other evening, we will blast a way to those markets on a world-wide basis with any exportable surpluses. We do not have to worry about that.

And at Vancouver, on the same day, resort to the same method was promised as a cure for all troubles and difficulties. I quote from the Montreal Gazette of June 19:

So will I, when the government is mine, continue to blast a way through all our troubles and difficulties.

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, to note that phrase, "So will I, when the government is mine, continue to blast a way through all our troubles and difficulties." In that quotation my right hon. friend was speaking of a time when he might become Prime Minister. Well, that time has come. Now the government is his, and the fighting and the blasting have commenced. Those operations commenced the moment it was his. He might have been a little happier in his choice of words, although it is true we get the truth often in most unexpected ways. My right hon. friend speaks of the government as "his." He might, having regard to what he owes to others, have referred to the government as that of the Conservative party or the government as being that of himself and his colleagues. He might even with propriety have referred to it as the government of His Excellency the Governor General, of whose ministers he was one, primus inter pares, the first among equals. But no, the government is his, he is the first and the last, alpha and omega—all. Well, again I say my right hon. friend is quite sincere.

And the government being his, the blasting has commenced. It commenced at the special session. I am reviewing the situation as I am because the methods that have been adopted are going to continue, and the country will have to make up its mind whether such is the way it wishes to be governed, whether it wishes to have its affairs so conducted in relation to other countries of the world. No longer is there an opportunity for saying that "blasting" is a chance phrase used in the heat of a political campaign or debate. It is a method deliberately selected and that is believed in by my right hon. friend, a method which he intends to pursue in his policies, a method which he has shown us already he intends to pursue even in this parliament as far as he can, namely, the method of coercion. Because that in a word is what it is—not the conciliatory method, but the method of coercion, the getting things done by force of economic might—that is the method he intends to adopt.

Having the opportunity and the power he started at once to use that method in the special session. As all know, the special session of parliament was called for the purpose, nominally, of relieving unemployment. We were no sooner assembled than we discovered that the relief of the unemployed was a mere subterfuge, that the session in reality was to revise tariff schedules upward and to amend the Customs Tariff Act so as to give powers to the governor in council to do what council pleased with respect to many matters affecting the tariff. Throughout the campaign it was never thought that at the special session there would be changes of any extent in the tariff. My hon. friend made use of the session as he made use of the Imperial conference—as an instrument of coercion—the use made of the forthcoming meeting of the conference was as effective as any form of closure. Hon. members know that.

An hon. MEMBER: Oh, no.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: We met here nominally to pass a vote for the relief of unemployment. As was repeatedly said, that could have been done by a governor general's warrant. A governor general's warrant could have been issued for $20,000,000 without a word of criticism in the circumstances.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I say without a word of criticism for this reason, that in the campaign over and over again I said that the money if necessity demanded it could be taken by governor general's warrant for that purpose pending the assembling of parliament immediately after the conference. What criticism could I have directed at the administration after having made that perfectly clear? But in my heart I knew very well that my right hon. friend was not thinking of the unemployed primarily in connection with that session. He was thinking of the special interests that came to his rescue towards the end of the campaign and helped to put him where he is at the present time. It was not until the very last days of the campaign that he uttered any expression which gave the country the slightest idea that he intended to put up the tariff against Britain. The campaign had then about run its course and this phase passed unnoticed by the public at large; it was not unnoticed by those who expected to profit by it. But he did make

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this representation in the very last days of the campaign, and I drew attention to it in the speech to which I have just referred. It was necessary to wait until almost the last night of the campaign to draw attention to this statement, because my right hon. friend had gone up and down the country appealing to the necessities of the people, making their needs the excuse for the promises and pledges that he then made, and it was not until the very last days of the campaign that he told the people what in his own mind he was determined to do, namely, to raise the tariff at the first opportunity in a way that would serve to their great advantage certain special interests in this country. So he called the special session to force those measures through. Supposing we of the opposition at the special session had said, "We do not intend to allow this arbitrary and high-handed method of procedure. We are going to stay here and see that every item in this tariff program is discussed as it should be and its bearings properly considered." Supposing we had taken that position—a position which many think the opposition ought to have taken—what would have been the result? My right hon. friend made it plain the first day of the session when he said, "I will not go to any Imperial conference unless I get every bit of this program through." But in Toronto only a few days before he had said that the question of the solution of unemployment and the wheat situation hinged largely on the Imperial conference. Well, if we had taken a step of that kind, and my right hon. friend had not gone to the Imperial conference, we would have been told to-day that wheat is not going from Canada into Great Britain on any better basis than is the case because we had prevented the leader of the government from going to the Imperial conference. We let him go. The point I wish to bring out very clearly is this, that his whole attitude was one of coercing this parliament into passing those particular measures. Usually when large sums of money are to be spent a supply bill is brought down and is discussed in committee of supply. No supply bill was brought down at the special session, but in order to limit discussion, a special bill appropriating this $20,000,000 was introduced. Usually when the tariff is being changed the Minister of Finance brings down a budget and shows the bearing or the changes upon the revenues of the country and the taxes of the people. There was no budget brought down at the special session, but my right hon. friend brought down special measures, which he drove through in a certain time by his threat not to go to the Imperial conference until he witnessed their enactment. Under that form of closure, by those coercive methods he put through his legislation.

And what was the nature of it? There were three bills, one relating to the relief of unemployment, one to amend the Customs Act, and another to amend the customs tariff. The most extraordinary thing of all is that on the eve of going to an Imperial conference my right hon. friend should have put up the tariff against Britain herself. I wish he would give us his explanation of that particular action when he gets up to speak. Let me come back to this. We were agreed that the selling of Canadian wheat in the British market was the most important of all objectives, as it is still the most important. How can he possibly reconcile with that objective his action at the special session in putting up the duties against Britain, wiping out the preferences that were granted under the Dunning budget? Not only that, but raising the tariff duties to a point that in many cases prevented the inflow of goods from Great Britain into this country. I hope my right hon. friend will give some explanation of his action in that regard. I should not like to think it was simply because he had made promises to certain interests that if he was returned that was what he would do. We all know that there are certain selfish interests in this country that would like to shut out all competition from Great Britain. We know that they are afraid, from the point of view of their monopoly, of British competition even more than of competition from the United States. I hope it was not from motives of that kind that my right hon. friend made the changes he did make. And I hope that it was not from a belief in his power to coerce the British government. Did he think when he raised the tariff against Britain that he was going to find it possible to coerce the government of the United Kingdom by such a step? Was that what he had in mind? If he thought anything of the kind he should have been fair to this parliament and told us. I want to say to my right hon. friend that he did not treat parliament fairly in his attitude with respect to the Imperial conference. I asked him politely at the beginning of the special session to give us a statement of what he intended to do at the Imperial conference, to make known his policies. He was also asked by, I think, the hon. member for Bow River (Mr. Garland) to advise parliament along those lines. He spoke on the Imperial conference two or three times, but he never told this house

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what he had in mind. I say that was not fair to parliament and it was not fair to the country. I think we all assumed that my right hon. friend was busy and that he had little time to think of these matters, and naturally we did not press him. But if he had in mind going to Britain and seeking to coerce that country; if he had in mind going to Britain and putting up to the British government a proposal which he knew could not be accepted by any government in that country he should have told us that very thing. I say he should have made known to parliament what his intentions were, and here again may I say I think it is worth considering whether it is consistent with British parliamentary institutions for any individual or for that matter any cabinet to promote policies with respect to great imperial matters, policies that affect the whole future and development of the British empire and to launch those policies publicly before the world without any discussion in the first instance either in parliament or throughout the country. After all, public opinion is a factor in government quite as much as anything else, and it is part of the system of government under British institutions that there should be the fullest discussion of policies on the platform, in parliament and certainly also in the cabinet. I do not know what has transpired in the cabinet, but I have very grave doubts in my mind as to whether my right hon. friend ever told his cabinet what he intended to do when he got to London. If he did so, I am amazed to see certain hon. gentlemen sitting beside him to-day. I believe, with respect to one or two of them at least that if they had known in advance that this was the approach that was to be made to Britain, they would have been manly enough to say, "I will resign before I will remain in this cabinet and be a party to that procedure." If that is not the case, then they were all parties to it or indeed, they are under our theory of collective responsibility of the cabinet. It is my belief that the policies of my right hon. friend were not revealed to his own government. Certainly they were not revealed to this parliament; certainly they were not disclosed to the country, and in all those things I think he has offended against the best traditions of parliamentary procedure and government.

But the serious part is this, and I come back again to the question of the selling of Canadian wheat in Britain. We do not need to go to the conference in London to find out why the Prime Minister failed; we do not need to discuss what took place in London to see why there has been no enlargement of the market for Canadian wheat in Britain as a consequence of what took place at the conference. The Prime Minister was doomed to failure before he left this country, if he had in mind the particular policies which he subsequently proposed; he was doomed to failure when in this parliament, on the eve of going to England, he forced through those increases in the tariff which changed the whole feeling and view of the British public mind in relation to this country. I repeat that I am at a loss to understand his action or the motive behind it. I have asked myself this question: Can it be that promises were made which he had not expected would have to be redeemed and that, being a man of his word, he felt bound regardless of consequences to see they were carried out? I have asked myself this question: Is it because he believes in coercion and because he thinks he will be strong enough to carry that policy even against the government of Great Britain? I have come back to this thought, and perhaps he will tell me if I am wrong. I believe that what he had in mind was a desire to further his conception of a Canadian economic unit, as he calls it; to make out of this country a self-sufficing economic unit, non-trading, beyond its borders, a country that will work exclusively within itself and confine its trade to itself; that in his heart of hearts he believes that this is going to be in the interests of Canada, though how he can believe it surpasses human comprehension. How this country, made into an isolated economic unit, is to prosper and develop along with the other nations of the world, is something indeed very difficult to understand, but the more I follow his actions here and at the Imperial conference the more I come to believe that this has been the actuating motive, that the proposals he made were made with a view to their being rejected so that it would be a little easier for him to put up the tariff again against Great Britain, if need be, in order to avoid trade from that source and so further to secure monopoly to those special interests already protected behind the highest of tariff walls. If that is not the case I hope my right hon. friend will so inform the house when he gets up to speak.

I will give to the house one or two references which bear out what I have just said. The change in front with respect to the British preference is remarkable in view of what my hon. friend said during the last session when the Dunning budget was introduced. At that

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time the preferences were there; they were known to my right hon. friend; we were discussing the Imperial conference, and at that time in this House of commons, standing where I am standing at this moment, my right hon. friend told this parliament that as an expression of affection and goodwill towards the mother country he approved of these preferences. What transpired between that moment and the time when my right hon. friend went to England to rid him entirely of that feeling of affection and goodwill towards the mother country? Perhaps he will answer that question. Let me read his words, which will be found in revised Hansard of May 6, 1930, at page 1833. They are as follows:

In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to our position with respect to British preference, I wish to say the following: As an earnest of our affection and goodwill, as an expression of the hope we all have that some day a closer economic alliance of empire states may find being, I commend the measures for British preference which the minister proposes.

That speech was made here; it was made to do duty for the Conservative party throughout the campaign. When my hon. friends were speaking in parts of the country where there were those who were known to be favourable to the British preference the words of the present Prime Minister were read as favouring the preference as an expression of goodwill and affection towards the mother country. I ask my right hon. friend, when he gets up to speak, to tell this house and the country what transpired during the course of that campaign which caused him to alter his whole view in that particular and, at a special session of parliament, to wipe out these very preferences which he said should stand as an earnest of affection and goodwill in connection with our relations with the mother country.

I need not remind hon. members of what I said during the course of the short session as to what would be the effect of my hon. friend's action at the Imperial conference. Inasmuch however as some of his remarks and the comments of others have been capable of being taken as meaning that it was due to some action or lack of action of the present British government, the Labour government which is at present in office, that my right hon. friend was unable to get anything done at the Imperial conference, I feel I ought to read to the house exactly what I said to him before he left for England as to the fate of any course such as the one he in fact adopted. The Prime Minister I repeat was doomed to failure as far as the Imperial conference was concerned, before he left Canada at all, having in mind his proposals and the methods which he intended to adopt. The quotation which I am about to give will be found in revised Hansard for September 9, at page 37, and in the unrevised Hansard at pages 41 and 42, where I am reported as having spoken as follows:

My hon. friend seems to have very little faith in voluntary agreements. Let me say to him that when he goes to London I think he will find that the only things he will be able to accomplish or that any government will be able to accomplish in the matter of trade as between the different countries of the British Empire will be by voluntary agreement, by co-operation. He will find it very difficult to get very far along on any other path.

Does my hon. friend believe he has a mandate from the Canadian people to-day to blast his way into the British market? Is that the mandate he has? What is the position? Is he, in the measures he is about to bring down, to increase the tariff against Britain as well as against other countries? That was the statement he made, that he was going to put up the tariff against Britain as well as against other countries. Is that the step he proposes to take in advance of proceeding to an Imperial economic conference? Does he believe he is going to strengthen his hand in that fashion?

After making his speech about blasting his way into the markets of the world, my hon. friend when taken to task said that after all it was not blasting he meant so much as it was blazing, that it was not the warrior attitude so much as the crusader attitude which he was adopting, that all he was claiming was to be first in the long line of great men who have helped blaze the path of Canada and of the empire. Then when he went on to explain what he meant by "blazing", he came to the term "bargaining", and said that some bargaining process was the only way he was going to trade, whether with other parts of the world or with other parts of the British Empire.

What does that mean? According to his own statements it means putting up the tariff in this country, to begin with; that is to be the first part of it. And then on the other hand, so far as the other countries of the British Empire are concerned, it means that they are to be obliged to change their fiscal policies in order to make them accord with the fiscal policies of this country. My hon. friend knows very well that the British Empire is founded on self-government, and that as far as self-government is concerned, it means autonomy in everything and in nothing more than in the matter of fiscal policy. If he is proceeding to England with any idea of trying to influence the parties in Great Britain in the matter of their fiscal policy, his time would be very much better spent at home. If he expects to make a bargain counter out of the council table at Downing street, he will not get very far in serving the interest either of Canada or of the British Empire. I say he should tell us very plainly what his particular policies are going to be, and his attitude with respect to the questions which may come up at the Imperial conference.

When that statement was made to my hon. friend, when, as leader of the opposition speaking to the leader of the government, I indicated that we at least believed that if

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he was going to make a demand which involved a change of fiscal policy in Britain, if he was going to try coercive methods, he would get nowhere, I say that if those were the things he intended to do, he should have taken parliament into his confidence and given the house and his own followers an opportunity to express their views on a procedure of that kind.

On September 17 I again referred to the futility of hoping to extend trade within the empire by tactics such as the raising of the tariff against Britain on the eve of the conference, or of extending the market for Canadian wheat by any process of bargaining or "blasting." I think what was prophesied at the time has turned out to be true, pretty much to the letter. These were the remarks I made to my right hon. friend; they will be found in the unrevised Hansard for September 17, 1930, at page 340, and in the revised Hansard at page 315:

I have only one further word, and that is to repeat with emphasis what I said a moment ago about this legislation being introduced on the eve of the imperial conference. The Prime Minister well knows that there is no problem quite so serious for Canada at the present time as that of the marketing of our western grain and of surplus farm products generally. He knows that the purchasing power of the middle west, in the last analysis, will determine the exent to which other branches of industry will thrive, and that this depends in very large part on the degree to which we can secure a market overseas for the grain of western Canada. He knows that many of the markets which we formerly had are closed or are being closed against us to-day, for instance, the markets of France, of Germany and of Italy. He knows also that protection is no cure for unemployment. He has only to look across the border in the United States, the most highly protected country in the world and see how extensive unemployment is there, to know that protection is no cure for unemployment. One would have felt my hon. friend, at least on the eve of a great economic conference which is to consider matters of trade within the empire, would have thought it desirable on the part of his government, and on the part of this parliament as representing the people of Canada, to have maintained toward Great Britain an attitude of a character calculated to meet a hearty response from the people of the British Isles to such demands as he might reasonably make for the improvement in trade between the two countries. How can he expect to get from the British government or the British people any response in the way of opportunities for increasing our markets in Great Britain when his last step before he leaves Canada is to raise the duties against British goods coming into this country, and his first word when he reaches the British Isles is to announce the extent of the increases which he has made? This is a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of my hon. friend. It may be he has in mind blasting or blazing or bargaining as a result of the steps he has taken, but I would like to repeat to him what I said before that I think he will find those particular methods are of very little avail as within the British Empire itself, and that only through voluntary cooperation and an attitude of friendship and good will are we likely to achieve much in the way of permanent development of inter-imperial trade.

* * *

May I say this. We heard in a previous election a good deal with respect to "the parting of the ways". We heard something of it in the last election. It was my hope that, as a result of the attitude which the government previously in office took, we would so far as the different parts of the British Empire are concerned discover ourselves at the meeting of the ways, in the matter of inter-imperial trade, when the imperial conference is held in Landon, and that Canada's example would be an example which would be followed by all other parts of the British Empire. But I has taken to-day has put us, so far as inter-imperial trade is concerned, not at the meeting of the ways, but I greatly regret to say very much at the parting of the ways so far as the further development of trade within the empire is concerned.

I have covered the situation up to the time when my right hon. friend left for the Imperial conference. I hope I have made clear the line of difference between us—the method which my right hon. friend proposes to take and has taken, the method of blasting, of economic coercion and the method which we would have taken, one of conciliatory approach in an endeavour to create an atmosphere of friendliness with a view discovering common ground. I hope I have made it clear that my right hon. friend was not fair with the country when he spoke of having a special session for the purpose of relieving unemployment and, on the plea of relieving the necessities of the poor, came to this parliament and enacted legislation which makes wider than ever the gulf between the rich and the poor; the gulf between those who have plenty and those who lack many of the necessities of life. I hope I have made it clear that he was equally unfair to this parliament, holding as he did views of the character here described not to have told us of his intentions also that by talking of blasting a way into the markets of Britain and by making proposals that could not be entertained, he was taking, before leaving for England, and before the conference was under way, an attitude which he must have known was bound to change the feeling in Britain towards Canada. I believe I have made it clear that before he left Canada at all he had made impossible any success for himself or his party, or for our country, at the Imperial conference.

At six o'clock the house took recess.

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After Recess

The house resumed at eight o'clock.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Mr. Speaker, before I begin to speak on the Imperial conference and to make some reference to the attitude taken by my right hon. friend the Prime Minister at that conference, might I say to him what I have heard him say at different times, speaking from the position I now occupy, as leader of the opposition, that nothing can be more embarrassing than the duty which is sometimes placed upon one who holds this office of saying things which, while unpleasant, must, in the public interest be stated. To me personally it would be much more satisfactory and agreeable to be able to compliment my hon. friend on the part he had played at the Imperial conference. Indeed when he left I hope I manifested the spirit I sought to evince at the time, that he should succeed, and I hoped that by withholding any comments while he was at the Imperial conference I had made it clear that I wished in no way to embarrass him. Indeed it was my desire to save him from all embarrassment in the matter of attaining what was, according to his own statement, the great and main object that of maintaining and enlarging the market for Canadian wheat in Great Britain.

The Prime Minister must be judged with respect to his action at the Imperial conference by his attitude of approach, by his utterances and by his policy. For a short time this evening I intend to review these three features of his presentation of Canada's case at the Imperial conference. We will judge the outcome of his mission by its results. It is fair to ask: are conditions better to-day in this country than they were when my right hon. friend went to the conference, and are they better as a result of his having participated in it? Are the relations between the government of Canada and the government of Great Britain better to-day than they were in the past? These are fair questions and I think we can judge of the results of his visit to London by the answers to be given to them.

The house is well aware that there is a well-known method of procedure followed at all Imperial conferences. This was not the first Imperial conference, nor was it the first Imperial economic conference. If I am not mistaken there have been altogether some twelve or fourteen different conferences during the last thirty or forty years. In that period of time public men belonging to different political parties have met and discussed the affairs which they went into conference for the purpose of considering. In that period of time there have grown up certain methods of procedure, certain practices and certain precedents, all of which have a bearing upon the work of Imperial conferences. These practices and precedents are well known, and the business of the conference is so arranged as to meet the difficult and perplexing situations that arise, particularly inasmuch as the business of the conference has to be conducted in relation to the possible opinion which foreign countries may get of the empire from the discussions which take place in the attempted solution of the different problems. In order to facilitiate the work of the conference considerable preparation is made in advance. The different governments to be represented make known to each other what subjects they wish to have taken up, and the order in which the subjects are to be taken up is set forth in an agenda. The conference opens in a manner intended to help to create a favourable atmosphere for discussion. The first meetings are intended for informal discussion and for the making of such statements as can be given immediately to the public expressive of the attitude towards each other of the different governments represented at the conference. It is important to keep in mind that conferences are exactly what they are termed to be—they are conferences. They are neither cabinets laying down Imperial policies, nor are they parliaments in which members meet to discuss in public matters of mutual concern. Unless it were understood there was to be a certain method of approach and a certain amount of privacy thrown around the proceedings at the outset, it would be impossible to get governments to go into conference with each other. If my right hon. friend says that all that is to be discussed at a conference ought to be proclaimed from the rooftops right from the outset, that all should be made known, I would say that if that is to be the known procedure, governments will refuse to go into conference with each other. They must be secured to a certain extent at least until all positions are known against having their positions publicly criticized. Let me make myself plain by saying that I am the last one who would sympathize with any proposal that whatever is done must be done in camera, or that policies should be made in secret. A conference has no power to lay down a policy. The different representatives at a conference may present to one another their own points of view; they may present views which in their

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opinion will be of the greatest service, but they are expected to do so in a manner which will not embarrass the governments to which they are speaking or which are there represented.

It has always been understood at Imperial conferences that any member of the conference is free to state to his own parliament when he returns the position that he took and the objections, if any, which were offered to his attitude and proposals. He is to be perfectly free to make whatever statement he pleases to his own parliament when he returns, so that every phase of the situation may be well known; but he is not expected to embarrass proceedings by taking publicly at the very outset an attitude which makes all conference impossible.

So obvious are these things that it is extraordinary that one has to mention them. In an Imperial conference, just as in all conferences between governments, each government must of necessity respect what it knows to be known policies and domestic affairs of another government. No government has any right in a conference to criticize the domestic affairs of another, to take up matters of domestic policy, or to find fault with the policies of the governments with which it is conferring. He may seek to bring about a change but not to force a change. When in conference governments have to respect the position of the other, they have to respect the point of view of the other. If a Conservative government is in office in Great Britain and a Liberal government goes there to represent Canada, as was the case in 1923 and 1926, it would be highly improper for the head of the Liberal administration to find fault at the outset with the Conservative government for having certain Conservative policies with respect to taxation, tariffs, and the like. It would have been extremely resented by this parliament if, when my colleague the ex-Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) and myself were at the last conference, we had at the outset stated that we were not in sympathy with the policies of Mr. Baldwin and his government and that unless those policies were changed there was going to be a possible dismemberment of the empire or something of the kind. I say it does not matter what the particular political complexion of the government of the day is, that government has a right to have its policies respected.

Moreover, that government represents the people of the country. It may in some instances be unfortunate that that is so—I think it is very unfortunate in this case with hon. gentlemen opposite—but they do represent the country. When my right hon. friend went to England to speak at the conference he expected that he would be regarded as speaking in the name of the country. Unfortunately, perhaps, his party feeling got a little the better of him. He said at the outset that he represented the Conservative party, rather an extraordinary statement to make to any conference of governments; but if we set that aside, the point that I think will be clear and self-evident is this, that a government must respect the government of the day that is represented at the conference and have respect for its policies. The position, so far as the Imperial conference is concerned, was still more critical in this regard, that Great Britain was the hostess, so to speak, on this occasion. She had invited to the conference the governments of the different dominions and she was in a position where the whole procedure had to be shaped accordingly. In the same way Canada will be the hostess at the conference that is to take place later in the year when the procedure no doubt will be arranged not to have Canada the first to speak and to lay down its proposals but to hear the others first. Great Britain's position was, as I say, that of the hostess of the conference and matters were so arranged as to give to the Prime Minister of Canada, as representing the oldest dominion, the first right to speak. Under those circumstances the Prime Minister owed it especially to the country he was representing to proceed in the proper way, in a courteous way, in a way that would have regard to the precedents that had been laid down and for the procedure that had been adopted at previous conferences. He was at fault many times, but one of the worst mistakes he made was in ignoring altogether the precedents and procedure of preceding conferences. In his rough-and-ready fashion he simply swept to one side the whole accepted method of procedure, came into the conference and laid down the law to everyone present before anyone else had a chance to be heard. He made no reference to the governments which he was addressing, no reference to the British government, no reference to the governments of the other dominions, no reference to the Prime Minister of Great Britain or the other prime ministers present. The first reference was to himself as the Prime Minister of Canada and the policies which he stood for and was going to stand for at the conference.

Some hon. MEMBBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Hon. gentlemen opposite say "hear, hear" and applaud. I hope the country will notice their attitude—

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they are running true to form—an attitude of assurance and arrogance, the like of which has never been known in Canada before.

I am going to take up the Prime Minister's attitude from four points of view. First of all I intend to speak of his method of approach, to which I have already alluded. Then I intend to refer to the proposals he made to the conference itself, then a word or two about his petulant and childish outburst against the mild form of criticism of his proposal in the British House of Commons and, lastly I should like to say something about the interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, taking sides with political parties in other countries, when one is supposed to be representing the country as a whole, not any political party, and to have regard for all the amenities that pertain to public life and affairs in any land.

As to the method of approach, may I say that my right hon. friend in his very first remarks said that in the course of a day or two he would give to the conference his reasoned views. This shows that evidently, when he was here at the special session of parliament, he had in mind the line of procedure which he was going to take, the policy that he was going to lay down. Every step was calculated, was carefully worked out. He took the position that he did, presenting his proposal as he did, in order to help to draw attention to them publicly, notwithstanding that, as he must have known, they were proposals extremely embarrassing to the government that he was meeting in conference in the old land. I do not know that I could do better than to take the words of my right hon. friend and read to the house from his speech. I will not read the whole of it; I will read parts that will illustrate the method of approach. This method of approach, if I may pause for a moment to say so, resembled nothing more closely than the presentation of an ultimatum to an unfriendly nation on the eve of war. That was the nature of it. It was a proposal which the Prime Minister must have known was impossible of acceptance. It must have been presented with a view to having it deliberately turned down. That is the way in which quarrels are deliberately made between nations, the way in which trouble has been bred at all times in international relations—proposals made which are known to be in the nature of an affront to the government to which they are directed, proposals which it is known are bound to meet with rejection, and then action taken as a consequence of their rejection. That was the method of approach, with all of the extreme of language that goes with an ultimatum presented in that way. Mark you, this is Canada's way of getting a market for her wheat in Britain. What I want members of the house and parliament and the country generally and these hon. gentlemen opposite who are applauding this method of procedure, to keep in mind is that the Prime Minister himself stated that his object was to get a market for the sale of Canadian wheat. This is the way he went about getting in Britain a market and a preference that other countries would not have. Let me read what he said. As I have already pointed out, no reference is made to any prime minister present other than himself, whom he introduces as the great "I am."

Mr. GOTT: Childish.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: It is not childish. They are the exact words used by the Prime Minister as I intend to quote them in a moment.

Mr. HANSON (York-Sunbury): The right hon. member will be sorry for this.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Mr. Speaker, I ask you to note the remarks of my hon. friend who says I will be sorry for this. He is following his usual practice of making threats across the floor of the house. Everyone knows the arrogant tongue that my hon. friend has. He may tell me until doomsday that I will be sorry, but I am going to stand here and say what I believe the people of Canada want to have said at this time. Let us take the words of the Prime Minister, the pleasing words of introduction. This is taken from the text and if in any particular I err, I hope my right hon. friend will correct me.

> Before offering to this conference the plan which, once effective, will in my opinion make for greater prosperity in all parts of the empire, I shall briefly state the fiscal policy of the Canadian administration, of which I am the head.

There are the words "I am." He then proceeds in the name, not of Canada, or of the people of Canada, or even of the government of Canada, but of the Conservative party of Canada:

> The Conservative party—

This is in England at the conference.

> —of Canada believes in, and employs the principle of protection of the home producer of agricultural and fabricated products from harmful interference by foreign competitors.

Note these words:

> This policy of the Conservative party has come to be known as the policy of "Canada first". In approaching the economic problems of our empire, I stand four-square behind that policy.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

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Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I shall ask the house to watch the applause of my hon. friends opposite when for sake of illustration I use similar words and language coming supposedly from the lips of the British Prime Minister. The quotation continues:

The primary concern of Canada to-day is profitably to sell its wheat. We believe that we shall be reaching towards a solution of that problem if we can establish a better market in Great Britain. This market we want, and for it we are willing to pay by giving in the Canadian market a preference for British goods. . . . .

And so, I propose that we of the British Empire, in our joint and several interests, do subscribe to the principle of an empire preference, and that we take, without delay, the steps necessary to put in into effective operation.

Note those words, "the principle of our empire preference."

First, we must approve or reject the principle. I put the question definitely to you, and definitely it should be answered. There is here no room for compromise, and there is no possibility of avoiding the issue. This is a time for plain speaking, and I speak plainly when I say the day is now at hand when the peoples of the empire must decide, once and for all, whether our welfare lies in closer economic union, or whether it does not. Delay is hazardous; further discussion of the principle is surely unnecessary. The time for action has come.

Projects other than the one I propose have been placed before you. They have been carefully canvassed by our delegation, and, while we would avoid anything which might savour of premature condemnation, we are constrained to state that none of them can be accepted by Canada as alternatives at all likely to achieve the purpose we have in mind.

Until this principle is accepted it would be profitless to discuss the application of it in any great detail. . . . .

Then follows the so-called "offer" to "the mother country and to all other parts of the empire"—"based upon a 10 per cent increase in prevailing general tariffs or upon tariffs yet to be created," and the Prime Minister's conception of the manner in which the principle may be employed, and the method of its application. Emphasis is laid upon the fact that "the basis of the proposal is the adequate protection to industries now existent, or yet to be established," and this is further emphasized by the statement:

It follows, therefore, that this proposed preference should not be considered as a step towards empire free trade. In our opinion empire free trade is neither desirable nor possible, for it would defeat the very purpose we are striving to achieve.

Of the "offer" I shall speak in a moment. Then follows:

But whatever modifications may be found necessary, these will not adversely affect—

[Mr. Mackenzie K'ng.]

nay, they cannot but make more beneficial and lasting—the broad principle of empire protection. . . . .

Consistent with the fullest inquiry into the application of the principle of an empire preference, our deliberations must be governed by the time factor. If this change in our economic relationship is to be made, it must be made without undue delay. . . . .

Here the suggestion is made to the conference, "if it approve the principle, to constitute such committees as may, with the greatest expedition and thoroughness, consider the various questions incident to its operation." The Prime Minister adds:

I am satisfied that whatever modifications in the general plan Canada may have to suggest will be ready for submission within a period of six months. I assume that you are all capable of a like measure of expedition.

Then follows an invitation to the conference to meet at Ottawa early this year, and the following as a final word of warning:

I have said that the time is now at hand when the doctrine of closer empire economic association must be embraced, if we would not have it slip forever beyond our powers of recall. Once gone it were vain to suppose that lesser existing empire agreements will long outlive it, and, that being so, the day will come when we must fight in the markets of the empire the countries of the world shorn of that advantage which it should be in our individual interest to secure and maintain.

To me that is unthinkable, and I appeal to the national representatives here assembled in conference to forget, each one, those prejudices which forbid the realization of that empire-building plan by which we all may advance to greater prosperity.

I await your decision with confidence.

I ask you, Mr. Speaker, what possibly could be the result of approaching the British government in that manner? There is no reference whatever to any policy of that government; there is no reference to their views and no reference to the views of the other dominions. It refers only to the Dominion of Canada and to the Conservative party of this country. With that policy the entire conference must be content. The conference were told it could not proceed with its deliberations until it had approved of the principle set out by my right hon. friend.

What reception would Mr. Ramsay MacDonald have received from my right hon. friend if the conference had been held in Ottawa instead of in England as it was originally hoped it might be, and if Mr. Ramsay MacDonald when first called upon to address the conference had proceeded in the manner adopted by my right hon. friend? Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has as much right to his views as has my right hon. friend as to what will bring about empire unity and prosperity.

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Let us suppose Mr. MacDonald had said that the government in office in Great Britain, the Labour government, believed in the policy of free trade, and that he thought the British Empire has become great by virtue of the policy of free trade which has existed for a hundred years in the British Isles; that the policy of free trade has led to an extension of the empire. Supposing Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had gone on to say: "That is the policy of the Labour party in England; I stand four square behind that policy and I am not prepared to consider anything until this conference endorses the principle of free trade, the principle our government has adopted. This is the time for action; this is not the time for words. Time is slipping from us. There will be no use discussing the situation unless you will agree to the policy I have laid before you." What kind of reception would my right hon. friend have given Mr. Ramsay MacDonald? Supposing Mr. MacDonald had then gone on to present certain proposals to the government of which my right hon. friend is the head; supposing he had suggested proposals in accordance with his views to reduce or abolish tariffs. Supposing Mr. MacDonald had said: "We want to sell our goods to Canada. We are prepared to pay the price for it. We are prepared to give you a chance to trade in the British market but we tell you that before you consider the matter we want you to subscribe to the principle of free trade. We want you to agree to reduce your tariff or to abolish it altogether. Unless you will do so immediately there is no use of our discussing the matter any further."

That was the attitude taken by my right hon. friend. I do not hear very much applause from the other side of the house.

In case I have done him the slightest injustice may I read as if it had come from the lips of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald a statement as nearly identical as it can be made with a statement which was made by my right hon. friend to the British government. I have substituted of course the policy of free trade which has been adopted by the MacDonald government in place of the policy of high protection adopted by the government of my right hon. friend. What kind of reception would Mr. MacDonald have received in Canada if he had made such statements as those which were made by the Prime Minister of Canada in Great Britain? I ask my hon. friends what kind of reception would representatives from Australia, New Zealand or South Africa have received in this dominion if they had spoken in the manner adopted by my right hon. friend? I wonder what would have happened to the object of their respective missions? Let us suppose for the moment that Mr. Ramsay MacDonald is speaking. We will have to assume the fact because nothing could be more remote than the possibility of any other person on earth but my right hon. friend using such language. Let us use words as nearly as possible identical as if used by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald. He would then have said:

> Before offering to this conference the plan which, once effective, will in my opinion make for greated prosperity in all parts of the empire, I shall briefly state the fiscal policy of the administration of Great Britain, of which I am the head.
>
> The Labour party of Great Britain believes in, and employs, the principle of free trade as of most advantage to the home producer of agricultural and fabricated products in world competition.
>
> This policy of the Labour party has come to be known as the policy of "Great Britain First." In approaching the economic problems of our Empire, I stand four square behind that policy. . . . .

Where is the applause from my hon. friends opposite? This is the message of the Prime Minister which they applauded a few minutes ago. Why do they not now applaud?

> The primary concern of Great Britain to-day is profitably to sell her manufactures. We believe that we shall be reaching towards a solution of that problem if we can establish a better market in Canada. This market we want, and for it we are willing to pay by giving in the British market a preference for Canadian goods. . .
>
> And so, I propose that we of the British Empire, in our joint and several interests, do subscribe to the principle of empire free trade, and that we take, without delay, the steps necessary to put it into effective operation.
>
> First we must approve or reject the principle. I put the question definitely to you, and definitely it should be answered. There is here no room for compromise, and there is no possibility of avoiding the issue. This is a time for plain speaking, and I speak plainly when I say the day is now at hand when the peoples of the empire must decide, once and for all, whether our welfare lies in closer economic union, thus secured, or whether it does not. Delay is hazardous; further discussion of the principle is surely unnecessary. The time for action has

No wonder the Prime Minister himself will not applaud even his own sentiments!

> come. Projects other than the one I propose have been placed before you. They have been carefully canvassed by our delegation, and, while we would avoid anything which might savour of premature condemnation, we are constrained to state that none of them can be accepted by Great Britain as an alternative at all likely to achieve the purpose we have in mind.
>
> Until this principle is accepted it would be profitless to discuss the application of it in any great detail.

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Then would follow the so-called "offer" to "Canada and to all the other parts of empire" —"based upon a 10 per cent reduction in prevailing general tariffs or upon tariffs yet to be created," and the Prime Minister of Britain's conception of the manner in which the principle may be employed, and the method of its application. Emphasis would be laid on the fact that the proposed free trade, and that it followed that what was proposed could not be considered as a step towards empire protection, that in the opinion of Great Britain empire protection was neither desirable nor possible, for it would defeat the very purpose they were trying to achieve. Mr. MacDonald would then have proceeded:—

But whatever modifications may be found necessary these will not adversely affect—nay, they cannot but make more beneficial and lasting—the broad principle of empire free trade. . .

Consistent with the fullest inquiry into the application of the principle of empire free trade, our deliberations must be governed by the time factor. If this change in our economic relationship is to be made it must be made without undue delay.

Here the suggestion would be made, "if we approve the principle", to constitute such committees as may, with the greatest expedition and thoroughness, consider the various questions incident to its operation. The Prime Minister of Britain would then have added:—

I am satisfied that whatever modifications in the general plan Britain may have to suggest will be ready for submission within a period of six months. I assume that you are all capable of a like measure of expedition.

Then would follow an invitation to the conference to meet at London early this year, and the following as a final word of warning:—

I have said that the time is now at hand when the doctrine of closer empire economic association, based on free trade within the empire, must be embraced, if we would not have it slip forever beyond our powers of recall. Once gone it were vain to suppose that lesser existing empire agreements will long outlive it, and, that being so, the day will come when we must fight in the markets of the empire the countries of the world shorn of that advantage which it should be in our individual interest to secure and maintain.

To me that is unthinkable, and I appeal to the national representatives here assembled in conference to forget, each one, those prejudices which forbid the realization of that empire-building plan by which we all may advance to greater prosperity.

I await your decision with confidence. . .

I ask, Mr. Speaker,—and I take the silence of hon. gentlemen opposite to be more eloquent than all their words and all their applause—I ask you, Sir, what would have happened had Mr. Ramsay MacDonald come to this country and addressed the right hon.

Prime Minister and his government in that fashion? I venture to say there would have been an explosion the like of which we have not experienced in our time. My right hon. friend would never have stood for anything of that kind, and the people of this country would have backed him up in his resentment. But when we consider that this was done for the alleged reason of securing the market in Great Britain for Canadian wheat, it becomes impossible to conceive of how my right hon. friend thought he was going to succeed in that way. Supposing I had gone to the conference and had made a statement of that kind?

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I do not wonder at my hon. friends opposite saying, "Oh, oh." If I had spoken as the right hon. Prime Minister spoke at that conference, every hon. gentleman opposite would have been down at the seaside to prevent me from landing on the shores of Canada. We certainly would have had a full chorus.

In all seriousness I ask the house if human nature is any different in Great Britain from what it is here; whether the people of Great Britain are any less sensitive to the manner in which they are approached than are the people of Canada. They have shown very fine restraint in the old land in the way in which they have accepted this attitude on the part of my right hon. friend—a restraint, I am obliged to say, very different from what he would have exercised had anything similar taken place here. But we must not be deceived by the measure of restraint which has been exercised by the people of Great Britain. That has been done out of courtesy, out of a just regard for the relation of the different parts of the empire one to the other and in an endeavour to help preserve their right relation. It has not been done out of any acquiescence in the particular kind of thing which the Prime Minister has proposed, or in the way in which he went about it.

Again I come back to what I said this afternoon: I cannot attribute my right hon. friend's action as related at all to the sale of the wheat of Canada in Great Britain. The only explanation that satisfies me, having knowledge to some extent of the working of my right hon. friend's mind, is that he wanted this offer refused for reasons best known to himself. Whether it was he thought he was going to help along the idea of an empire economic unit I do not know. But we all know that there is a very strong suspicion that my right hon. friend does not

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find the Labour government of Britain congenial, that he would much rather see the Conservative party in office there; and there are some who have had in mind that my right hon. friend's action was due to the fact that he was becoming, secretly or openly, as you care to put it, an ally of the political party in Great Britain that holds views somewhat similar to his own, that he was anxious to create a prejudice against the Labour government and put them in a position where they would appear to have refused the offer of Canada, to have been unwilling to accept such a simple principle as that of preference and the like. That opinion has become very general. Personally I do not entertain it.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Well, I may be wrong. After all, my hon. friends understand the Tory mentality better than I do. They certainly gave away their hand when they made that interruption. I will leave it, Mr. Speaker, to the public to draw its own conclusion, and perhaps my right hon. friend can give us his statement of the position. But I say that when the government in office in Great Britain was approached in such a manner under the ostensible reason of finding a market for Canadian wheat, we have got to look for other explanations, and that one seems to many, the most plausible of any.

Now I come to the proposals themselves. The method of approach was bad enough; the proposals were even worse. The proposals were of a character that could not possibly be entertained by the government in office in Great Britain to-day, or by any government that might be formed there at the present time. I think I shall be able to make that clear. I hope this country will get a true appreciation of what these proposals were. Up to the present time the people for the most part, do not understand just what it was my right hon. friend proposed to the British government, because he sought to befog the whole matter with the use he made of accepting the so-called principle of the preference. One point at any rate, I have made clear, with respect to my hon. friend's proposal is that they were peremptory in their character. Let me quote a few of the phrases that appeared in their presentation. Here are the words that appear through the presentation of the proposals to the British government: "this market we want", "subscribe without delay", "must approve or reject", "a time for plain speaking", "the day is now at hand", "decide once and for all", "further discussion .....is .....unnecessary", "time for action", "deliberations must be governed by the time factor", "change.....must be made without undue delay", "the time is now at hand when the doctrine must be embraced", "I await your decision." These are samples of the persuasive methods adopted by my right hon. friend in his now-or-never, take-it-or-leave-it attitude at the Imperial conference.

Let me refer to these proposals first of all in regard to their exact terms or nature. I want to do my hon. friend full justice, and therefore I will read the proposals in his own words. They are very simple; to understand them aright there are three paragraphs which must be read together. The proposal first of all was to grant a preference in the Canadian market by an increase in the tariff of 10 per cent; on condition of a similar increase in the British tariff. The Prime Minister then drew particular attention to the basis on which the proposal was being made, and that basis was adequate protection for all industries in Canada. He went on to explain elsewhere that by "adequate protection" he meant that anything that can be produced or manufactured in this country should be produced and manufactured here and in no way subjected to competition from without. Then in the third place he laid down the doctrine that the principle of preference must be accepted. That, as it stands, sounds very plausible. But when one examines his words, it will be seen that what he meant by the principle of preference, what the public understood he meant and what most of the hon. members of this house even now understand, I venture to say, as having been meant by "preference" is not at all what my hon. friend had in mind. He had reference to a brand of preference of his own particular type, fashioned deliberately in a manner which made it wholly impossible of acceptance by the British government. In order to give his exact words let me quote the proposal:

> I offer to the mother country and to all the other parts of the empire a preference in the Canadian market in exchange for a like preference in theirs, based upon the addition of a 10 per centum increase in prevailing general tariffs or upon tariffs yet to be created. In the universal acceptance of this offer, and in like proposals and acceptances by all the other parts of the empire, we attain to the ideal of empire preference.

Now, as to the basis on which the offer is made, the paragraph immediately following amplifies and explains the offer. It is as follows:

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I amplify and explain this offer in the following ways. In the first place, the rate I have mentioned cannot be uniformly applied. The basis of the proposal is the adequate protection to industries now existent or yet to be established. Because of this we must ensure a certain flexibility in the preferential tariff having regard to the fundamental need for stability in trade conditions, and must take account of such prevailing preferences as are now higher than the general one I suggested.

Then the principle of preference is to be approved of. The offer thus amplified is conditioned upon the acceptance of an empire preference, the nature of which is more or less apparent from the offer as explained. It was referred to at the outset as acceptance of the principle of preference, and I have already read the language in which this condition was set forth. I shall not repeat it in full but will extract the essential paragraphs:

And so I propose that we of the British Empire, in our joint and several interests, do subscribe to the principle of an empire preference and that we take without delay the steps necessary to put it into effective operation . . .

First we must approve or reject the principle. . .

Until this principle is accepted, it would be profitless to discuss the application of it in any great detail.

The offer, therefore, reduces itself to three simple propositions or terms, each of which must be taken in conjunction with the other. This is the whole offer in a nutshell: it is an offer of a preference in the Canadian market, first of all in exchange for a like preference, based upon the addition of a 10 per cent increase in the prevailing general tariffs or upon tariffs yet to be created. The basis of the proposal is the adequate protection to industries now existent or yet to be established. Parties must first subscribe to the principle of an empire preference.

The first thing to be noted about that offer, Mr. Speaker, is the ambiguity of every section of it. The offer is ambiguous with respect to the meaning of the 10 per cent increase; it is ambiguous as to what is meant by adequate protection; it is ambiguous as to the principle of preference which my hon. friend says must be subscribed to at once and first of all. Let us take those three and examine them for a moment. The offer was that of a preference in the Canadian market based upon a 10 per cent increase in existing tariffs or tariffs yet to be created. When that proposal was made the public in England, the public in this country, and indeed the Canadian Press correspondent and others who cabled despatches to this country gave the impression, which was generally prevalent, that the 10 per cent increase meant 10 per cent in addition to the existing tariff, not 10 per cent of the tariff already in effect. To use the words used by the Prime Minister himself, in interpretation it was to be a 10 per cent increase and not in the tariff. In other words, if a tariff stood at 30 per cent then the preference was to be created not by raising it to 40 per cent but by making it 33 per cent. The general public was under the impression that what my hon. friend meant was that as against foreign countries the tariff was to be increased by an additional 10 per cent. That was the impression that led so many tariff reformers in Great Britain to hail his offer at the outset as meaning something to Great Britain. As I have said, that offer did not mean an increase of 10 per cent; it meant an increase of only about 3 per cent when the actual facts came to be known.

The point to notice carefully, however, is this: the preference was not to be a preference created in the manner in which heretofore all preferences have been created, by reducing an existing tariff in order to give an advantage to another country to come into the market by a reduction in the tariff; it was a preference created only by additions to tariffs already existing. That kind of thing has never been considered heretofore, in any part of the British Empire, as the way to create a preference, in any discussions of the matter, and that is where so much confusion has arisen with respect to my hon. friend's offer. In all previous discussions, when Canada talked of giving Britain a preference she meant that if her tariff stood at 30 per cent against other countries it would stand at some lower per cent, say 20 per cent, with regard to Great Britain. That was not what my hon. friend was suggesting; he said, "My preference is going to be made in this way: I have put up the tariffs already against Great Britain and against every other country as high as I can. Now my offer is this: If you will give us a chance to sell our wheat in the British market, give us a preference here, we will add another 10 per cent to this high tariff we have already put up."

That was the offer. Do you wonder that the people of Great Britain were against it, and indignant, into the bargain, in having a proposal of that kind made to them? Again I ask the house, how could my hon. friend expect to add to the market for Canadian wheat on a basis of that kind? What did it mean as far as Great Britain was concerned? I will come to that perhaps a little later, as to how much Britain was going to get out of anything of that kind. But notice,

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first, that the preference was of necessity to be of a reciprocal nature; it could be carried out only by each country doing the same kind of thing. That meant that Britain had to put up a tariff first of all, and when she put up a tariff then it was that Canada would get the preference in her market. It meant a change in the whole fiscal policy of Britain, and that change was to be made in relation to food and raw materials. That change was to put a tariff on wheat and other commodities of that character going into the British market. And this fact must always be taken into account, that Britain had to consider not only the request of my right hon. friend, but what, under the circumsttances, would have to be done for the other dominions as well. If Canada's wheat was to get a special advantage, through a wall being put up in Britain against wheat coming from otner countries, then Australia would be interested in some other commodities, New Zealand and South Africa similarly, and tariff walls would have to be raised against other countries in respect of the particular commodities in which those Dominions might be interested. So that what my right hon. friend was proposing to the British government was that they should change their whole fiscal policy, putting up a tariff wall against all other nations, while he in return would give them a preference, not by reducing a wall already so high that they could not get their goods into Canada, but by raising still higher the wall against all other nations in the world. That was the offer.

My right hon. friend emphasized very carefully the prohibitive nature of the tariff proposals which he was making by saying that it must never be forgotten that they were based on the idea of adequate protection to Canadian industry. And he was to be the judge of what constituted adequate protection. He has told us that his policy was to make Canada an economic unit, to see that whatever was produced or could be produced or manufactured here should be produced or manufactured here and should not come from anywhere else. It is only after that wall has been created, after Canada has been made an economic unit in this way, that Britain is to come and try to get over that wall with any commodities she may have to sell. In other words, his offer was that Canada should have the right to sell her wheat in the British market, but Britain was not to have the right to sell her commodities in the Canadian market. That is the position.

Now let me go a step further to the principle of the preference—because, in my opinion, that is most important. It is most unfair to the British government, it is most unfair to other governments that were present at the conference, to have it appear that anyone was seeking to reject the principle of preference. The British government made it perfectly clear that, with respect to certain commodities on which to-day there is a tariff in Britain, a preference is being given to Canada by Canada having her goods admitted at a lower rate. The Right Hon. Mr. Snowden, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, undertook that the preference should be maintained for three years, at least so long as the tariffs themselves were maintained. All other dominions had preferences existing in their tariffs, so that there could be no question that every government there was prepared to subscribe to the principle of preference. Yet my right hon. friend makes his statements, his appeals to the country, in a manner that would have it appear that the British government was not prepared to accept the principle which all other dominions wanted. He will probably tell us that he was joined by all other dominions in the demand for preference. Certainly; because all those other dominions have protective walls around their countries at the present time, and they were quite prepared to follow the course which they pursue to-day, of continuing a preference to Britain, hoping to get a preference in the British market. Every government in Canada, Liberal and Conservative alike, has taken the view that we should like to get a preference. But we never made our wishes known in the form of an ultimatum. No other prime minister of Canada has addressed the British government in the fashion my right hon. friend has done; no other prime minister has delivered to the British government an ultimatum of the kind he presented, calling upon the government to subscribe to an ultimatum determined in his own way. My right hon. friend's principle of preference was entirely different from what was meant by others present at the conference. I want him to correct me if I am wrong, so that there shall be no mistake as to what sort of preference he meant, or what it was he meant by the principle of preference. He does not mean a preference granted by reducing duties; that is perfectly clear. My right hon. friend admits it by his silence.

Mr. BENNETT: He does not.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: That is the proposal, whether he admits it or not.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, no.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes it is; that is the proposal. I shall be glad to have my right hon. friend make a statement when the

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time comes, but I want to get the position of the matter correctly stated. I wish to repeat, because I think it is all important that it should be understood, that the proposal which my right hon. friend made with regard to the preference, so far as Canada was concerned, was not for a preference by the reducing of duties as they are at the present time, but that it was a preference to be created by the addition in relation to other countries of duties to the duties that already exist. It was that feature of it that made the principle so objectionable to the British government. More than that, my right hon. friend uses the term "empire preference," and he has stated over and over again—all his discussions are along these lines—that a preference of the kind to which I have just referred, the reducing of the tariff in any country, is a one-sided preference. He says that is no kind of preference—failing to appreciate that all exchange is valuable to both sides, that the purpose of a preference is to help to encourage trade, that consumers may benefit on one side and producers on the other, or vice versa, that trade begets trade, and that anything that helps trade in one direction helps it in another. My right hon. friend will not admit that the reduction of duties to afford a preference is in any way a thing of advantage. He says it must be what he calls mutual, failing to realize that there would be no trade at all, no preference or anything else unless the benefit were not mutual. It takes two to trade. He is not satisfied even with a preference on both sides, a mutual preference professedly such. And here again I will ask him to correct me if I am wrong. The preference has to be a preference created over and above existing tariffs on both sides. Take for example Lord Beaverbrook's crusade in Britain at the present time. What is it? It is a crusade based on the idea of tariffs raised for the purpose of giving a preference by doing away with the tariff, or lowering it, as within the empire itself. My right hon. friend expressedly said, "That is not a preference at all within my meaning of the word. That is impossible. So far as my offer is concerned, it defeats the very end I have in view, because my offer is not to encourage free trade or greater freedom of trade within the empire; it is the very opposite; it is to make a self-contained unit of the Dominion."

I think it is very important that this should be clearly understood, because it must affect the whole discussion and our views in regard to the question; and I venture to say that there are many hon. gentlemen on both sides of the house who have never clearly seen the position taken by my right hon. friend in this respect. But to make it perfectly clear that that was the view the British government took of the matter, let me read what was said by Lord Passfield in the House of Lords in stating the position of the British government. And in passing may I remark that it was very little wonder that the Prime Minister of Great Britain, when addressing his own parliament, had to say, in reference to the proposed offer, "tax wheat—we cannot do it." That was the terse reply which the Prime Minister of Great Britain gave to his house. Tax wheat? Put up a tariff wall first of all? That was the condition. To get the reciprocal nature of it, the empire aspect of the situation as my right hon. friend would present it, Britain had to put on a tariff against food and raw materials in the first instance. Mr. MacDonald saw that; they all saw it. He said, "How can we do it? Tax wheat? We cannot do it." That was his answer, and anyone who knows the position of Britain must know that that was the answer that would be made by any prime minister of Great Britain to any such proposal.

Let me give what Lord Passfield said in the House of Lords on December 2. Lord Passfield, it will be remembered, was for a time Secretary of State for the Dominions and is now Secretary of State for the colonies. He was present at all the meetings of the conference—

Mr. BENNETT: No.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Well, some of them. He was present long enough to understand the offers and the nature of them, and he has given an admirable summing up of the whole subject. The record of the House of Lords of December 2nd records Lord Passfield as saying:

> The main proposal, which is summed up in the proposal that Mr. Bennett made, at what is called the second plenary session, was the principle of preference, which he then and there asked the conference, including the United Kingdom representatives, to subscribe to in principle. It has always been treated as if it was a question of preference, but we quickly found it was not a question of preference as ordinarily understood. It was a question, not of this country or the dominions allowing a preference off customs duties which were in existence, or put on for their own sake, or to meet the needs of the government, but we were asked to subscribe to putting a duty on foodstuffs coming into this country, and especially wheat coming into this country, not because a customs duty was required, or there was any reason for a customs duty in this country, but deliberately in order that we

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might allow a substantial preference off that duty to empire wheat. . . . That was a proposition to which, mind you, His Majesty's government were invited to subscribe before it was examined in its details. . . . .

The Ottawa conference was a proposal of Mr. Bennett himself made at the very outset, and accepted at the very outset for the obvious reason that there was not adequate time to go into this question now. Mr. Bennett's statement, which appears in to-day's newspapers (December 2nd)—

That was the broadside he issued over the "humbug"' incident.

—has been quoted, that during the whole period of the conference neither the principle of tariff preferences, nor his plans to make them operative, was seriously discussed. . . . .

Nothing was referred to any committee during that Imperial conference except by the unanimous consent of the delegations. And if what Mr. Bennett called the principle of preferences, including a duty on foodstuffs, ecpecially wheat, was not referred to the economic committee, I will go so far as to say that it was not at the dictation of His Majesty's government that it was not so referred; it was because it was impossible to get the unanimous assent of the delegations to its being so referred. . . . In the result Mr. Bennett is able to say that they were not discussed, and, I think, seriously discussed, in the meetings of the heads of delegations. . . . . Your lordships will find in the press reports day by day a good deal of evidence that it was discussed at the meetings of heads of delegations. And I myself was present day after day when these things were discussed. But it is quite true they were only discussed as a sort of second reading discussion because, as Mr. Bennett has said in his speech at the second plenary meeting, he wanted the conference to subscribe to the principle before any more minute examination took place. We never did manage to subscribe to the principle. . . . . Because, remember what Mr. Bennett's principle was. It was not the principle of preference that many guileless people have supposed. It was not even the principle of extending that preference to every customs duty that was in existence, or might be brought into existence. It was that a new customs duty should be put upon foodstuffs imported into this country, and this country only, or that this country only should be required to put a substantial customs duty upon foodstuffs, and especially upon wheat in order to give a substantial preference to the dominions in respect of all those things. All that was included in Mr. Bennett's principle, and will be found as a part of his speech which has been reported verbatim.

After listening to a statement of that kind one cannot wonder that a proposal of that kind was characterized as "humbug". How could the British people consider it in any other way? They were asked to put a tax upon food and raw materials coming into their country and in return there was not to be any lowering in Canada of higher duties which had been placed upon their commodities at the last session, but still higher duties were to be placed upon similar goods coming into this country from other lands. That is the proposal which was made, and again I go back to the question: how did the Prime Minister of Canada think he was going to get Canadian wheat into the British market under a proposal of that kind? That is a question which keeps reiterating itself in one's mind. One is forced to the conclusion that some object other than that must have been in his mind, and I come back to that again: the object that he had so far as Canada was concerned was to make this country, as he has stated over and over again, an economic unit, a so-called self-sufficing unit, a country which will produce everything within its own borders, a country which will manufacture everything within its own borders and which will not have to import anything from any other part of the world; it will all be done here. He believes that that is a wise policy to pursue, and extending that idea into the realm of empire, he talks about an empire economic unit wherein, after each part has been made self-sufficing, the empire shall exclude itself from the rest of the world. With such an idea in mind one can understand such a proposal being put up although certain to be rejected, but as a means of selling Canadian wheat in the British market I say it is impossible of interpretation upon any such basis.

Mr. CAHAN: Would the right hon. gentleman permit a question?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Certainly.

Mr. CAHAN: Will the right hon. gentleman explain how a tariff preference can be given in the English market for Canadian wheat except there be tariffs against foreign wheats entering that market?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I do not know that I am called upon to explain it just in the way my right hon. friend has put the question, but I will say this to him; the trouble with my hon. friend and with those who think alike with him is this—they can only admit in their mind one kind of preference, and that is a tariff preference. They cannot understand that there may be such a thing as a voluntary preference.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Hon. members may laugh at that, but they cannot understand any such thing as a recognition of good will or a recognition of the fact of our being part of one great British community. I repeat, they cannot understand how there can be such a thing as a voluntary preference.

Mr. CAHAN: What does "voluntary" mean?

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Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I am not surprised that my hon. friend asks what it means. It means exactly what it says, something that is done not as a result of bargaining but as a result of offers, of proposals, of the adoption of an attitude which it is hoped and believed will bring something in return.

Mr. CAHAN: Is it voluntary preference which is given to Russian wheat in the British market?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: The voluntary preference I have referred to is the preference which was introduced by Mr. Fielding in this parliament in 1897, a preference that time and again was extended in the Laurier and Fielding tariffs, a preference which was maintained by Sir Robert Borden and his government, and which has been endorsed by every government during the last thirty years.

Mr. CAHAN: But is that not the voluntary preference, so called by the hon. gentleman, which has not been reciprocated throughout those thirty years?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: That is where I differ entirely from my hon. friend. My hon. friend knows the figures with respect to trade between this country and Britain. He knows that Britain has been Canada's best customer and he knows that Britain has bought year after year more Canadian goods than we have bought of British goods. Does he mean to say that none of that has been the result of the attitude which Canada has taken and which was so admirably explained by—

Mr. CAHAN: She never bought one dollar's worth of goods unless they could be bought cheaper in Canada than elsewhere.

Mr. POULIOT: May I ask a question of the leader of the opposition? Does not the right hon. gentleman believe that the Prime Minister made a great mistake in not taking the hon. Secretary of State (Mr. Cahan) to the old country with him?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I answer my hon. friend still further: there can be another form of preference which is just as important as a tariff preference, and that is an administrative preference. What was the position when the former Liberal government came into office with respect to the shipment of cattle to Britain? Cattle were excluded from the British market due to an embargo which had been in force for some years. One of the first acts of the then High Commissioner for Canada in London, the Hon. Peter Larkin, acting under instructions from the government of the day, was to take up with the British government the repeal of that embargo against Canadian cattle. Our argument was put on the score that when Canada had given to Britain a preference in her market, it was unfair for Britain to continue that embargo against Canada. The embargo was removed and Canadian cattle were given entrance to the British market, not as a result of bargaining, but as a result of a courteous attitude taken towards Britain, in our interests as much as her own, an attitude which was reciprocated in a courteous way. I am surprised at my hon. friend of all men not understanding the effect of courtesy because he is one of the most courteous gentlemen I know.

Mr. CAHAN: I intended to be courteous to the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. MULLINS: Does the right hon. gentleman not know that the embargo was off before Mr. Larkin ever reached England?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: My hon. friend is mistaken. I happen to know it was not off. I happen to know the instructions given to Mr. Larkin and the proceedings that took place.

Mr. MULLINS: I was in Great Britain when the matter came up before the House of Commons and the right hon. gentleman has no right to take the credit to himself for having the embargo removed.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I maintain the accuracy of what I have just said, but whether it was off or not does not affect my argument; my point remains the same, that if the attitude of hon. gentlemen opposite had prevailed, the embargo would not have been off yet. There would have been no result; but because there had been a preference given voluntarily to Britain in our markets, so there was an action on the part of the British government that helped the entrance there of our cattle. If I am not mistaken, the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Weir) within the last two weeks has been taking up with the British government some questions with regard to the provisions to be laid down concerning the shipment of cattle to Great Britain. If he expects to get his requests met, is it to be as a result of bargaining which will exclude British commodities from this country. May I say further: there may be a voluntary preferences; there may be administrative preferences; there may be tariff preferences, but inter-imperial negotiation has been in large part the result of voluntary preferences.

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Let me ask my hon. friend this question: What is occurring in the Argentine republic to-day? What is the significance of all that British officials are doing in the Argentine? Argentine has sought to create an atmosphere favourable to a market for Argentine wheat in Britain. Britain has taken an attitude in response to that taken by the Argentine people towards her, namely: If you are prepared to trade with us, we are prepared to trade with you. Why is there in respect to trade a closer drawing together of the Argentine republic and Britain—the sale of wheat on the one hand and the sale of commodities on the other—while there is not the same drawing together of this country and Great Britain? My right hon. friend wants everything as the result of bargaining on a basis laid down by himself, ignoring everybody else and not wanting to make what is in the nature of an agreement of mutual advantage on a voluntary basis.

I do not wish to take up any undue time in discussing the so-called "humbug" incident. As however there has been a great deal of discussion over the question whether this offer was humbug or not, it would be as well to know exactly what was meant by Mr. Thomas, the member of the government in Britain who used that expression in reference to the offer. Perhaps I cannot do better in this connection than to read to the house just what Mr. Thomas said to the British House of Commons on this very matter and leave hon. members to judge whether under the circumstances the British minister was justified in using that particular term. What was it that the Right Hon. Mr. Thomas said that occasioned all the furore? The record will be found in the British Hansard debates of November 27, 1930, at page 1550. Reporting Mr. Thomas, the following appears:

> We are censured because we refused to consider the offer made by the dominions. What was the offer? I say clearly and definitely that if any offer were made that would help the trade of this country, would give employment to our people, and not injure them, not only would we have considered it, but it would have been our duty to accept it. (An honourable member: "Why did you not do it?") For the simple reason, I assure you, that there never was such humbug as this proposal.

Mr. Thomas went on to explain why the proposal was humbug. He said:

> We were asked first, clearly and definitely, to agree to put a tax on foodstuffs. That was the first proposal made. There can be no mistake about it. (Honourable members: "Who did?") Mr. Bennett and the whole of the other dominions. . . . . I repeat that the first proposal made to us was that we, the British government, should agree to a tax on foodstuffs, and, in return for it, the Canadian government were prepared to put on an additional tax of ten per cent on the duties then in operation on foreign goods. They did not say to us—let me make it quite clear—"We will remove any tax at all where you compete with us." On the contrary, let me say in fairness to them—I do not complain: I am only stating the facts—they said, "No. So far as we are concerned we will give nobody a preference that is going to compete with the things that we ourselves can make." That was made perfectly clear. In other words, they said, "We want you to change your fiscal principles, but we will only change certain details of ours." . . . .

Later in his speech (see page 1554), referring to his use of the word "humbug," Mr. Thomas said:

> Obviously, I never said, never intended to say, that of any individual. I said distinctly the proposals were humbug.

In further explanation of what was meant, Mr. Thomas gave the following:

> In exchange for ten per cent on foodstuffs, British soft coal, which is now taxed one shilling seven and a half pence per ton into Canada, would get a benefit of five cents per ton. Germany, the Argentine, the United States and the Netherlands all admit our coal free now. Railroad rails—and I am only choosing the big industries where there is unemployment—have a duty in Australia of two shilling four pence per cwt. The Netherlands and Argentine admit them free. The foreign rate is very much more, but let us see what that means. Suppose that a tariff rate is fixed that precludes the possibility of our competing, of what value is any preference? The whole thing becomes absurd. I could go through a long list, cotton goods, woollen goods. I could show that sewing machines, not an unimportant manufacture in this country, have a preferential rate into Australia of 15 per cent against us, while Germany only imposes only 9 against us. Cotton goods: 55 per cent in Australia, Canada 15 per cent, Germany 6, France 10, Netherlands and Argentine free. Cotton piece goods an important industry: Canada 31 per cent, Netherlands 8 per cent, Argentine 15 per cent. Woollen goods: Canada 37 per cent, Australia 61 per cent, Germany 22 per cent, France 12 per cent.

Finally in order to make quite clear that it was the proposals, the so-called offer, of Canada's Prime Minister that he was characterizing as "humbug," and in no sense the motives of the Prime Minister, or the Prime Minister himself, Mr. Thomas, referring to a previous speaker, said (see page 1562):

> If he says for one moment that I inferred that Mr. Bennett did not mean them as genuine, I must make that clear. I never said anything of the kind.

In other words, Mr. Thomas was prepared to say of the proposals that my right hon. friend meant them as genuine, but they were discovered to be humbug when he came to see what they really amounted to so far as Great Britain was concerned.

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Let me give to my right hon. friend the view of a very eminent authority on preference with respect to proposals on preference based as this one is on a tariff that is already so high that the preference really means nothing in effect. The Prime Minister is, I am sure a great admirer of the Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain. No doubt he sees himself as a second Joe Chamberlain, the Joe Chamberlain of the dominion of to-day who is going to inaugurate this policy of the new empire unit. I have before me a statement made by Mr. Chamberlain at the conference held in 1902:

> The very valuable experience which we have derived from the history of the Canadian tariff shows that, while we may most readily and most gratefully accept from you any preference which you may be willing voluntarily to accord to us, we cannot bargain with you for it, we cannot pay you for it, unless you go much further and enable us to enter your home market on terms of greater equality. . . So long as a preferential tariff, even a munificent preference, is still sufficiently protective to exclude us altogether, or nearly so, from your markets, it is no satisfaction to us that you have imposed even greater disability upon the same goods if they come from foreign markets.

That was exactly the nature of the proposal as made by my right hon. friend. British goods had already been excluded from the Canadian market. There was as a consequence very little satisfaction to Great Britain in the offer made by my right hon. friend when its only effect was to impose even greater disability upon the same goods if they came from foreign markets.

I think I have made clear wherein the proposals were humbug in so far as Great Britain was concerned. Let us now look at the situation from the Canadian point of view. I ask hon. members if anything so far as Canada is concerned could more closely approach humbug than the proposal which my right hon. friend made on our behalf. What was that proposal? First of all it provided that no goods were to be permitted entry into Canada from Great Britain if they were already being produced and manufactured in this country or could be produced or manufactured here. It further provided that if tariffs did not already exist to keep goods out, such tariffs were to be set up. Would that procedure be of advantage to this country? I do not hear the hon. members opposite say, yes; I do not hear one of them. Well, that was the proposal of the right hon. gentleman, and in my opinion it was humbug in the purest sense of the word.

What was the proposal when viewed from another standpoint? Great Britain is already our best customer. We have experienced difficulty in reaching the overseas markets in other parts of the world. The proposals of my right hon. friend would make it still more difficult to get many of our surplus products into the British market, because Britain was to change her fiscal policy; she was to put on a tariff, and our preference was to come as a result of that tariff. Where would that have led with respect to the importation of wheat? Could anybody expect that once a tariff wall went up in Great Britain with respect to manufactured goods to help certain interests, the agricultural interests of Great Britain would remain silent? Does anybody suppose that with tariff walls on all sides the British agriculturist would not ask for a tariff wall to protect his agricultural produce? When in such circumstances will there be a government in Great Britain which could resist such demands on the part of agriculturists? And if the tariff wall were raised to protect the British farmers, where would we be in the British markets with respect to the sale of our wheat? The last condition would be infinitely worse than the first, and so I say that from the point of view of Canada as well as of Great Britain the proposals of my right hon. friend amount to the greatest conceivable humbug.

If anything more is needed to show the humbug of this proposition may I state that not merely the Labour government in England to-day, but no government in England could negotiate an agreement with the government of Canada on the basis proposed by my right hon. friend. This is one of the most important factors, because the conference is scheduled to meet here next fall and unless my right hon. friend changes his proposals in the interval nothing can be done, even if there were a change of government in Great Britain during the interval as he might desire.

Let me review the situation. So far as the Labour government is concerned, we know there can be no negotiations with the Labour government on the basis set out by my right hon. friend. That government may or may not be in office next fall, but at any rate if it is in office no negotiations could be made with it as the offer at present stands. So far as any agreement is concerned it would be better to call off the conference right now—that is the point I wish to emphasize—because it has been already made clear in Great Britain that the British government will not change its fiscal policy. The proposal of my right hon. friend involves a change of the fiscal policy of Great Britain.

An hon. MEMBER: How do you know?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: How does anybody know? By using ordinary intelligence.

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The Prime Minister knew before he went to England that the present government in England would not change its policy in that regard. The Liberal party in England has for generations been committed to the policy of free trade. Will it change? Will it negotiate on a basis which would alter the fiscal policy of Great Britain? Nothing could be done by negotiating with the Liberal party, and yet that party combined with the Labour party represent by far the majority of the British people. Come to the Conservative party. So far as the Lord Beaverbrook wing is concerned, that of the Empire Crusaders, my right hon. friend made the statement in plain English, "We will have nothing to do with you," and they were ruled out. What have we left? We have left a certain section of the official Conservative opposition in Great Britain. But what do they want the preference for in England? What do they want protection for? Their idea of securing a preference was to work out a scheme which would allow then to sell their goods in other markets. My right hon. friend has said to them, "Remember our preference is based on the Canada-first policy." "Canada first" means that anything that can be produced and manufactured in Canada is not to come in. The only preference which could arise would be one which might result from the erection of still higher tariff walls. That is what my right hon. friend has called empire preference. Empire preference as outlined by my right hon. friend is this "Canada first" idea wrapped in tinfoil with a union jack pasted on the outside. That is all that it means. It excludes in the first place all possibility of commodities coming to this country from Great Britain if they can be produced or manufactured here. No matter what government is in office in Great Britain, so long as this offer of my right hon. friend stands in its present form no negotiations can be successfully carried on with the mother country.

Now, what about the word "humbug"? I do not know why my right hon. friend should have been so sensitive about the use of the word, unless he was caught on the raw, because after all it is a very mild expression. Some of the terms used by the right hon. gentleman himself when he was leader of the opposition with respect to the preference by the then administration were much stronger. As a matter of fact in the last regular session of parliament my right hon. friend criticized very strongly the government of which I happened to be the head. Did he use the word "humbug"? No, that was too mild an expression for him; he used the word "deception".

Mr. BENNETT: Yes, that is right.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes, an offensive term, and he incorporated it in a resolution introduced in this house. Yet when a member of the administration in Great Britain used the word "humbug" with respect to my right hon. friend's proposals he immediately sent a broadside to the British press directed against the British government as a whole, two columns of the London Times directed not against an individual minister but against the whole British government. He told the government of Great Britain that he had waited a day or two to see if they would not dismiss the minister who had dared to criticize his proposals. In his view the government of Canada could not have further successful relations with the British government if that attitude was to be maintained. We came very near having complete severance of relations between the governments of Canada and Great Britain as a result of his action. If anyone is of the opinion that I am exaggerating let him read the words of my right hon. friend as he is quoted.

I was interested to learn the real significance of the word "humbug". My right hon. friend is fond of quoting the Oxford dictionary. I consulted that book to learn what it said about "humbug", not knowing whether or not the word be there. But sure enough it was there, and here is the definition given of it.

Fraud, sham, deception, nonsense.

Deception—the very word that he had used himself, as leader of the opposition and for his party in this parliament, in describing the proposal by Mr. Dunning—a proposal that did not merit that particular characterization, whereas this proposal more than merited it.

Other dictionaries might be quoted—Murray, for example. The New English dictionary gives the following as one definition:

A thing which is not really what it pretends to be; an imposture, a deception, fraud, sham.

Now, this dictionary even cites as an example of the use of the word in its application to legislation the following from words of Lord Randolph Churchill in 1884:

The whole legislation of the government has been a gigantic humbug.

Surely if Lord Randolph Churchill could describe the whole legislation of the imperial government of that day as "humbug," it ought to be within the bounds of parliamentary etiquette to describe the proposals intended to be translated into legislation as "humbug"; and that was the extent of the offence committed with respect to which the right hon. gentleman opposite raised such a furore in Great Britain.

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It is interesting—although I do not say this applies in any particular to our own parliament—that the same authority a little further on in citing wherein the words may be applicable to individuals as well as to proposals or offers has the following (1807 in Sheridaniana 211):

"I think, father," said he, "that many men who are called great patriots in the House of Commons, are great humbugs."

The Imperial dictionary—and that ought to be a good authority in connection with all that takes place at an Imperial conference—discloses the near relationship of the term "humbug" and "deception". It defines humbug in one place as:

Spirit of deception, or imposition.

It is particularly helpful in disclosing the real meaning of the term by giving its derivation. It is as follows:

Humbug—no doubt from 'hum' and 'bug,' 'hum' having probably its sense of to deceive, and 'bug' its old meaning of 'bugbear'; hence it is false alarm. The association of 'hum' with 'bug' was perhaps partly suggested by the fact that 'bug' meant also a beetle or other insect, partly from the words 'hum' and 'buzz' having been employed in conjunction to typify sound without sense.

There, I think, Mr. Speaker, we have a definition which exactly fits the situation. I am inclined to think that possibly Mr. Thomas came to use that phrase through association with the present High Commissioner for Canada in London. I noticed when Mr. Howard Ferguson was campaigning with my right hon. friend that that was the term he used in describing the preference proposals of the then government of the day. He said that the proposals were "humbug" and "hypocrisy."

An hon. MEMBER: Hear, hear.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: My right hon. friend says, "hear, hear."

Mr. BENNETT: No, I did not say anything.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I beg my right hon. friend's pardon; someone immediately behind him expressed approval of that expression. Apparently what really took place was that Mr. Thomas and Mr. Ferguson had been associating together, and Mr. Thomas doubtless employed a phrase that he thought would be well understood in this part of the world.

Now, Mr. Speaker, I come to a phase of this question which I think is as serious as any single matter of imperial concern could possibly be, and that is the action on the part of my right hon. friend the Prime Minister in attempting to interfere in the domestic politics of Great Britain. As I said, from the time he left here, and indeed before his departure, I considered that he had made one mistake after another, simply getting in deeper and deeper all the time as he went on in his bargaining processes of selling Canadian wheat. The most serious thing of all—because if it is once countenanced it is going to have a very far-reaching effect on the future of the British Empire—is the attempt of any part of the empire to interfere with the affairs of another part. As I said a little while ago, at these Imperial conferences it is absolutely necessary on the part of any government that there should be full regard for the domestic policies of all governments. Every government must respect the domestic policies of another government. What right has any part of the empire to criticize the domestic policies of another part? Much less has it any right to seek to coerce another part of the empire into changing its domestic policies by trying to influence public opinion, as my right hon. friend sought to do in the address which he made at that conference and which was published broadcast. Not only did he confront the British government with a proposal necessitating a change in their fiscal policy and speak of the possible dismemberment of the empire if it were not accepted, but he gave a radio address to the people of the British nation—and there are some of us here at home who heard him across the sea—in which, over the head of the government, he appealed in a sense to the British nation. In speaking of what he had said at the conference he said: I did not mean it as a threat. How could any thought of a threat have come into his mind unless it was lurking there or known to be in the minds of some of the British people? He went on to say that the chance might pass forever if his particular offer was not accepted and the principle that he had laid down was not subscribed to. We all know the political battles that have been waged in England between the Conservative party and the Liberal party and between the Conservative party and the Labour party on certain fiscal questions, and I say no one from this Dominion has any right to go to Great Britain and attempt by words spoken there to influence British public opinion in reference to matters of domestic policy. If our prime ministers are to have that right, then the prime ministers of other parts of the empire must have a similar right. What would my right hon. friend say if Mr. Ramsay MacDonald came over here to-morrow and spoke here as my right hon. friend spoke in Britain

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and told him he must change his policy of protection; and then addressed the Canadian nation over the radio and said unless this change were made immediately he could not be responsible for the dismemberment of the empire that might come later? My right hon. friend knows that his words are going to be made use of by a political party in Great Britain in the next campaign. Can anything worse be conceived in relation to the interests of the empire as a whole than that the name of this country should be dragged into the political controversies of England in an effort to influence the British electorate one way or the other? And if a change in British fiscal policy ever did come about by Canada's name being injected into Great Britain's domestic affairs, and if later times became bad due to other causes, or of the fiscal change itself, what would likely become of the relations of the different parts of the empire one to the other once an effort was made to change a bargain that had grown out of conditions forced in that way? There are many people to-day who are questioning very much in their minds whether there can be any future conferences between different parts of the empire unless there is a pretty clear understanding that this kind of thing is never going to be repeated. I doubt if it will be found that any government will go into conference with another government, unless above all the right of every country to have its own fiscal policy is upheld by all. Why, Mr. Speaker, one of the sections of this very conference in England was working on certain resolutions growing out of the conference of 1926; and what was it that conference of 1926 laid down? It laid down a definition of the present position of the different dominions and Great Britain. How was that position described? It is set out very clearly in the Balfour report, which has been endorsed by this very government that was negotiating in Great Britain. What does that report say? With respect to Great Britain and the dominions it says:

> Their position and mutual relation may be readily defined. They are autonomous communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations.

In other words, you have there a distinct statement that each part of the empire has the right to make its own fiscal policy, that it must be so recognized and that there shall be no coercion in any particular way with regard to it. Indeed, it seems part of the irony of fate that one of Sir John A. Macdonald's ministers took this very position as long ago as before confederation. My right hon. friend likes to speak of his policy as the national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, but one of Sir John Macdonald's ministers made very clear to the British government just prior to confederation that Canada would not stand for any dictation on the part of Great Britain with respect to her tariff. That was as long ago as 1859. Let me read from the communications sent by Sir Alexander Galt to the Duke of Newcastle, who at that time was Colonial Secretary. Here is what Sir Alexander Galt, Sir John A. Macdonald's minister of Finance of that day, said:

> Respect to the Imperial government must always dictate the desire to satisfy them that the policy of this country is neither hastily nor wisely formed; and that due regard is had to the interests of the mother country as well as of the province. But the government of Canada, acting for its legislature and people, cannot, through those feelings of deference which they owe to the imperial authorities, in any manner waive or diminish the right of the people of Canada to decide for themselves both as to the mode and extent to which taxation shall be imposed. Self-government would be utterly annihilated if the view of the Imperial government were to be preferred to those of the people of Canada. It is, therefore, the duty of the present government distinctly to affirm the right of the Canadian legislature to adjust the taxation of the people in the way they deem best, even if it should unfortunately happen to meet the disapproval of the imperial ministry.

I never thought the day would come in this parliament, Mr. Speaker, when it would fall to the lot of any member of this House of Commons to protest against a Canadian ministry trying to coerce a British ministry, but since that day has come there appears to be an element of poetic justice in the circumstance that I have the privilege of being the first to make that protest. I do make it very strongly indeed, that any ministry from Canada should seek, by means of coercion, to influence the government of Great Britain with respect to any matter of policy which is entirely within its own rights. If we love autonomy in our own country; if we respect it; if we wish to maintain it, it will be only by our adopting an attitude towards others which we will expect to have adopted towards ourselves. What would my right hon. friend say were Mr. Ramsay MacDonald or Mr. Lloyd George or Mr. Churchill or any other British public man to come to Canada and denounce the policy of protection, saying it was essential that we should have free trade in order to save the empire? He would be

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the first to tell them never to come back to this country again, and we would have the press from one end of this country to the other speaking about interference in the domestic affairs of this country. That situation would not be tolerated for a moment. Then why should the Ramsay MacDonald government, struggling as it is with great problems, have this problem in addition and be embarrassed in this way by the present administration?

I should like to quote one or two other authorities on this point, authorities very much respected in this parliament. I could quote a great many, but I will give only two, representing both sides of political feeling here. Sir Wilfrid Laurier spoke on this matter many times, and in this parliament on March 27, 1907, prior to the Imperial conference of that year, he made as the Prime Minister of the day a statement which I desire to quote: It will be found in Hansard for the session of 1906-07, at page 5538, and is as follows:

> We would not accept the idea that the British public should force upon us their own fiscal views, and no more would they tolerate the idea that we should force upon them our own fiscal views; and, therefore, the only way in which the British Empire can be maintained upon its present foundation is by allowing to every nation composing it the measure of liberty that it has, and also the free choice of the fiscal policy which it is to maintain.

The other authority I wish to quote is Sir Robert Borden, also a former Prime Minister of Canada and leader of the Conservative party. The reference is to a luncheon given in his honour at the Savoy Hotel in London on July 31, 1918, reported in the London Times of the day following. It is as follows:

> Sir Robert Borden stated that it should be clearly understood that the question of preference had not been considered this year by either the Imperial war cabinet or the Imperial war conference. The recent announcement on the subject was made on behalf of the British government as a statement of the domestic policy of the United Kingdom. As Canada claimed and exercised the right absolutely to control her own fiscal policy, Sir Robert said, so the representatives of the Dominions necessarily refrained from attempting any interference in the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom.

That position is diametrically opposed to the position taken by the present Prime Minister. Sir Robert continued:

> Moreover, the people of Canada would not desire the people of the United Kingdom to shape or modify their fiscal policy solely to give a preference to the products of Canada, especially if such change should involve any supposed injustice, or should be regarded as unfair or oppressive by a considerable portion of the people of the United Kingdom.

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

Then after his return to Canada Sir Robert spoke in Toronto, and again he made a reference to the advisability of not attempting to influence British political action. He is reported in the Toronto Globe of September 3, 1918, as saying:

> We hold ourselves free to work out the problem of preference according to Canadian needs and conditions. For the same reason Canada must avoid any attempt at interference with the domestic policy of Great Britain.

I might quote also the position taken by Right Hon. George P. Graham, who was one of Canada's representatives at the Imperial conference of 1923, and the position taken by myself at that conference in discussions which came up there having to do with preference. Those positions were precisely the same; they were to the effect that if the British government, for reasons of its own and suiting its own needs, wished to give Canada a preference, certainly we would be glad to have that preference though we would not bargain for it. We would not force it. We made it clear that if there was ever a tariff imposed in Britain, Canada would expect a preference but that it was for Britain herself to determine and fix her own fiscal policy. That is the position which has been taken right along by all previous prime ministers, and it has remained for my right hon. friend to change that precedent, which I believe to be more important as securing the autonomous rights of each part of the empire than any other single precedent that can be cited.

To conclude this part, may I just say that there are different forms of coercion, and coercion has taken its toll in different ways in the past. For a long time military coercion was the thing that had to be watched as between different parts of the empire. Military coercion cost the British government that portion of North America which to-day is represented by the United States of America. Military coercion on the part of any one part of the empire against another is a thing which I hope we can regard as forever past. But that is not the only form of coercion possible within the empire. You may have coercion by legislative enactment, and that is a form of coercion which, so far as the dominions are concerned, might easily have made itself felt had statesmen been prepared to act in that way. Indeed, this very conference was seeking to remove what remained in the nature of coercion by legislative enactment by erasing from the statutes of Britain certain enactments which took away the full rights and liberties from this parliament with respect to its legislation. That is a form of coercion that is disappearing.

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But there is to-day the danger of another form of coercion, and it is perhaps the most serious of any: it is economic coercion. When one government seeks to influence the fiscal policy of another government by threats as to what may happen to the empire as a whole, undoubtedly it is exercising economic coercion and, as such, taking a step which is exceedingly dangerous. I fancy there is no single danger to the future of the empire greater than that which might follow from a step of the kind.

I trust hon. members will pardon me for the length of time I have spoken and feel that perhaps I am entitled to a little longer time than usual, seeing that I have said nothing for about six or eight months which could occasion them the least embarrassment. Up to the moment I have confined my remarks to the relations between Canada and Britain. But my right hon. friend's proposals, when you study them, go a step further; they take in the larger idea of, as he puts it, making out of the empire an economic unit or an economic union. That is his ultimate objective. Many think as he does on that particular matter, but I doubt whether anyone has quite the conception that he has of how that empire unit is to be brought about as a result of forming a number of individual economic units out of the dominions in the first instance. At any rate, I consider it important that it should be recognized that this is part of what my right hon. friend has in mind—the creation of an economic union—sometimes he calls it an economic union and at other times an economic unit—and that this is his ultimate objective: in other words, he wants the British Empire to trade wholly within itself, or as much so as possible. He starts with the idea of Canada doing all its trading and manufacturing within its own boundaries, but somehow or other he feels that some things may be developed or grown or manufactured in other parts of the world which are not grown or manufactured or developed here, and he says, "Let us then throw a great wall around the empire as a whole so that we shall be sure to get these things from within some part of the British Empire itself."

This proposal, to put it in a graphic way so that it may be easily understood, is as like the organization of the old Empire of China as anything can be which is different in kind. In China, for fear of barbarians and outsiders, the system was to have every city walled, thus making of it a self-contained community. Then, the Chinese feeling that they had achieved something in that way, and considering it advisable to cut themselves off from the rest of the world, conceived the idea of another wall around the whole Chinese Empire. That is exactly what my right hon. friend is proposing for the present British Empire in regard to tariffs. He proposes, first, to wall around the Dominion in order to make it a self-sufficing, non-trading community; then he proposes another wall around the empire as a whole which will make it an economic unit. But there is this difference between the Chinese proposal and his—and I think the Chinese is a much more sensible one: The Chinese proposal did not exclude trade altogether with the outside world; in the wall which the Chinese put around a city they left apertures through which people could go in and come out—they could go in on a level and come out on a level and trade in that way, getting in for the purposes of exchange when there was a willingness to exchange. But my right hon. friend does not propose to have his entrances made in that way. He proposes to have the apertures, not in the lower portion of his wall, where people can enter, but apertures over and above the wall, made by erecting another wall on top of the original, leaving a little open space for trade to pass in and out. That is exactly the empire economic unit which he has set out in his proposals which he says is the ideal. I do not think I am exaggerating; read his proposals carefully and you will see that that is precisely what he advocates.

But let me say this to my right hon. friend. Supposing he were successful in achieving what he is aiming at, making of the empire an economic unit: Would that be a desirable thing? I know he thinks it would be, but I believe experience will show that it would be a most unfortunate thing. What would happen? Read his policy a little further as stated to the conference. He tells you how it would be developed. We are to have all the trade within the empire carried in ships belonging to the empire; to get special privileges those ships are to make use of the different ports of the empire. Everything is to be done within the empire itself. That is his aim and objective—to make colossal fortunes out of fortunes already colossal for a few, while in regard to trade generally, and in other ways, things are to be restricted in this manner. What would happen if the empire to-morrow were to accept the suggestions of my right hon. friend? These trade routes thus monopolized by ships belonging to different parts of the empire would have to be protected. Jealousies will arise on the part of the countries denied the privilege of carrying on trade with any part of the empire. My right hon. friend being the creator of this

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new form of empire would be expected to take his part in protection, perhaps of a different character from that which we are discussing at the moment—the protection of these trade routes. And that is what is at the back of the minds of all those who up to the present time in the old country have been talking about the empire as an economic unit. They wish to shift the burden of military and naval armaments over the empire as a whole, to get the trade routes so distributed that the dominions themselves would have to take care of the burden of naval armaments as a means of protection. That is what is at the back of my right hon. friend's scheme as a part of what would inevitably follow. Is that going to help to build up the relations between different parts of the empire? More than that: if you are going to have an empire on that model you must have an imperial council to lay down policies; you must have a seat of government somewhere where all these matters will be shaped by one council. There, again, is where my right hon. friend has made a serious mistake. He has gone to England and tried to make out of the conference a cabinet for the shaping of imperial policies. Only after the last conference, the present Minister of Justice (Mr. Guthrie) was very strong in pointing out how Sir Wilfrid Laurier and others had taken the position that a conference was a conference and that no effort should be made at an imperial conference to lay down policies for the empire as a whole. Yet this is an empire policy, a policy which all were told they must subscribe to at once and seek to develop immediately. So that my right hon. friend, in so doing, has taken one of the most serious steps which any Prime Minister has ever thus far thought of, let alone attempted.

Let me ask in conclusion, what has been the result of my right hon. friend's visit to England? What has been the result of the Imperial conference thus far? There is no doubt in the world—my right hon. friend admits it himself, though he is inclined to put the blame on the British government—that the conference was a huge failure, that it was a fiasco, that it failed altogether to accomplish anything. When he gets up to speak he will probably tell you that the conference is not over, that we shall have some more of it this fall. But the part of the conference that took place in London, the conference that was expected to achieve so much for the sale of our wheat in Britain—that part of the conference has been a complete failure, a complete fiasco. And may I say this in passing, that I do not think it is due to any lack of ability on the part of the Ramsay MacDonald government to handle conferences. Side by side with this conference was another conference relating to a much more serious and critical condition than matters of trade, a conference affecting the whole of the Indian Empire, dealing with peoples of different races, castes and classes, and that conference, presided over by Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, as this one was, will go down into history as one of the greatest triumphs of any government. The Ramsay MacDonald government cannot be blamed for the failure of this conference. As I said a moment ago, so far as Canada's participation in it was concerned, there was failure before my hon. friend left the shores of Canada; an end was put to it before he presented his proposals. Owing to the manner in which he presented them, they could not possibly have been accepted. In attempting to change the fiscal policy of the British government he took a position which made the thing more impossible than ever.

Not only has there been failure; there was developed resentment as well. Is it not true that to-day Canada's relations with Britain are more strained than they have been at any time in the past? In view of what took place at this last Imperial conference can anyone assume that the relations between my hon. friend's government and the present government in Great Britain can be as friendly and as cordial as they ought to be and of the kind we would like to see? Not only have our relations with Britain been changed, but our relations with the whole empire have suffered as a result of what took place at that conference. From beginning to close, the conference was more in the nature of a quarrel than it was of a conference, a quarrel which started with the take-it-or-leave-it attitude of Canada's Prime Minister when he presented his ultimatum to the British government and which ended with the broadside which my hon. friend fired on the eve of his departure from England. To-day the prestige of Canada is lower in Britain than it has been at any time in the past.

Some hon. MEMBERS: No, no.

Mr. MACKENIE KING: Yes, it is unfortunate, but that prestige never was so low as it is at the present time.

Mr. BENNETT: It is higher than it has been during the past ten years.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: We have failed to extend in Britain the market for our wheat. Not only have we failed to obtain

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security for the sale of our wheat in the British market, but in every way our competitors have gained.

This afternoon I spoke of the Argentine. What is taking place in the Argentine at this very moment? All through the campaign of last year we stressed the possibility of Britain turning to the Argentine for more of her wheat unless it was possible to bring about some closer relations with Canada. Only this morning His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is reported in the press as emphasizing the necessity of trade and exchange and pointing out what it means to Britain to have the good will of the Argentine, not by bargaining, but the good will in the matter of trade. Why do we not hear similar sentiments uttered in Canada to-day?

Hon. gentlemen opposite have been talking about Russia. We will hear a good deal about Russia before the next few years are over, and I would ask them this question: do they think they have improved the chances of the sale of Canadian wheat in the markets of the world by the summary way in which they have dealt with Russia? Have they had put before them any single request from the government of Russia which has called forth the particular action to which reference is made in the speech from the throne? Have they had any communication of any character from the government which has necessitated the putting through in the manner it was this particular order in council? I do not intend to discuss this order at the moment, but I do wish to deal generally with the manner in which things are being done by this present administration.

Reference has been made to the possibility of conferences being called to rationalize as it is termed, the wheat supply of the world. Some day the different governments of the world may sit down together to see if they cannot come to some agreement among themselves which would enable each one to send its supply of wheat in a particular direction. As I understand anything I have read of overtures that have been made, Russia has indicated the possibility that at some time they would be prepared to confer with other governments and come to some terms in the matter of the distribution of wheat. If such a conference ever took place, should not Canada feel certain of getting her appropriate share of the British market? Should she not feel entitled to expect that she could rely on Britain to see that she got a first chance in the British market? But what is the position to-day? Suppose Russia has already taken offence at what my hon. friend has done? Suppose the Russian government says: We have not been competing with Canada in any appreciable way, we have not entered her markets, but we have been ostracized because we were prepared to send to her both money and commodities in exchange for the opportunity of buying from her certain commodities. Suppose Russia says that as a result of all this she will enter the markets of the world to compete with Canada and will carry on competition in a way never dreamed of before. Suppose she says: We will show Canada whether or not she can ostracize us from the markets of the world. Where are our farmers in western Canada going to be as the result of action of that kind?

Some hon. MEMBERS: Shame.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: My hon. friends opposite called a special session to put up tariffs under the guise of alleviating the necessitous condition of the poor; they put on the cloak of charity in introducing that legislation for their special interests, in the name of patriotism they talked about "Canada first." For what purpose? To give more protection and thus to help their special interests. Now in the name of religion they pursue the same protectionist ends and say that because of certain religious doctrines adopted by Russia this country has to cut itself off from trade with another part of the empire.

Mr. BENNETT: Another part of the empire?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: With other parts of the world and from other parts of the empire. The attitude adopted by my hon. friend affects very much the relations of the empire with Russia. I am not commenting at the moment upon what he may have had in view; what I am speaking of is the manner in which he did what he did, and also the consequence of it in the light of world conditions. There again is where we have suffered as a result of this conference. Our competitors have got the better of us and are getting the better of us more than ever. When Britain finds, as she will find, that it is more difficult to trade with Canada because of what has been done in the way of increasing tariff for bargaining purposes, she will look elsewhere for her trade and we will be unable to hold even the market that we have there to-day. The war taught us that markets once lost are very difficult to regain, and it matters not whether the war be one of arms or of an economic war, if the tactics adopted are of the kind which seek to exclude certain nations

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from trade with each other the result is bound to be the same so far as the loss of markets is concerned.

This question is all important when one considers the fact that another economic conference is to be held this fall. I have spoken on this matter at length because of the fact that that conference is to be held. I want to see that conference succeed.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Hear, hear.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Hon. gentlemen opposite may jeer; that may be their attitude, but it is not mine. I want to see that conference succeed, and that is why I am placing the facts upon Hansard so that they may be a matter of permanent record. I want this government to have to take notice of the nature of its proposals and their effect. We do not want a second failure; we want to avoid further quarrels and ruptures. I want to help to create public opinion in this country and I intend if need be to go from one end of the country to the other in order to do so. I intend to try to see that hon. gentlemen opposite, for the sake of protecting a few of their special friends and special interests, and in order to create more monopolies in this country, shall not make more difficult the lot of the farmer and the workingman of Canada.

My hon. friends know, as I said this afternoon, that these proposals as they stand cannot succeed. The government must change its proposals if it wants to get anywhere in the conference this fall. I have spoken at the length I have for the further reason that the speech from the throne, referred to this afternoon, indicates not that the government is modifying its extraordinary view but that it intends to go on with its policy of increasing tariffs and giving to itself added powers with reference thereto. If that extraordinary attitude is persisted in conditions in this country will go from bad to worse, and we have on that account to watch very carefully the course of events as related to the policy of the present administration.

May I state further that we are already beginning to experience in a very critical way the effects of the policies of hon. gentlemen opposite as put through at the last special session. Look at the figures on trade and see how trade is diminishing. Look at the figures with respect to national revenue and see how the national revenue from customs dues is shrinking. Wait until the budget comes down and see what the additional taxation will be. Already we can see the effect upon the western farmers in loss of purchasing power. The western farmers not being able to sell their grain, and the producers generally not being able to get rid of their surplus products, where are we going to get the purchasing power to stimulate our industries? It may be true that here and there, where a protecting wall has been thrown around an individual industry, there has been created a temporary boom. That undoubtedly happens, and will happen in certain cases where competition from without is suddenly checked. But what takes place after the point has been reached where there is no one to purchase the products of the industries thus artificially stimulated? When the demand falls off, what will happen to the transportation companies, the banks, the wholesale and retail businesses of the country? What is to be the lot of every householder in the land when we cannot stimulate the trade of the country? All of these things are of transcending importance and cannot receive too much in the way of consideration. Why is it that the right hon. gentleman, in view of all these things, holds to the course he does?

I have said and I repeat, that I believe my right hon. friend is sincere in his belief that the creation of an economic unit in Canada, of an economic unit throughout the empire, is a good thing, is an ideal to be aimed at; but he has not examined carefully into all phases of these matters, otherwise he would not have proceeded in the way he has.

The trouble with hon. gentlemen opposite is this: they have started with false assumptions; they have assumed that this idea of an economic unit, because it has unity about it, because the term "Canada first" sounds well, is a good thing in itself, without examining what in reality is meant and where it is going to lead. They have started out with the idea that an economic unit is a good thing, without carefully examining whether the realization of such a conception is going to lead in the matter of international trade. The mistake that they are making all through is that they are confusing an abstract idea with a concrete proposal. I ask hon. members to consider that. There are certain abstract ideals which all hold in common: "Canada first", yes, in a true sense of the term; "empire first", yes, in a true sense of the term; Canadian unity, yes; imperial unity, yes; all these matters if you like. These abstract ideals are very fine, but let us see what in the minds of hon. gentlemen opposite they are being made to mean. My hon. friends opposite identify them with concrete proposals and those concrete proposals when put into operation will not realize the ideal which is aimed at.

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Take the ideal of "Canada first". If by "Canada first " you mean that in national affairs a man must think of his own country first and will naturally do what is in the interest of his own country, everyone is for "Canada first". But if you mean a particular economic policy, which my right hon. friend says is what he means, a particular extreme form of protection which he told the British government is what "Canada first" means, this economic unit idea, a high tariff that will exclude goods from other countries from coming into this country at all, that will put an end to trade. If you call that concrete proposal "Canada first," you can never realize any worthy ideal of "Canada first" you may have. It is like speaking of "home first", as regards a man in his domestic relations. Naturally everyone will think of his own home first, but when you come to translate it into a concrete proposal such as hon. gentleman opposite have translated "Canada first" into, you get the conception of a man putting a great wall around his garden, his grounds, excluding everybody and saying this is "home first." That is a parallel case. Similarly, imperial unity, if by that is meant the preservation of unity throughout the different parts of the empire, is a good thing; but when you come to analyse what hon. gentlemen opposite mean by it, you find the means with which they identify the aim will not gain that particular end. Similarly with regard to preference. Preference as rightly understood we are all in favour of; but when you make it an empire preference based on tariff walls in the first instance and have it come into being only as something over and above them, you get something that does injustice to, nay may wholly negative the object in view. Not only have hon. gentlemen opposite the wrong attitude, but they also make this further mistake, that they will not admit that any other view can possibly be right. They will not see and they will not admit to themselves that there can be any other conception, any other way of bringing about imperial unity, of furthering the interests of Canada and of the empire, than the particular means which they themselves advocate.

In conclusion may I say this word to my right hon. friend. He will find some day that "Canada first," rightly understood, is something very different from anything that can be embodied in a fiscal policy let alone an extreme form of protection. He will find that "empire first," if he wishes to use that particular phrase, is also something very different from anything that can be expressed in terms of a fiscal policy, let alone a policy in the nature of centralized economic imperialism. They differ in kind. Fiscal policies are not a thing of spirit. All that relates to "Canada first" and "Empire first" in any true sense is of the spirit; not a thing of matter, whether it be material substances or material force. He must find that the primary position of this Dominion, the primary position of the British Empire is due to something more profound than any fiscal policy let alone a fiscal policy that adds to isolate the Dominion and to isolate the Empire. What made the British Empire what it is, what has made Canada what it is, is not any fiscal policy. It is a thing of the spirit; it is the spirit that has sent the missionary and the explorer into distant lands, the coureur de bois into the hidden recesses of the forests, the pioneer and the trader beyond the bounds of settlement; the spirit that has sent British ships across all the oceans of the globe and caused the British flag to find a place in every clime. It is the enlightened spirit that has broken down barriers, not the benighted spirit that has erected them, the spirit of freedom that in the world of commerce and in trade as in the world of politics has made for larger liberty, and ever wider contacts with mankind; the spirit not of one nation only, or of one empire only but the spirit of a league of nations; the spirit not of fear but the spirit of faith.

We on this side of the house believe in advancing those policies which have helped to advance Canada, in those policies which have helped to advance the empire. We on this side believe that by the same spirit being given its opportunity, our country will develop and more in the way of freedom and happiness will result. We believe that in the extremes to which my right hon. friend is going in his policies we are not helping to unite Canada, we are not helping to create harmony, unity or progress in this country. We believe harmony, unity and progress will come about only as the result of policies which will have equal concern for the well-being of all. We take the view that the policies that have led to unity, harmony and progress in this country in the past will do so if they are continued. But we also take the view that no extreme of policy, I care not whether it be the extreme of protection or the extreme of free trade, in a great country like Canada will ever unite and keep it harmonious and on the way to progress. A policy that will bring about unity, harmony and progress must be one that will have regard for all classes and all conditions, that will help to reconcile differences that may arise, and my hon. friend

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will find it is the policy of conciliation and not that of coercion that in the end will win the day. The extreme of economic policy, national, imperial and international as propounded by the present Prime Minister, and the coercive methods by which he seeks to improve them are the negation of all that makes for harmony, all that makes for unity, all that makes for progress in our country in the empire and throughout the world. To these methods and policies in the extremes in which they are put forth, we who seek the preservation of the true spirit of our country and of the British Commonwealth of Nations are unalterably opposed. We wish to see our country first and our empire first, not first in assurance and arrogance, and in the methods of the blaster and the gunman, but first in those characteristics of true greatness which have given to Canada and to the empire the primacy which they to-day enjoy.

I beg to move, Mr. Speaker, seconded by Mr. Stewart (Edmonton) that the following be added to the address to His Excellency:

We respectfully submit to Your Excellency that this house, while recognizing the serious economic conditions prevailing throughout the world, regrets that the policies of His Majesty's government have not only failed to afford a remedy for employment and agricultural distress, as pledged by the Prime Minister and his colleagues, but have served further to prejudice the deplorable position of the agricultural interests, thereby causing additional unemployment and substantially reducing the national revenue.

The house believes that the proposals made to the Imperial economic conference and the manner in which they were submitted and discussed by the Prime Minister of Canada were responsible for the failure of the conference to accomplish its purpose in London, and that the successful development of Canada's trade relations with Great Britain has been adversely affected thereby.

The house is further of the opinion that, if these proposals and certain other of the policies of the government are persisted in, as would appear to be the intention of the government as outlined in the speech from the throne, the very serious condition which exists at the present time will be intensified rather than relieved.

Mr. BENNETT: Mr. Speaker, as the hour for adjournment will arrive in thirty minutes I move the adjournment of the debate.

Motion agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Bennett the house adjourned at 10.30 p.m.

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Coll - Paul - Speech from Throne 1931

I

D 17708

Mover and Seconder.

House of Commons listens with interest to maiden speeches,

especially mover and seconder.

Speaking in House of Commons none too easy any time.

obvious limitations -- mover and seconder.
confined to address -- legislative program
and in every direction.
expected praise Gov't and policies.
I cannot be expected to endorse " "

M.P. for Restigouche-Madawaska.

French Acadian Stock -- set example
Barrister -
leaders
Administration public affairs (done credit to
(profession & training.

M. P. for Grey North.

Younger man.

Acquitted admirably - credit himself & constituency.

Come to Speech from Throne: < Cor. Gmel

5 divisions:

(1) Economic conditions
(2) Special session
(3) ~~Economic~~ Imperial conference
(4) Administrative Acts
(5) Legislative program

Re: Economic conditions.

~~Secession~~ Sermon - diagnosis.

C. F.

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Coll - Paul - Speech from the Throne 1931.

D 17709

I

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(3) Economic conference
(4) Administrative Acts
(5) Legislative program

Re: Economic conditions.

Secession - diagnosis.

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Coll - Paul - speech from throne 1931.

D 17710

Speech from Throne gives no evidence that promises fulfilled
or policies indicated
calculated to improve situation.

Returned to Power on Promises

Promises re Unemployment (work) and Markets (trade)

have not been fulfilled - were for this year

Existing conditions (1) in cities (2) in country
urban rural

Government given every opportunity.

Special Session
Imperial Conference
Since
Late session

Reason:

Not because of inheritance from past as being alleged

Record of past:

Unity
Surpluses vs. deficits
Debt reduced
Taxation reduced

Partly world conditions.

Real Reason - Wrong policies, wrong methods

Single mind - not collective view
Autocracy - not cabinet government

Minister of Finance
Minister of Labour - London
Minister of Exteran Affairs - Washington
Tariff Commission,
etc.

Policies wrong as regards inter-Empire - Empire - Canada.

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Coll - Paul - speech from throne 1931.

D 17710

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Minister of Labour - London
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Tariff Commission,
etc.

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Coll- Pad- speech from Throne 1931.

D 17711

II

The Matter of Main Concern - A Market for Canadian Wheat.

Difference in Methods and Policies

Natural Products
Surplus Products

General Recognition of Fact (1) in Speech from Throne
(2) a Year ago

General Agreement on reasons
(1) loss of other markets
(2) other competitors
(3) bearing of problem on unemployment
(4) significance of Imperial Conference in relation thereto.

Cause of Difference - (1) Method of Approach
(2) Economic Policies

Sincerity of Motive - both parties desire to be constructive as well as critical.

Method and Policies of Prime Minister wrong, and injurious.

Conservative Attitude illustrated (1) in session of 1930 - bargaining.

(2) Characteristics of Prime Ministe as a political leader.

Absolute -
No counsel or advice -
Monopoly of offices -
Self-willed.

Liberal Attitude illustrated (1) in Parliament by Dunning budget - particulars of voluntary prefere

Exhibit 2A.

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Coll - Parl - Speech from throne 1931.

D 17712

III

Contrast of Attitudes and Methods and Policies.

Campaign of 1930

Liberal = Mutual advantage - Voluntary preference - Conciliation
A right attitude and a favourable atmosphere.

Conservative = Mutual advantage - Bargaining - Economic coercion.
Power of might - force.

Liberal attitude illustrated in Campaign of 1930 -
Exhibit 3A.

Conservative attitude illustrated in Campaign of 1930 -
Exhibit 3B.
Exhibit 3C.

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I may perhaps, for purposes of illustration, be permitted to quote from what I said in the nation-wide broadcast on the last night of the campaign. It was largely a repetition of what had been said from every platform, but gained emphasis, perhaps, as the last appeal of the campaign. Here are the words as they were reported in the press on the day of the election itself:-

> "In the life of every nation, there are moments when its people are called upon to make a great decision, affecting not merely the immediate present, but the whole trend of its future development. Such a moment, I believe, has come to the Canadian people at this time in relation to the all-important question of inter-Empire trade. In this situation, the people are entitled to expect their political leaders to deal with them fairly and frankly, to meet the issue without hesitation, and to enlighten them as to its true significance in relation to their interests."

Then a little further on, with special reference to a market in Britain for Canadian wheat, I said:-

> "The Liberal budget of 1930 is not only a forward move in the direction of inter-Empire trade and a new influence towards the great object of closer co-operation between Canada and the other members of the British Commonwealth, it is also intended to meet one of the greatest

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"economic problems confronting us at the present time, namely, the necessity of obtaining a secure and permanent market for Canadian wheat and thereby ensuring a continuous flow to Canada of that purchasing power in the prairie provinces, upon which the prosperity of our country so largely depends."

The words which follow are as true as prophecy could possibly be with respect to what Canada has since witnessed:-

"Travelling as I did, throughout the western wheat fields, less than a fortnight ago, I have been appalled at the danger which confronts the economic life of the Dominion if we do not find the means of securing a market for this greatest of our primary products, and the greatest single source of the purchasing power which provides traffic for our transportation systems and orders for our factories and business for our retail and wholesale merchants."

The close relationship between the solution of the problem of unemployment and a market for Canadian wheat was further emphasized as follows:-

"The wheat of western Canada is the greatest single source of purchasing power in the Dominion. When this purchasing power is contracted, as was the case last year, it has its inevitable effect upon every link in the series which extends from the consumer, through retail

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"and wholesale merchants, back to the manufacturer and transportation companies, the greatest employers of labour throughout the country. Apart from the world-wide depression, with its resultant drop in commodity prices, the chief cause of unemployment in Canada was the short wheat crop of last year and the curtailment of export of Canadian wheat to Great Britain."

I also said:-

"The great proposals for Empire trade which are laid down in the Liberal budget of 1930 constitute the only real and permanent solution of this great problem of unemployment."

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I referred to this in the nation-wide broadcast on the last night of the campaign as follows:-

> "Now in the closing days of the campaign, Mr. Bennett has announced his intention to summon a special session of Parliament to bring about an all-round increase in the tariff, which means, so far as the Conservative Party is concerned, they propose to reject this great movement towards Empire trade, and deal with the Mother Country only as they deal with foreign countries, upon a basis of hard bargaining, and upon the condition that the people of Great Britain must change a fiscal policy which they have maintained for almost a century."

That was a pretty good forecast of what has since taken place.

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Exhibit 8C

D 17717

(2) In the Campaign of 1930:

In opening the campaign for the Conservative Party at Winnipeg on June 9, 1930, my right honourable friend, the present Leader of the Government, at that time Leader of the Opposition, made his coercive attitude perfectly plain. He made perfectly clear that it was by the method of "fighting" and "blasting" that he intended to find markets for Canadian wheat and surplus products generally. The language he used is all the more remarkable because my right honourable friend told us that the speech was written out, and that in most part it was read. The part of the speech from which I wish to quote was in the nature of a direct appeal to the farmers of our country and to the West in particular. Here are his words:-

> "Listen you agriculturists from the West and all the other parts of Canada, you have been taught to mock at tariffs and applaud free trade. Tell me, when did free trade fight for you? Tell me, when did free trade fight for you? You say tariffs are only for the manufacturers. I will make them fight for you as well. I will use them to blast a way into the markets that have been closed to you."

Then, after making further promises of what would be done in the nature of drastic adjustments and improvements, he made the following pledge, couched in language of the greatest tenderness:-

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D 17718

"You will have broader markets, and will have them for all time. You have known suffering and have been patient. Let us end it. Take heart."

Another promise, not to relieve, but to <u>end</u> distress! I wonder what the agriculturists of all Canada, and of the West in particular, are saying to my right honourable friend today about their suffering and their patience!

The assurance given with respect to "blasting" was repeated at Victoria on June 17th without restriction to agricultural products. It was given as respects all exportable surpluses and to be made applicable on a world-wide scale. It was as follows. I quote from the Victoria Colonist of June 17th:-

"It is true we must have foreign markets, and as I said the other evening, we will blast a way to those markets on a world-wide basis with any exportable surpluses. We do not have to worry about that."

And at Vancouver, on the same day, resort to the same method was promised as a cure for all troubles and difficulties. I quote from the Montreal Gazette of June 19th:

"So will I, when the government is mine, continue to blast a way through all our troubles and difficulties."

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Coll- Parl. speech from the throne 1931.

IV

D 17719

The Special Session of 1930

With July 28th method of fighting and blasting begins.

Special Session - an afterhhought re unemployment
" " re tariff revision
Nominal purpose
Real purpose

Coercive method employed to secure enactments

Imperial Conference made pretext for

(1) haste in legislation - coercive method

(2) legislation itself re tariff -
general tariff
changes against Britain
sweeping away preference
change in front.

Exhibit 4A

Action in raising tariff

Reconcile with promise to special interests.
" " desire to frustrate conference, justify further removal of preference.

Not possible to reconcile with -
desire to sell wheat in British market -
unless belief in power of coercion -
if so dangerous leadership where based on.

Neither Parliament nor Country fairly dealt with -

No mandate for proposals at Conference (1) from people
(2) " parliament
(3) " Cabinet

Action at variance with principle of representative institutions responsible government.

Prime Minister doomed to failure at Conference.

Attitude of Opposition towards Prime Minister at Conference and since.

Exhibit 4B

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Coll - Parl - speech from the Throne 1931.

Exhibit 4A

D 17720

Sweeping away of preferences a complete change of front.

This sweeping away of tariff preferences to Britain, the preferences granted under the Dunning budget in particular, is the more extraordinary in view of what my right honourable friend said with respect to these preferences when speaking on the budget. His words will be found in Hansard, May 6th, on page 1833. They are as follows:-

> "In order that there may be no misunderstanding as to our position with respect to British preference, I wish to say the following: As an earnest of our affection and good-will, as an expression of the hope we all have that some day a closer economic alliance of empire states may find being, I commend the measures for British preference which the minister proposes."

This was before the campaign had begun and my right honourable friend had had his protectionist friends into conference. We heard very little of "affection and good-will" in relation to Britain during or at the conclusion of the campaign.

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Coll - Lad - Speech from the Throne
Exhibit 4B 931.

D 17721

Speaking on the Address, the quotation will be found in the Revised Hansard of September 9th, at page 37. (Unrevised Hansard at pages 41 and 42)

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Cdl : Part - speech from the Throne

D 1772 1930/31

cule and misrepresent the effect of the policies which the then administration had put into operation and which had a very far-reaching bearing upon what might be possible at the time of the imperial conference. Standing where I am standing to-day, and then in opposition, my hon. friend said, in the address on the speech from the throne in the earlier part of this year, that no government had a right to go to the imperial conference without first obtaining a mandate from the people of Canada. A little later in the year—with not quite the same emphasis, it is true—when the Hon. Minister of Finance, Mr. Charles Dunning, had brought down his budget, my hon. friend repeated the statement that there ought to be a mandate from the people before any government should represent this country at the imperial conference. So important were the issues, so important was the bearing of the policies of that budget upon what might take place at the imperial conference.

I ask my hon. friend, when he gets up to speak, to tell us what mandate he has from the Canadian people with respect to the imperial conference. Will he tell us what his mandate is? We are interested in knowing; the country is interested in knowing what his attitude is going to be at the imperial conference. They want to know what are the policies that he is going to propound there which will be helpful in the solution of the unemployment problem in this country. We made it very clear to the people of Canada that as far as the marketing of western grain was concerned, what might or might not be possible would depend very much upon the result of the recent election, having the bearing that it did upon the important policies embodied in the Dunning budget. We felt that had those policies been endorsed we would have been in a position at the council table in London to have pointed to the generous and friendly attitude which the people of Canada had taken towards Britain, an attitude which we believed meant very much in the way of developing future trade between this country and the old land and all parts of the British Empire, but whatever we said in that regard was met by my hon. friend by some reference to "Canada first." "Canada first", he said, whenever the British preference was mentioned, as though both countries did not stand to gain in all matters of trade; as though the British preference, which was first introduced by Right Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, had not served the interests of Canada as well as the interests of Great Britain; as though the British preference had not been maintained as a policy by his predecessors in office, by every government that has been in power from that day to this, and as though the question of the British preference was not likely to be an all important question at the imperial conference in England this year.

My hon. friend seems to have very little faith in voluntary agreements. Let me say to him that when he goes to London I think he will find that the only things he will be able to accomplish or that any government will be able to accomplish in the matter of trade as between the different countries of the British Empire will be by voluntary agreement, by cooperation. He will find it very difficult to get very far along on any other path.

Does my hon. friend believe he has a mandate from the Canadian people to-day to blast his way into the British market? Is that the mandate he has? What is the position? Is he, in the measures he is about to bring down, to increase the tariff against Britain as well as against other countries? That was the statement he made, that he was going to put up the tariff against Britain as well as against other countries. Is that the step he proposes to take in advance of proceeding to an imperial economic conference? Does he believe he is going to strengthen his hand in that fashion?

After making his speech about blasting his way into the markets of the world, my hon. friend when taken to task said that after all it was not blasting he meant so much as it was blazing, that it was not the warrior attitude so much as the crusader attitude which he was adopting, that all he was claiming was to be first in the long line of great men who have helped blaze the path of Canada and of the empire. Then when he went on to explain what he meant by "blazing", he came to the term "bargaining", and said that some bargaining process was the only way he was going to trade, whether with other parts of the world or with other parts of the British Empire.

What does that mean? According to his own statements it means putting up the tariff in this country, to begin with; that is to be the first part of it, and then on the other hand, so far as the other countries of the British Empire are concerned, it means that they are to be obliged to change their fiscal policies in order to make them accord with the fiscal policies of this country. My hon. friend knows very well that the British Empire is founded on self-government, and that as far as self-government is concerned, it means autonomy in everything and in nothing more

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than in the matter of fiscal policy. If he is proceeding to England with any idea of trying to influence the parties in Great Britain in the matter of this fiscal policy, his time would be very much better spent at home. If he expects to make a bargain counter out of the council table in Dowing street, he will not get very far in serving the interest either of Canada or of the British Empire. I say he should tell us very plainly what his particular policies are going to be, and his attitude with respect to the questions which may come up at the imperial conference.

Now may I say again, Mr. Speaker, that we wish at this session to give him every latitude in carrying out the many promises he has made. We wish to make it possible for him to proceed to the imperial conference. I hope, if that should be necessary, he will consider very carefully whether it may not be possible to adjourn this parliament for the short time he is at the imperial conference, to reassemble after the conference is over, in order to afford a full discussion of the measures which will be brought down. So far as we are concerned we are prepared to stay here just as long as there is any work to be done which is likely to be of service in solving this question of unemployment and in meeting any grave situations which may exist in this country at the present time, but my hon. friend must not expect that the people of this country are going to be satisfied with any steam-roller process with respect to increases in the customs tariff. The people of this country are not going to permit him to use the imperial conference as a—

Mr. LAPOINTE: A smoke screen.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: —as a smoke screen, as my hon. friend suggests, to hide behind in order to get his tariff proposals put through in a hurry irrespective of what they may be. Whatever his proposals may be they will have to be judged upon their merits. We are prepared, as I have said, to do all we possibly can to expedite that discussion, but we must have, and the country will expect us to take, the time to analyse carefully the merits of the various proposals which may be presented.

May I say to my hon. friend in conclusion that we have done all that we possibly could do towards expediting the time at which these many promises of his might be carried into effect. We were anxious, once he had achieved victory, to have him assume the reins of office with as little delay as possible. We did not oppose any of his ministers when they were seeking to be returned, not even those ministers who had not a seat in this house. We offered no opposition to the present Minister of Trade and Commerce (Mr. Stevens), who was defeated but who found another constituency in which to run; we offered no opposition to the present Minister of Fisheries (Mr. Rhodes), though he was not a candidate in the election. We have sought in every way to enable my hon friend to meet this parliament at the earliest date possible, and with all the power he could command to carry out his obligations. He has said over and over again that he will carry out those many promises or perish in the attempt. May I say to him that from such a tragic end we on this side of the house will do what we can to spare him. We do not wish to see him perish in his efforts, but we do expect him, if he is unable to carry out his promises, to implement what he said to the Canadian people as to the course his government would then adopt; we expect him in that particular to do what he said he would do provided he and his government failed to meet the situation which he has in such large measure helped to create.

Again I say we will examine these various proposals on their merits; we will do what we can to expedite their consideration, particularly with respect to everything having reference to unemployment; we will cooperate to the utmost of our ability, but we intend to hold him to his promises or the consequences of their failure. We believe that is an obligation which the country expects of His Majesty's loyal opposition.

Hon. R. B. BENNETT (Prime Minister): Mr. Speaker, I regard it as a great honour and privilege to have the opportunity of congratulating the hon. gentlemen who moved and seconded the address in reply to the speech from the throne. It is a great satisfaction to all of us who are Canadians to have associated with us in government those from the old province of Quebec who have for so many years really believed in the principles of the Conservative party but who have found their minds diverted from an expression of opinion by the appeals made by my hon. friends opposite, appeals which were made in the closing days of the last campaign but which fortunately failed because of the intelligence of the electors of that province. Those who read Canadian history in the years to come and read the record of that campaign in its closing days and the appeals that were then made will not regard with any degree of satisfaction either the party or its leader. The mover (Mr. Turnbull) and the seconder (Mr. Gagnon) of the Address have

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Cole - Parl - speech from the throne 1931.

Exhibit 4B

D17724

On September 17th, I again referred to the futility of hoping to extend trade within the Empire by tactics such as the raising of the tariff against Britain on the eve of the Conference, or of extending the market for Canadian wheat by any process of bargaining or "blasting". I think what was prophesied at the time has turned out to be true, pretty much to the letter. See Revised Hansard page 315. (Unrevised Hansard page 340)

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the cost of living are to be increased, as they certainly will be under this legislation, how are those engaged in the primary industries of Canada to hold their own in world competition in foreign markets? This legislation cannot do other than immediately to have an adverse effect upon the trade of Canada. I need not go into the larger economic law which is familiar to everyone, that in the long run exports must be paid for by imports. That is something which is well understood. What ought to be equally obvious is that, world competition being what it is to-day, in the interest of the home market itself it behooves us to see that in every way possible the cost of production and the cost of living which enter into the cost of the articles which are exported from the country, are kept at as low a figure as possible. This legislation will increase the cost of production; it will also increase the cost of living and it will tend vitally and materially to restrict the trade of the country. It will tend to destroy the home worker. Instead of expansion we will have stagnation.

The Prime Minister (Mr. Bennett) was very eloquent throughout the recent campaign with respect to the sufferings of women and children. I ask him: How does he expect to relieve the sufferings of women and children in this country this winter when by the legislation which he is now introducing he is increasing the cost of their clothing, their boots and shoes, their fuel, their food, and their shelter, all of the things in fact which sooner or later it is necessary for them to have in order to continue their day to day existence? The effect of this legislation will be materially to add to such distress as there may be among the great body of consumers throughout this country. My hon. friend, if, I am not greatly mistaken, will receive a surprise when before long the housewives of Canada begin to estimate the effect of his tariff changes on their household budgets. When they find everything that comprises the purchases being made for the household being increased in the artificial manner in which my hon. friend's legislation is calculated to increase them, and when to this he adds the feeling of those who are on salaries or receive wages, he will discover in this country an extent of protest the like of which he has never contemplated.

I have only one further word, and that is to repeat with emphasis what I said a moment ago about this legislation being introduced on the eve of the imperial conference. The Prime Minister well knows that there is no problem quite so serious for Canada at the present time as that of the marketing of our western grain and of surplus farm products generally. He knows that the purchasing power of the middle west, in the last analysis, will determine the exent to which other branches of industry will thrive, and that this depends in very large part on the degree to which we can secure a market overseas for the grain of western Canada. He knows that many of the markets which we formerly had are closed or are being closed against us to-day, for instance, the markets of France, of Germany and of Italy. He knows also that protection is no cure for unemployment. He has only to look across the border in the United States, the most highly protected country in the world and see how extensive unemployment is there, to know that protection is no cure for unemployment. One would have felt my hon. friend, at least on the eve of a great economic conference which is to consider matters of trade within the empire, would have thought it desirable on the part of his government, and on the part of this parliament as representing the people of Canada, to have maintained toward Great Britain an attitude of a character calculated to meet a hearty response from the people of the British Isles to such demands as he might reasonably make for the improvement in trade between the two countries. How can he expect to get from the British government or the British people any response in the way of opportunities for increasing our markets in Great Britain when his last step before he leaves Canada is to raise the duties against British goods coming into this country, and his first word when he reaches the British Isles is to announce the extent of the increases which he has made? This is a most extraordinary proceeding on the part of my hon. friend. It may be he has in mind blasting or blazing or bargaining as a result of the steps he has taken, but I would like to repeat to him what I said before that I think he will find those particular methods are of very little avail as within the British Empire itself, and that only through voluntary cooperation and an attitude of friendship and good will are we likely to achieve much in the way of permanent development of inter-imperial trade.

Mr. LAVERGNE: What response did the right hon. gentleman ever get?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Great Britain takes very much more from Canada than we begin to take from her, and that trade has reached the proportions it has in view of the attitude which we have taken toward Great Britain. May I say this. We heard in a previous election a good deal with respect to "the parting of the ways". We heard some-

[Mr. Mackenzie King.]

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the chart indicates. An interesting factor is the ever-widening spread, which is likely to become still wider. Perhaps it might be well to note that the figures given are for August. The prices of western grains have declined sharply since that month, May wheat being now below 90 cents. The price situation does not reveal the whole story; if western Canada had a phenomenally large crop the situation would be different, but not only are the farmers receiving lower prices this year, but they have had a very poor crop.

Having protested, first of all, against the time at which these changes have been made, and the circumstances under which they have been made, having protested against the nature and extent of the changes themselves, having protested against the manner in which these changes have been made, having protested against the absurd representations made by the Prime Minister with respect to prices and the protection of consumers, may I protest further against what is certain to be the effect of these changes. This session of parliament has been called to aid unemployment, but I venture to say, Mr. Speaker, that the effect of these changes will be not to aid unemployment but to increase the problem of unemployment. Through extending, on the terms and conditions mentioned, privileges to certain interests, limited results in providing increased employment may accrue for a time. May I give to the house, however, a thought which must come quickly to anyone who reflects upon the situation. Unemployment to-day exists for the most part, so we have been told, in the cities and towns because men tend to gravitate from the rural parts of the country into the urban centres which in turn become congested. What is going to follow this legislation? From one end of Canada to the other it will be known, it is already known, that special favours have been conferred not upon those who are in the agricultural portions of the country but upon those who are engaged in manufacturing in the cities and towns. The country is being told that the manufacturers are to be secured in continuous employment, and that the prices of their commodities are not to be allowed in any way to decrease. The inevitable result will be an intensified drift from all the rural parts of Canada into the urban centres of population. As the centres of population, already crowded, become still more crowded, the unemployment situation will become worse and worse. There is no doubt about that. That is only the temporary effect, but what is likely to be the permanent effect? The permanent effect will be to exaggerate in this country the difference already too great between the urban and the rural populations. If unemployment is ever to be cured in Canada, it will be cured first of all by getting and keeping as many people as possible on the land throught policies which will tend to that end. The more prosperous the rural parts of Canada are made, the better it is going to be for the urban portions. But if the urban portions are to be built up artificially at the expense of the rural portions, then on the one hand there will be the crowding into the cities with increased numbers to deal with, and on the other a diminishing population in rural areas. The cost of living will necessarily increase owing to the fact that farming will become increasingly more difficult and expensive and that prices of manufactured goods are artificially enhanced. Alike on the score of the diminution in the supply of labour and on the score of the increased cost of production especially where heightened by increases such as are now being made in the tariff on agricultural implements, there will be continuous increase in the cost of living. With respect to Canada's future, I can think of nothing more unfortunate than legislation which in this country tends to take the people from the land into the cities. The only kind of legislation which should be presented to parliament with a view of meeting the economic situation in Canada is legislation which, as between the country and the cities, will at least not confer favours on one at the expense of the other. This legislation cannot possibly help the unemployment situation in any permanent way owing to what it will involve in the way of increased cost of production and increase in the cost of living. As I have indicated the duties on practically all agricultural implements are being enhanced many per cent, running up as high as 100, 200 and 300 per cent. As the cost of production of the articles on the farm is increased, it is going to be more and more difficult to keep down the cost of living in the cities.

What is most serious of all is the effect which this legislation is likely to have upon the trade of Canada. Hon. gentlemen opposite speak of the home market as if the home market meant a locality instead of a fund of purchasing power, which it is. The home market is the fund of purchasing power in the country where purchases are made, and as every hon. member well knows, purchasing power is derived first of all from the products that are raised and sold within the country and then from the surplus of production which is sold abroad. If the cost of production and

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Colb Pol · speech from throne 1931.

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V.

2. The Prime Minister's Offer.

Examination of: Offer peremptory — Exhibit 5C
" of a preference

(1) proposed increases in tariff
(2) Basis of offer
(3) Principle of preference to be first approved.

Exhibit 5D

Offer ambiguous in all its terms - an impossible offer.

(1) Ambiguity as to what is meant by 10% increase.

(2) " " " " " " " adequate protection.

(3) " " " " " " " "preference".

Examination of each.

Offer resulted in confusion as to principle of preference and its rejection.

Offer an affront to British Government -
Ramsay MacDonald - Tax wheat "we cannot do it".
Prevented other things being considered.

Alleged common demand by Premiers of Dominions.

British Government's understanding of the proposals -
Lord Passfield's summary - Exhibit 5E

The nature of the bargain - humbug.

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V

The Imperial Conference - The Method of Approach

Prime Minister to be judged by attitude, utterances and policies -

are relations more or less cordial -
are conditions more or less prosperous.

Procedure of Conference governed by well established practice:

(1) Acceptance of government of day and its policies necessary;
(2) Not interference with domestic concerns.

Britain hostess at Conference.

Embarrassing position Leader of Opposition.

Attitude of Prime Minister at Conference consistent byt destructive.

Particulars in which Prime Minister wrong:

(1) Method of approach - time and manner of submission
(2) The proposals themselves - the Prime Minister's Offer.
(3) Petulant and childish outburst over criticism - the 'Humbug' incident.
(4) Interference in domestic policies of Britain.

1. Method of Approach:

Ignored procedure framed to avoid harmful publicity.
Proposals presented like ultimatum on eve of war.
Prime Minister's statement to Conference from point of view of approach.

Exhibit 5A

What could be motive of such appeal - not to sell wheat.
Reversal of situation illustrates resentment - What would have been Bennett's and Canada's reaction.

Exhibit 5B

Approach of kind incapable of being understood - No mandate for anything of kind - Made improvement of conditions impossible.

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V

5. The Humbug incident.

Mr. Thomas' speech -
what was meant by "humbug". Exhibit 5F

Joseph Chamberlain's idea of such offer. Exhibit 5G

Applicability of term "humbug" to proposals in relation to

(1) Great Britain

(2) Canada

British agriculture to be protected.
More barriers to Canadian trade.

Impossibility of Canada to negotiate with any government on basis of proposals -

(1) Labour
(2) Liberal
(3) Conservative
(a) Beaverbrook wing - Empire crusaders.
(b) Baldwin wing - Tariff reformers.

Why sensitive about word "Humbug" -
Use of word "Deception".
Exhibit 5H

Dictionary definition of term "humbug". Exhibit 5I

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V

4. Interference in British Politics - Change in Fiscal System.

Proposals a demand or threat to change policy -
positive attempt by one part of Empire to interfere in
domestic affairs in another.

Ignores character of British Empire and autonomy of parts. Exhibit 5J

Newcastle - Galt correspondence. Exhibit 5K

Resentment in Britain at interference.

Blasting with a vengeance.

The situation reversed reveals reaction.

Conference impossible if interference permitted.

Example of previous Premiers:

Sir Wilfrid Laurier
Sir Robert Borden Exhibit 5L

The Conference of 1923:

Negotiations re possible preference.
Desire for preference on wheat.

Canada's position set forth in debate -
Hansard March 18, 1924. Exhibit 5M

Government that proposed preference in 1923 defeated at
election of 1929. Same government declared there
would be no tax on food.

Attitude towards United States on fiscal matters.

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(4 Continued)

Taking sides in politics as well as interfering.

Prime Minister's attitude alleged conspiracy to help Conservative Party.

Ill-directed efforts helped to defeat themselves.

Personal view - National economic unit idea
Empire economic unit idea.

Ferguson in London vs Stevens in Canada.

Interference in British politics -
not going to Britain to sell wheat -
to tell British how they must sell their own goods.
Exhibit 5N

Circumstances which lend colour to belief of taking sides:

(1) Proposal known to be incapable of acceptance.
(2) Radio broadcast appeal to the people.
(3) Attitude of section of Conservative press and speakers.

Interference in Domestic Affairs would Shatter Empire.

Interference in affairs a form of coercion:

(1) Military,
(2) Legislative enactment,
(3) Economic.

Proposals placed within category economic coercion by Lord Passfield -
Exhibit 50

Outcome of Prime Minister's action wrecked Conference and opportunity of Canada to sell wheat in Britain.

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Coll - Paul - speech from the throne 1931.

Exhibit 5A

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From the Point of View of the Method of Approach.

I deal for the moment only with the method of approach, and shall quote only such passages as serve to illustrate that method. I shall come next to the proposals themselves. Canada's Prime Minister starts off without any reference to other governments represented at the conference or to their policies. Other governments and their policies are apparently to be wholly ignored. Only the government of Canada and its fiscal policy are to be considred. No reference is made to any Prime Minister present other than the Prime Minister of Canada, who introduces himself as the great "I am". Here are his pleasing words of introduction:-

> "Before offering to this Conference the plan which, once effective, will in my opinion make for greater prosperity in all parts of the Empire, I shall briefly state the fiscal policy of the Canadian administration, of which I am the head."

He then proceeds, not in the name of Canada, or of the people of Canada, or even of the government of Canada, but in that of the Conservative Party of Canada:

> "The Conservative Party of Canada believes in, and employs, the principle of protection of the home producer of agricultural and fabricated products from

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