START

LETTER BOOKS, Series 2 (C.O. 5/, 1, Volume 112)

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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MEIGHEN PAPERS

SERIES 3

(M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065225

of it's western farmer got no further than the order papers.

Mr. Meighen referred to the increase in the trade of Canada. Wood and pulp had increased in value by $20,000,000 since 1922, and this increase was chiefly due to the order regulations created for the control of exports from the Great Lakes.

This was preceded by a commission—the orthodox method since this anti-commission Government came into power—and, he added, American boats had refused to comply with Canadian regulations, and the Minister of Trade and Commerce had to beg American shipowners to come to terms with Ottawa so that shippers claimed exemption and the grain commission, backed by the Government, told Canadian and American boats that they would need not comply with the regulations. The Government had destroyed the whole results of its legislation.

Mr. Meighen criticized it for prorogation. He spoke of the missionary efforts of the Government in sending several of its Ministers to the west, and mentioned the Prime Minister finally had to send another Minister in order to get the views of the West.

Last year there had been a promise of tariff stability. Two or three years before, the Government had promised the farmers that the tariff. By the promise the Conservatives were alined into supporting the Liberal administration. But in 1923 the Liberals said that the armistice was over. Now, there was the stability?

AN AMERICAN SPEECH.

The Speech from the Throne was the longest in the history of Canadian Parliaments. It was also the "most lengthy and unmeaning" in the history of the Dominion. It was an electioneering document with two or three Throns. The purpose of a Speech from the Throne was to indicate what the Government would be prepared to do. There was an intimation that one merely referred to a few minor amendments to bills, which were not that there would be a reduction in taxation. Everybody would wish Mr. Meighen ventured to say that the importance to consider not be of sufficient which the Government had made. There was also an intimation that would be an agricultural implements tariff. It was a duty before the introduction of the budget. Why this delay? Mr. Meighen asked. Then I don't need to ask the gentlemen expected to be around alone that we did not notice whether business was dull or brisk in Canada. It also intimated the coupon of the Government could enlist the support of the Progressives.

The speech contained much praise for the Government. "Never did self-congratulation and equanimity reach the point it reaches in the page of perfection of the Speech from the Throne," Mr. Meighen declared. Then he referred to the use of the words "Dominion and equalization," saying that if taken the place of "co-ordination" how some of the paragraphs of the speech were, only a collection of the words—the twilight meanings of members of the Government.

Mr. Meighen referred to the result of the Cape Breton election. Should the Government take office, he said, they would be greatly disappointed. Others, they hoped, would be the Prime Minister. Mr. Meighen said, would be gathered from results like these.

In connection with the North Cape Breton by-election, Mr. Meighen said, he had obtained from the Minister of Defence (Hon. Mr. McLean) a telegram in order to protect the Government from the results of the Cape Breton election. The Minister of National Defence (Hon. Mr. McLean) had charged that the Government had made a corrupt bargain with Mr. Meighen, had in 1918 sent him a telegram from the Minister of National Defence, which was read by order-in-council, giving him authority to make a bargain with the Government on the grounds that he had divorced the Canadian National Government, politics and had, at the same time, promised a referendum on prohibition, forever.

Mr. Meighen said, speaking just before the election the Minister of National Defence had sent him a telegram, which he had read in the House of Commons, which was the authority he had received from the Minister of National Defence to make a bargain with the Government on that subject. As a matter relation to this subject, he had not been pleased with a concurrence of the Government in the Winnipeg strike. He had only troops used in Winnipeg had been citizen soldiers trained for "There was an election in Halifax, too," said Mr. Meighen. "And, one in Picton," interjected Mr. MacDonald, while another Liberal member said, "Yes, and Yarmouth." "The hon. gentleman also," continued, "came back Mr. Meighen, to himself over Prime Minister said in 1921 that there was no significance in the result of the recent election." Mr. Meighen recited the promises of the elevator, a Dartmouth Pier, a railway extension and a fisheries station, which had been made in the most brazen attempt at corruption and bribery on record save only in Kent."

Mr. MacDonald interrupted again to protest against being saddled with all these promises of having made a bargain with the Government. He had promised the pier or the elevator and added: "Why should I question a biological station?"

Of course, he was the Minister of National Defence to bring the pier or an elevator, "remarked Mr. Meighen, "but a fishery station in Turkey to the Kent election. Mr. Meighen asserted that the proceeds of Halifax had been surpassed and the exactions of the Government had

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known no bounds. The Minister of Justice (Hon. Mr. Lapointe) had promised that the Royal Canadian Mounted Police would be used no more to enforce the fishery regulations, which, he said, the Minister (Hon. A. B. Copp) had told the people that if they wanted a railway they knew how to get it.

Mr. Meighen, speaking of constituency bribery, said Mr. Meighen, never be more plain, though it will develop a degree of skill surpassing that of the Secretary of State."

Mr. Meighen concluded his speech by declaring that the Government in Kent and Halifax had been in harmony with the office and by which it had attained position. The Government had by its urging its supporters to keep in the pink of condition and in good health elections. The Nova Scotia Conservatives were waiting for the day when they would have an opportunity of putting an end to the conditions he had described and to the present Government from office.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Gazette Montreal Mar. 18/24

MAINTAIN FABRIC OF CONFEDERATION, URGES MR. MEIGHEN

Declares Sectional Difficulties No Reason for Abandoning Struggle Altogether

GEOGRAPHICAL PROBLEM

Plea for National Solidarity is Made by Ex-Premier at Canadian Club Luncheon

While, like Sir Henry Thornton last week, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen at the Canadian Club luncheon yesterday at the Windsor Hotel gave a speech the underlying motive of which was courage and optimism, he combined with that a strong plea for the dropping of sectional cries, and especially whispers against Confederation in the far east or west. These things, he said, only occurred during times of depression, and vanished as soon as that depression ended, but he strongly deprecated anything that might tend to weaken the fabric of Confederation, and made an eloquent plea that Canadians should unite from east to west, with full courage to meet the future, and to carry on the traditions of British liberty and British institutions, not only for the benefit of Canada, but that the Dominion might continue to take its present place in the councils of the nations for the general good of humanity.

It was noticed that throughout an address, necessarily given without any great preparation, owing to his heavy parliamentary duties, Mr. Meighen had been able to come direct from the political hurly-burly at Ottawa and so completely dissociate himself from politics that even the many Liberals in the audience could find nothing to criticize.

The ball room at the Windsor was crowded to overflowing for the luncheon, the gallery being well filled with ladies and others, and Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was greeted with cheers by the audience.

The non-political aspect of the occasion was emphasized by the presence at the head table of a number of prominent Liberals. Mr. Z. Hebert presided, and he was supported by Senator Thibaudeau, Senator Smeaton White, Rt. Hon. C. J. Doherty, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Hon. Rodolphe Monty, H.M. Marler, M.P., Fred. W. Stewart, Col. Ibbotson, Major E. Molson, Major F. W. MacDowell, Lt.-Col. G. R. Hooper, E. W. Sayer, M.L.A., Walter Molson, J. Lalanne, A. Fleming and W. Marshall.

Dealing with his subject, "The Why and Wherefore of Canada," Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen opened with an historic sketch of earlier days, and the events that led the Fathers of Confederation to persist in their course, in face of every kind of obstacle and discouragement. That same struggle of our forefathers undertook for the preservation of British institutions on this part of North America, he said, is the same struggle in which we are now engaged with little change of aspect.

GIFT OF AUTONOMY.

After pointing out the struggles, and even rebellion, that ultimately led to self-government in Canada, Mr. Meighen said we should not wonder so much at its delays, but at the cheerfulness with which Great Britain, after bearing all the cost of developing and guarding this country, which was still being paid for in British taxation, so cheerfully gave us free self-government, several years before Confederation. Even at that time we had as great freedom of our Parliament as appertains today at Westminster itself, and more ample liberty than is now enjoyed by the Congress of the United States.

He sketched the union of Upper and Lower Canada, with the Maritime Provinces staying out, and the west yet unborn, but both east and west geographically closer to the United States than to Canada, as it then was.

Growing difficulties led the leaders of Canada to the conviction that in union alone lay the solution of her difficulties if the British institutions they loved were to be conserved. This feeling grew as it was realized that only by such an union could geographical difficulties be overcome and the eastern and western parts of the country saved from the inevitable influences drawing them toward the American Republic, and that was the spirit that animated George Brown, Sir Alexander Galt and Sir Georges Etienne Cartier, the latter of whom never tried to conceal his dislike for American institutions. It was also emphasized in the historic Confederation memorial to the British Government, which set forth the necessity of "removing the fear that these colonies may serve ultimately to add to the strength of another nation."

With some irony Mr. Meighen pointed out that the 33 Fathers of Confederation gathered at Quebec in 1864, drew up the basis of the British North America Act so completely and so well that it was adopted by the British Parliament, and in the more than fifty years since, only six additions had been made, most of them for matters of more recent date. "That is a very illuminating example to our parliaments of today," he commented, amid laughter.

So wide was the courageous vision of these men, said Mr. Meighen, that with all the changes of more than half a century, but six additions had been made to the B.N.A. Act. These were—the right to control our own coastwise traffic, or freedom from the old navigation laws; the right to veto the appointment of a Governor-General, which had been acknowledged as far back as 1873; the right to Canadian representation in the Imperial Privy Council, granted in 1904; the right to accede to or decline to accede to treaties made by Great Britain; the right to control our own immigration, even as against people from Great Britain itself; and the right to appoint our own plenipotentiaries for the conduct of negotiations looking toward the negotiating of treaties of our own.

This latter clause, said Mr. Meighen, had been much discussed of late, but as a matter of fact it had been acknowledged even prior to 1882. The whole series of events leading to Canada's present position dated as far back as 1840, when Great Britain showed it had really learned the lesson of the American Revolution.

COMBAT GEOGRAPHY.

Ever since Confederation the fight of the successive governments had been to combat the natural geographical tendencies, so as, by union, to preserve British institutions here.

"It is worth while to reflect on what would have happened had Confederation not been achieved," said Mr. Meighen. "Because in my judgment if anything today is allowed to weaken the structure of Confederation, the very same thing would occur today. Had it not taken place we should today find Nova Scotia, in the language of a Quebec member of Parliament only last Saturday, 'with her two arms stretched into the Atlantic as if in appeal to the United States'."

It would be the same with New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, depending upon the U. S. for such measure of prosperity as they might be permitted to enjoy. The western provinces, then 1,500 miles beyond civilization, and geographically close to the United States, would have been in similar position, wholly subservient to the United States. But today they were bound, not only by sentiment, but by steel rails, to an united Canada.

During that half century, Canada had grown greatly in population and wealth, but at every periodic cycle of depression the old initial sectional struggles reappeared in all their naked deformity, with people of various sections pleading that they were bearing too great a share of the burden of the Dominion, reopening the very perils Confederation was formed to combat.

"Since 1921 we have had a period of comparative depression, and the force of sectional appeal has reached a degree greater and more perilous than for some decades. The Maritimes complain of high cost to get their products to eastern markets, and see their population oozing out. They are entitled to our sympathy and earnest co-operation for their relief. They are discouraged; they think of what might have been without Confederation, and stand at the door of parliament with their stringent demands.

The western provinces had their complaints also, that the burdens of Confederation were disproportionately heavy on them, while they got too meagre a portion of the reward, and British Columbia had its own complaint as to the cost of scaling the mountains with its products.

"I am not here to dispute or minimize these complaints. But assuming there is merit in them, and that unfairness exists in the Maritimes and the prairie provinces, surely the fact that they have too great a share in the struggle is no reason why we should give up the struggle altogether." (Applause). It is rather a reason that we should set our course so as to be able to hold our own with our big southern neighbor and other countries, and to divide the burden equally upon all.

SOME READJUSTMENT.

"The only conclusion from these sectional appeals is that having steered our course aright, we must make some readjustment along lines fair to the whole Dominion. There is no question that this can be done. What I am arguing is that because unfairness may exist in some sections is no reason for giving up the whole struggle on which our Confederation is built." (Applause).

Mr. Meighen proceeded to show the increasing influence of Canada in the League of Nations, which enhanced its standing in the world, and increased its opportunities not only for itself, but for humanity, and concluded:

"What Canada needs today more than anything, is courage. There is no cause for discouragement today. I am not one of those who paint everything rosy when it is not, but whatever is not going well in Canada it is in the power of the Canadian people to correct. If there is any injustice, it is in our power to remove it. All we have to do is to show the same perseverance and courage as animated those great men who made our Dominion what it is today."

Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen was given another burst of cheering at the conclusion of his address. He left again last evening for Ottawa, to resume his duties in parliament.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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065227 - New Glasgow News Mar. 29/24

MAINTAIN FABRIC OF CONFEDERATION, URGES MR. MEIGHEN

Declares Sectional Difficulties No Reason For Abandoning Struggle Altogether

Montreal Gazette (Mar. 25th):—While, like Sir Henry Thornton, last week, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen at the Canadian Club luncheon yesterday at the Windsor Hotel gave a speech the underlying motive of which was courage and optimism, he combined with that a strong plea for the dropping of sectional cries, and especially the whispers against Confederation in the far east or west. These things, he said, only occurred during times of depression, and vanished as soon as that depression ended, but he strongly deprecated anything that might tend to weaken the fabric of Confederation, and made an eloquent plea that Canadians should unite from east to west, with full courage to meet the future, and to carry on the traditions of British liberty and British institutions, not only for the benefit of Canada, but that the Dominion might continue to take its present place in the councils of the nations for the general good of humanity.

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Dealing with his subject, "The Why and Wherefore of Canada," Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen opened with an historic sketch of earlier days, and the events that led the Fathers of Confederation to persist in their course, in face of every kind of obstacle and discouragement. That same struggle of our forefathers undertook for the preservation of British institutions in this part of North America, he said, is the same struggle in which we are now engaged, with little change of aspect.

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Some Re-adjustment.

"The only conclusion from these sectional appeals is that having steered our course aright, we must make some re-adjustment along lines fair to the whole Dominion. There is no question that this can be done. What I am arguing is that because unfairness may exist in some sections is no reason for giving up the whole struggle on which our Confederation is built." (Applause).

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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CANADA

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Maintain Fabric of Confederation

(Continued from page one)

Mr. Meighen proceeded to show the increasing influence of Canada in the League of Nations, which enhanced its standing in the world, and increased its opportunities, not only for itself, but for humanity, and concluded:

"What Canada needs today more than anything, is courage. There is no cause for discouragement today I am not one of those who paint everything rosy when it is not, but whatever is not going well in Canada it is in the power of the Canadian people to correct. If there is any injustice, it is in our power to remove it. All we have to do is to show the same perseverance and courage as animated those great men who made our Dominion what it is today."

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Border Cities Star Apr. 5/24

Local Leaders At Depot on Arrival

SUN SHINES AS FORMER PREMIER AND PARTY JOIN PARADE TO ARMORY FOR BIG MASS MEETING

WHEN Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, former Canadian premier, rose to speak at the armory late this afternoon, he was greeted by a tremendous ovation from several thousand people who crowded into the big auditorium to hear the Conservative chieftain's message. The applause was so continuous that it was several minutes bfore the Opposition leader could begin his address.

The ex-premier was the picture of good health—a keen, clear-eyed exponent of the ideals and principles of the Conservative party. He seemed to be in perfect fighting trim.

Before the mass meeting commenced, Mr. Meighen received a rousing welcome at the Canadian Pacific depot as he stepped down from his private car when the flyer pulled in from the east at 2. Prominent Conservatives, and visitors from all parts of the county and the southwestern peninsula, were on hand to greet him, and the tumultuous reception showered upon him was typical of the way the border greets its political leaders.

OFFICIALS PRESENT

While there was no official reception committee appointed to greet Mr. Meighen, many officials of various local Conservative Associations were noticed on the station platform. The group included Walker Whiteside, president of the Windsor Conservative Association; Dr. Raymond D. Morand and A. E. Geddes, president of the North and South Essex Conservative Associations; E. J. Mullins, and Mrs. C. J. Stodgell, president of the Windsor Women's Conservative Association.

The first stop made by the parade from the station was at the Prince Edward Hotel, where another large crowd of followers, who had not gone to the station, had gathered to great their leader, and to escort him to the armory.

Here also was the band of the 18th Battalion, Essex Fusiliers, which proceeded to the head of the procession and led it to the big drill hall where the mass meeting was held.

Mr. Meighen's address at the armory was the last of nine. He was preceded by Frank J. Mitchell, mayor of Windsor, who, as chief executive of the city, extended a civic welcome, and by Frank W. Wilson, M.L.A., Adolphus Armstrong, M.L.A.; Hon. Dr. J. R. Manion, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, solicitor general in the Meighen government; Hon. James Lyons, minister of mines and forests in Ontario, and Hon. Rodolphe Monty. The former premier was introduced to the audience by Dr. R. D. Morand, acting as chairman of the meeting.

REVIEWS EVENTS

Political events and happenings of the past few months were reviewed fully in the course of Mr. Meighen's address, which was listened to with rapt interest, in view of expectations that he would have a message of real import to deliver to the border and its people. Part of his address was in French.

"On to Ottawa," and "Essex County Welcomes Our Leader," were inscribed on banners which framed the platform on which the speakers sat.

BANQUET TONIGHT

Mr. Meighen will also be the chief speaker—as well as the guest of honor—at a banquet to be held in the Prince Edward Hotel tonight, and at which more than 500 guests are expected. Most of the afternoon speakers will again be heard, together with others. The affair will be in charge of Samuel E. Dinsmore, president of the Essex County Conservative Club, under the auspices of which the ex-premier's visit to the border is taking place.

Windsor was thronged today with members of the Legislature and Federal House from parts of Western Ontario, drawn here for the former premier's visit. The number included: J. Frank White, M.P., London; J. L. Stansell, M.P., East Elgin; Hugh McKillop, M.P., West Elgin; R. V. LeSueur, M.P., Lambton; Hon. Finlay Macdiarmid, M.L.A., West Elgin; W. C. Chambers, M.L.A., South Oxford; and Donald Sutherland, M.P., South Oxford.

Chief Thompson detailed a special detachment of officers today to handle the crowds greeting Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen on his arrival in Windsor.

A large squad of men were on hand to keep the crowds in order at the Windsor Armory, and were lined about the walls during the meeting.

Optimism Is Expressed By Mr. Meighen

"I COME to the Border Cities," said Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, on his arrival here today, "at a time when prospects seem exceedingly bright for the Conservative party.

Mr. Meighen added that he was very happy to visit the Border Cities once more. The North Essex by-election provided the reason for his last visit and the Conservative leader had a strenuous program on that occasion, delivering a great many addresses.

"The progress of this community has been indeed wonderful," Mr. Meighen told The Star. "It is really without a parallel in our history and it gives solid and convincing ground for the optimism with which Canadians must face the future."

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SAYS WEST WILL ABANDON TARIFF REDUCTION DEMAND WHEN DANGER IS REALIZED

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, In Address To Enthusiastic Gathering At Windsor, Declares When Residents [illegible] Prairies Learn That United States Will Grow A[illegible] Canada By Lower Customs Duties Th[illegible] Policy; Predicts King Governmen[illegible]s In Regard To Tariff On Farm [illegible]ductions Will Be Slight

GREAT WELCOME GIVEN [illegible] AND HIS LIEUTENANTS B[illegible]R COUNTY

By S[illegible]

OTTAWA, ONT.
HOUSE OF COMMONS
P. M. PLEASE BREAK BUNDLE (287)
Arthur Meighen
Rt. Hon.
Box 188
House of Commons

OTTAWA BAG NO 75
VIA TRAIN
LEAVES AT 4.00

WINDSOR, April 5.—"Th[illegible] Western Provinces do not wish to purchase unity at the price of depletion of the population of this Dominion. Show the West that by tariff reduction the loins of Canada will be weakened—show them Canada will diminish and the United States will grow by yielding to their demands on the tariff—and the Western Provinces will stand true to Confederation."

This is the considered opinion of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, who fought many election contests on the tariff issue in the West and spent most of his mature life in Manitoba.

"I have preached the cause of protection on the hustings," he said, "and endeavored to show the people there that in calling for reduction of the tariff they were seeking something of no real advantage to themselves, but which, in the passage of years, would be a deathblow to the industries of Canada. But putting the tariff on implements so low as to drive our industries from the country, we would only be putting our farmers in the grip of monopolies in the republic to the south."

Addressing a great banquet gathering in the Prince Edward this evening, along with colleagues from Ottawa, the Conservative leader predicted that the coming budget of the King Government will contain no announcement of tariff reduction on farm implements. Public opinion in opposition has made itself felt, and the Progressives will be fooled once again.

A PREDICTION

"The budget is to be down next week," he said. "I stand here and assume, perhaps for the first time the role of prophet in this Dominion, and venture to say, having watched the whitening gills of the Government for the last three weeks, that when the budget speech is delivered, all the reduction you will see in farm implements you can place in the left-hand corner of a thimble. The Progressives will be fooled just the way they have been fooled every session since the Government came into power."

In a constituency which has occasion to know a great deal about the tariff, in a local way, the Opposition leader dealt eloquently and forcibly with the national aspect of the question.

"Nobody wants an oppressively high tariff in this country," he said, "but only one that will enable our industries to go on and employ hands and keep our people here. Until we have men of courage and political honesty to declare this in all parts of the Dominion, we may as well abandon all hope of national unity."

The Opposition leader was accompanied by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion, Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Frank White, M. P., London, and J. L. Stansell, M. P., East Elgin. Feeling that even the ballroom of the Prince Edward would not accommodate all who desired to hear Mr. Meighen, the Essex Conservative Club had arranged an afternoon meeting at the armories, with the amazing result that 2,000 persons attended a political gathering on a Saturday afternoon. In addition to the ex-ministers, Frank W. Wilson, M. L. A., Windsor, spoke at both meetings and at the evening gathering was warmly complimented by Mr. Meighen. Adolphus Armstrong, M. L. A., South Essex, and Mayor Frank J. Mitchell, who welcomed the visitors, were additional speakers in the afternoon, and E. R. Dennis, London, president of the Western Ontario Conservative Association, delivered a brief, but characteristically "peppy" address at the banquet, where he called for support of the "O. T. O." or "On to Ottawa" slogan. He produced a momentary tenseness by pausing after the "T" and there was a roar of laughter when the audience found the third letter was not "A." Dr. R. D. Morand presided at the armories, and his little daughter, Eleanor, presented beautiful floral tributes to Mrs. Meighen, Madame Monty and Mrs. Stodgell.

MR. DINSMORE CHAIRMAN

S. E. Dinsmore, president of the Essex club, was chairman this evening, but after the patriotic toast delegated the duties of introducing the various speakers to Walker Whiteside, Dr. Paul Poisson, Lieut.-Col. E. S. Wigle, and Lieut.-Col. S. C. Robinson, who called upon Mr. Wilson, Hon. Dr. Manion, Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen in that order.

As to banquet and reception arrangements in detail, every guest must have felt that the committees under Harry Neal and Col. J. Fred Reid did themselves proud.

Mrs. A. T. Edwards, president of the Women's Conservative Association of Western Ontario, and Mrs. H. A. Winnett, of the executive, were among those who came down from London.

Mr. Meighen and Mr. Monty spoke in French, as well as English, at both meetings, and there were references by F. W. Wilson, M. L. A., Hon. Hugh Guthrie and A. Armstrong, M. L. A., to the friendly attitude which the Conservative leader has always maintained to the French-speaking people of the Dominion. Col. H. R. Casgrain happened to be seated near the press, and that jolly old doctor was overheard to suggest a couple of months' residence at Stony Point as a prescription that would polish up Mr. Meighen's French accent and make perfect a delivery, which, gramatically, he admitted, was perfect.

LOUDLY APPLAUDED.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Dr. Manion and Hon. R. Monty were given splendid tributes of applause when they spoke, and there were cheers for each at the close of the banquet meeting. All dealt with the record of the King Government, but the fiscal issue was the prevailing topic, and Mr. Guthrie went into details regarding effect of the Fordney tariff upon Canadian trade. Mr. Monty paid a fine tribute to the ability of Mr. Meighen, and declared the Windsor gatherings but the continuation of a triumphant tour in the districts of Montreal and Quebec.

It may not be the best of politics to come into a constituency and condemn the granting of money for public works therein, but Mr. Meighen did it to-day, and did it in strong language, in connection with the famous Belle River wharf, and North Essex cannot but realize now why admirers of the Conservative chief extoll his political honesty.

"I told Mr. Healy in Parliament I would do this," he said, "and I am going to do all I said and a little more. (Applause.) If you were asked by by-law to build that thing down there called a wharf, at a first cost, I believe, of $35,000, would you do it?" Many in the audience called out "No," but there was one "yes," and Mr. Meighen continued: "I venture to say the one out of these thousands who says 'yes' does not pay very much taxes. (Laughter and applause.) This is the bribe offered by supporters of Mr. Healy

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a year ago by pamphlets scattered on your streets, if you would be good enough to vote for him and the Government in office. Circulars were sent out, 'Don't vote for Col. Robinson; you will only get hot air. Vote for the Government and you will get an $86,000 wharf.' 'If you want public money out of the treasury,' this pamphlet said, 'vote for Mr. Healy. Tim and King, that's the thing.' (Laughter.) I waited to see if that bribe was going to be paid, and when the supplementary estimates came down the money streamed across to the table of the House and out of the treasury of this Dominion, out of your pockets the Government took the money to plant in Belle River, wasted, in order to fulfill the bride offered by Mr. Healy. This thing is going on all over the Dominion. I denounced that as a waste of money through the length and breadth of Canada and I denounce it here in the City of Windsor. (Applause.) The time will never come when money can be afforded to waste by this Dominion like that, in gifts from the treasury merely to win by-elections in support of the Government." (Applause.)

LACK OF CONFIDENCE

There was another local reference when Mr. Meighen pointed out that this corner of the province has been more favored industrially than many others, but even here, he suggested, there was a feeling of lack of confidence.

"A plant was initiated here two or three years ago," he recalled, "and something over a million spent, I am informed. The program included an expenditure of many times that sum—if my information is right, in the neighborhood of $30,000,000. That expenditure stopped. I am not in the confidence of the company that arranged the project, but you who are closer to the scene and know more about it, do you believe the company would have stopped if it had had confidence in the tariff policy of the country? Do you believe the constant threat of the Prime Minister of Canada that the step he takes one year will be added to the next—his constant trafficking and concessions to the Progressives, who do not believe in a tariff bill at all—do you believe these things had nothing at all to do with shaking all confidence in investment and blocking entirely the development of that enterprise? What you see at Ojibway you can see in other parts of Canada."

Frank W. Wilson, Windsor's member in the Legislature, was greeted with applause and singing of "He's a Jolly, Good Fellow." He declared the Ontario Cabinet not autocrats, but workers.

"If there is one thing that is important in the upbuilding of a country," he said, "it is that you should have in office a government supported by a party in such numbers that they are able to initiate and put into effect strong measures of policy, and not a party that has to bid for support to one group one day and another the next, so that they do not know what kind of policy they can pursue. See the effect on the tariff. Our federal Liberal member here has stated that if the Liberal party sees fit to make substantial reductions in the tariff, as it has been rumored they may, in connection with the automobile industry, he will not feel called upon to support the proposition. I am not speaking critically of him, but of those who are willing to support a leader playing false to the party that put him in office. The misfortune is we have a member who feels one way and his party feels another way, and it would be a much better situation if we had a member down there supporting the Conservative party, with which he would find no such vital difference." (Applause.) Mr. Wilson commended to the attention of Mr. Meighen the possibility under the present weak government the possibility of retaliatory legislation which would prevent people from living in Windsor and working in Detroit.

MR. DENNIS

E. R. Dennis recalled the turnover of last year, when one Conservative provincial seat in the Western Ontario district was increased to 15 and assured the leader even better results might be expected in the coming federal contest. The gathering applauded his announcement of formation of the Macdonald-Cartier Club at London. Mr. Dennis said it had been a pleasure to listen to Mr. Wilson. "I have it from his colleagues," he said, "that he will go far in the political life of the province, and I am glad to see he has the popularity his abilities deserve."

Dr. Morand introduced Hon. Rodolphe Monty as the man who alone picked up the standard of Macdonald and Cartier in Quebec, but who to-day is surrounded by a multitude, and the ex-minister was received with great enthusiasm.

"Of all the enthusiastic receptions which have been tendered by you, people of Ontario, to any of your guests from the Province of Quebec," he said, "none, I am sure, have surpassed by their spontaneous sympathy, by their generous sincerity, the one that I have just received here at your hands and in London on the 11th of January last. For that I thank you from the bottom of my heart. At some other time I might have been tempted to recall all that a visit to those Border Cities unburies of historical souvenirs, of great deeds, of great names and that a trip from Montreal to Windsor cannot be made without giving the patriotic traveler the impression that, after two and one half centuries he is retracing the steps of the glorious Dollier de Casson, he is reviving a trail strewn with romance and still bearing the footprints of the French explorers and missionaries. But those are glories that we share in common, bound as we are by many ties, which for ages have linked our two provinces, thanks to the two Essexes and more specially to this Town of Windsor, one of the oldest French-Canadian colonies of Ontario.

THE NATIONAL POLICY

"And when I talk of common glories I should add that a community of interests have brought to your shores men ranking high in the esteem of the country, and many of you have lived to see men like Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Hector Langevin, without mentioning a great many others, come here to wage a fight in favor of the national policy, or to join in the celebration of St. John the Baptist day. And there was peace, there was harmony among us, because justice was triumphant, because prosperity was only adding to universal contentment.

"But those were times when Canada was reaping the first fruits of Confederation, when national progress and prosperity were moving by leaps and bounds under the guidance of men that we now judge by their deeds, and those deeds were great.

"It is true that those days have passed, that the men have disappeared, but their deeds still live, their policies still endure. Traditions have been established, directions have been left which are as yet deeply buried in the hearts of the people. And more especially at this time of our political history when unsettled conditions are due not only to costly experiments in theories of government, but to the lack of sincerity, to the thorough incompetency of the spineless and vote-begging outfit known in Ottawa as the Mackenzie King Government.

"History repeats itself, perhaps more often in politics than on any other field; and it is a peculiar trait of the conditions of the present day that we are now going through an experience similar to that brought about by the Mackenzie regime of 1874.

CONDITIONS WORSE.

"Conditions are worse still because the error made at the last federal election is being intensified by the reactions of a great war, and that there are people who are still talking conscription—why, they have gone back to 1755 to find a grievance that would bring votes to Mr. King—when they should talk reconstruction, tariff, industry and relief for the taxpayer.

"Live questions, nowadays, occupy the attention of our public men. And if we must talk conscription, let me tell those who may find it interesting that no worse conscription ever existed than the conscription of a cruel necessity which breaks Canadian homes and leads their inhabitants by the thousands into a foreign land.

"There is a reason for such a condition of affairs. And this is precisely what the people of Canada are beginning to realize. And that is why the people of Canada are turning to the very men, to very political organization which have laid the foundation of its prosperity in the past, which are still in possession of the sound principles of governments laid down by the makers of Canada. As the issues of the war are being dropped on the roadside, we are brought face to face with problems which will muster for their solution all that is best in the nation. It is a significant fact that a man like Sir Lomer Gouin, the very man who was branded as the strong mind of the present administration, should give up all hope and dissociate himself from surroundings, from a political venture that cannot spell but ruin and disaster. It is a fact more significant, indeed, that Sir Lomer should be now advertised as going back to Ottawa to keep his friends from mischief on the question of the tariff. God help him!

"Parties, like states, are 'great engines moving slowly.' And parties must have programs which are not only promises in front of the electorate and simply a chart when power has been reached. Not that we should be sorry for the nonfulfilment of the Liberal platform of 1919. I believe that it was very happy, indeed, for Canada that Mr. Mackenzie King has kept all the little planks of his platform securely hidden in his hip pocket. But there is such a thing as political bootlegging (if I dare mention the name, being so far from Quebec and so near to Detroit), and all bootleggers look alike to me.

POLITICAL HONESTY.

"There are also such things as political honesty and sincerity of the public men. And it is exactly that unwritten law which, at certain dates, at certain periods in the history of a nation, brings together citizens of different race, of different creeds, in the sacred enterprise of national salvation.

"Dou you not believe that we have reached such a time and that the hour has come when the Conservative elements of the nation should join hands in the interest of all, in order to purify our political atmosphere and to bring about a retrun to the sane doctrines which have been left to us with the articles of our constitution?

"There are to-day, in the Province of Quebec, thousands of citizens who believe that the time has come for such a reform and who express that opinion in no uncertain way. And these remarks, I can tell you, have no better object than to bring that comforting message to you.

"There is an awakening. There is more than that. It is a return to the sound principles, to the patriotic inspirations which have led men whom everything seemed to divide, Cartier, Macdonald, John Brown, to forget their differences and to raise the good old Liberal-Conservative flag with the sole object of assuring the triumph of Canadian ideals.

UNITY OF PURPOSE.

"Then was developed between our two provinces a unity of purpose, a friendship that will live again the day that the pacific elements of our populations will put above everything else, the reasons—and there are hundreds of them—which they have to agree, and when they will be prepared for the sake of justice to settle their differences even if, to do so, they have to go farther than the letter of the law. There is no reason, and I hope we all agree on that point, there is no reason why there should not exist between our two races in any part of Canada that spirit of concord and harmony of which the Province of Quebec is offering such a noble example. We have heard enough, we have discoursed enough on the blessings of the 'bonne entente,' that it is high time that we should adopt the practice of the thing. And, in the words of an American journalist, 'In my opinion, we should have more people laying bricks and fewer throwing them.'

"Let us resume where it has been abandoned the splendid corporation, let us resume the path traced for us by the builders of the nation. Let us revive the fruitful doctrine which was theirs and which they have transmitted to us together with the glory of their deeds, the doctrines which are the very essence of the Conservative party and are so ably defended by its present leader, the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.

"That leader we have learned to know in the Province of Quebec, and if there is a thing over which I may be allowed to rejoice it is that this gathering is only a continuation of the triumphant tour Mr. Meighen has just made of the districts of Montreal and Quebec.

SURE TO TRIUMPH.

"Sincerity, courage, patriotism in a public man, like the truth of which they are the most eloquent expression, are sure to triumph and to get the ear of the people. It is, indeed a sign of the times that the people of Canada are beginning to notice that the Conservative chieftain has but one doctrine for Montreal, Toronto or Portage La

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Prairie. And I want no better authority than the 'stormy petrel' of our Quebec politics, who said the other night, at a banquet tendered me on the 22nd of March, 1924, in Montreal, and was cheered for it by 2,000 listeners: 'As for your great leader, I esteem him as a man of great courage and independent thought. He is a man who preaches the same sermon everywhere. (He could have added that he preaches also in the French language.) He is frank and outspoken, and in this country of different nationalities, race and religion, it is by frankness and openness that we can understad each other. Our industries are going to the dogs and we greet the man who has the courage to preach protection, not only here, but in the West, where it is unpopular.'

"For my part, it was a great satisfaction, I assure you, to have had this new occasion to bring to a man, who is a friend as much as a chief, the public expression of my most devoted esteem and admiration. And if there is a thing in my political life which I prize most highly it is the honor of having fought by his side and to have shared with him the glory of an undeserved defeat

"I will add no more, unless, perhaps, that the people will soon acclaim the chief by whose frankness it was hurt at a time when truth was hard to hear, but still harder to tell, but for whose courage public admiration has not died out: the people will acclaim him because it can see 'his heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth,' to use the words of your great Shakespeare, 'fearless minds climb soonest into crowns.' " (Applause.)

Dr. Paul Poisson, of Tecumseh, introduced Hon. Dr. Manion in a felicitous speech, and the member for Fort William pointed his remarks with a series of funny stories, which made his speech the feature of the evening from the standpoint of entertainment.

"Everything the Government does seems to be just a little worse than the last thing they did," he declared. He spoke of the wheat board and lake freight rates legislation, and said: "I know of no piece of legislation brought in by the present Government that has been a success, and as far as I can see it is getting worse the farther they go. You may think I am joking, but I am not, and if you were to go with Ottawa people into the galleries of the House and watch the juvenile proceedings you would understand. Mackenzie King either does not take himself seriously, or, if he does, he is deceiving himself as he deceived the people of this country. He takes an attitude opposite to that of last year. He makes promises he does not carry out. As far as I know he has carried out none of his promises and none of the plans of his platform. If the people of this country want a government that will endeavor to live up to its pledges, and always has —if they want a man who will take the same attitude in Quebec as in Ontario and the Prairie Porvinces, who is playing the game honestly and fairly, and who knows the affairs of Canada better than any other man, I would say it would be the duty of the people to vote for Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and his party." (Applause.)

Col. Wigle introduced Mr. Guthrie as one who stood high in professional life and as an advocate of British fair play and the greatest good to the greatest number.

HON. HUGH GUTHRIE.

Hon. Mr. Guthrie declared the actual leadership of the House was in the hands of Mr. Meighen and that without his assistance the Government would have made even a sorrier picture.

"When he sits silent," said Mr. Guthrie, "the Government blunders. When he offers advice they generally snarl, but they generally take it, and of useful legislation placed on the statute books of Canada during the last two and a half years almost the whole of it is attributable to the good work of the leader of the Opposition. The Government is not a Government of serious statesmen; they would not claim it for themselves, I think. They are a Government of time-servers, opportunists, and it is said of them, 'Join the Cabinet and see the world.' (Laughter.) What shall I say of the Progressive force? They are sitting there day after day and night after night, accepting the crumbs that fall from the Government table. They asked for a fish and they got a serpent, and the serpent is going to sting them when the budget comes down. Such a flood of telegrams and letters and delegations of protest have come that even this dull and shiftless Government realized, I think that if it desires to continue in office a short time it will be well to do nothing with regard to the customs tariff on agricultural implements.

"They are blotting out the militia system. There will be no annual camps, I am told. The artillery is not to go to Petawawa. The Government can buy land in Paris at $2,000,000, and in London a property costing more than that, and out here at Belle River a pier, but training of the militia is not an economical proposition."

Urging co-operation between Ontario and Quebec the ex-minister said: "Our interests are one; our laws are largely the same. Religion may be different, but in reference to the great fundamentals of life we are a unit. There should be no dividing line so far as the interests of Ontario and Quebec go. That, I am satisfied, is the attitude of the honorable gentleman who is the leader of the Opposition and that is the message Mr. Monty delivered. All we ask at this time is just give it a chance."

Commenting in his afternoon address upon the items of $600,000 for completion of the Parliament building tower and $1,300,000 to buy an office building in London, Mr. Guthrie said some Progressives opposed the votes, but slipped out before the division came.

PROGRESSIVES' MOTTO.

"The Progressive motto," he said, is 'hold on!' I don't know whether they would adopt the motto used in the days of the Medes and Persians, 'O, King, live forever,' but they would say, 'O, King, live until the last possible day of the last possible year of the present Parliament, in order that we may draw out full indemnity without facing the country.' The Government has not so far developed a single new idea, or given consideration to a single new avenue of development in this country; it is a Government that is resting on its oars and letting things happen as they may. Their motto might be well described as 'Yet a little sleep, a little slumber, a little folding of the hands to rest.' That has been the whole attitude for two years and a half, but I honestly believe if the Government during that period had been absolutely inactive and done nothing they would have caused less positive injury to the country than through their few brief moments at wakefulness. It was during their few moments of wakefulness they undertook to tinker with the tariff."

Mr. Guthrie gave figures from the current issue of the commerce department's bulletin showing that in the five months before the Fordney tariff was imposed Canada sold to the United States $12,000,000 worth of cattle, and in the past five months $2,300,000 worth. The figures for sheep were $1,085,000 and $124,000, respectively; flour, $9,000,000 and $884,000, and poultry, $448,000 and $136,000.

"Would reciprocity have been a good thing," someone asked from the audience. "It might have been a good thing in farm products," replied Mr. Guthrie, "but we have anything but reciprocity now, and if we have no reciprocity in delivery between the two countries what is the objection to getting reciprocity in tariffs? Why throw out markets open to the United States when they refuse to let us go freely into their market? (Applause). We have the whole solution in our own hands. We are importing eggs and butter and cheese that we produce here, and we let the producers of the Southern States send their fruit and vegetables in here early and take the cream off our market. We can remedy this by a tariff that will protect." (Applause).

MR. MEIGHEN.

Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen, introduced by Lieut.-Col. S. C. Robinson, opened with a tribute to his colleagues for loyalty through trying times. In connection with the $1,300,000 Union Club purchase in London for "a new home for Mr. Larkin," the Opposition leader recalled that Mr. King had pointed to an announcement in the House last June as implying authority of Parliament for the deal, while it turned out later the purchase had actually been consummated in May.

"What a triumph for responsible Government," he commented, "and the reestablishment of a prostrate control of Parliament! Never was Parliament held in contempt as this Government in its incompetence has held it.

"The tariff was the issue in 1921, but because the people did not challenge the Liberal party and give a verdict on that issue is one of the main causes of the morass we find ourselves in today. You may go wrong on railways and get out of it somehow, but if this country goes wrong on tariffs it gives up the battle to the great country to the south.

"I am told in criticizing the adminstration I lack constructive ability. My colleagues are assailed in this language, too. My first corner stone is a strong, sound stable, fiscal policy. (Applause). There are other constructive things that must be done. There have been other things constructive the past has called forth, but these things we will have virility enough to do if we first set ourselves right on tariff matters. I don't know that it lies in the mouths of these men to assail us with lack of constructive capacity. I wonder if the late administration did not have some constructive enterprises to pass upon. Did not we have some mountains to scale. There is not a citizen but will admit that handling of Canada's affairs through those black days and nights of war was the biggest burden ever heaped upon the backs of any administration. Through all these difficulties we marched. Every one that presented itself was surmounted, and this country came through, not only creditably, but compared with all other nations in a manner our posterity will look back upon with pride. We were harassed with railway problems scarcely less complicated than the war itself. Every time we took a step in solution of something difficult we were denounced by political foes, with all the vigor of peace politics, in the very midst of war.

SUBSTANTIALLY SOLVED.

"One by one the difficulties were surmounted, and I put it to the people of Canada to-night, is not the railway problem of this country now substantially solved? Is there even a substantial portion of the people of Canada who would not reserve the course we pursued? Those who attacked us are now sitting in the pride of office and pointing with pride to the system we initiated."

Mr. Meighen referred to the United States tariff wall, and the volume of Canadian raw products pouring over the border to be manufactured by American labor. He recalled the diverse appeals of the Liberal party in 1921, preaching something very near free trade where that was popular, and yet running protectionist candidates in Brantford and other industrial centers. To-day, the King Government, he said, sought to hold power by "one frittering compromise after another with the Progressive leader." Two years ago a two and one-half per cent. cut was made in the duty on farm implements and five per cent. on shoes from Britain. On the other hand, the sales tax had twice been increased. Consumers to-day pay no less, but employment has been reduced. Actual injury in elimination of employment, Mr. Meighen said, was less than by the uncertainty and apprehension caused in business by these "steps in the right direction." Mr. King said it was all in the interests of unity, when in fact neither he nor his ministers had been frank with the West.

"Is it not time," asked the speaker, "to do away with double-dealing and pretended appeals for unity and let all parts of the country know what our tariff policy must be. I don't know how we are going to make any progress until we do. Nobody wants an oppressively high tariff in this country, but only one that will enable our industries to go on, and to employ hands, and keep our people here; and until we have men of courage and political honesty to declare this in all parts of the Dominion we may as well abandon all hope of national unity in this country. Is this country ever going to learn the lesson that not in reciprocal arrangements with the United States, but sturdy, self-reliance and assertion of every geographical and fiscal advantage, only by such a course is this country ever going to hold its own. (Applause).

PURCHASES FROM U. S.

"Here we stand, a country of 9,000,000, buying from 110,000,000 over there $1.55 of agricultural products for every dollar's worth the whole 110,000,000 buy from us. That is the situation farmers of Ontario and Quebec are laboring under to-day. Mr. King points to the trade returns and says: 'Aren't they fine,' but the whole increase is in raw products. Over $426,000,000 worth of exports to the United States last year—and we bought $600,000,000 worth—and $228,000,000 of the export total was wood and the products of wood. Our forests are being depleted and we are in the position of a man who increases his returns by selling his neighbor part of his farm. Wood and wheat account

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for the whole increase in these two years.

"I would make reciprocal treaties if I could and open every market I could without yielding the whole position. I would make a treaty with Britain on just the same basis as others. I do not believe in showing loyalty by giving industrial concessions unless you get something in return. I believe this country should first of all and all the time look after its own interest and for its own interests only. If you are conducting a manufacturing establishment in Windsor and competing with another man with a larger plant, although you are loyal to this city, and both contribute to its upkeep and civic expense, what would you think of the smaller competitor who said to his stronger competitor: 'To show our fidelity we will make concessions to you; you get the market and do not need to make any concessions to us, and then you pay all the taxes, yours as well as ours.'

"It is the same in the British Empire. We stand on our feet industrially and they on theirs, but on the common defense of the empire let us stand by them and, having achieved all the industrial strength we can, let us contribute our share toward the defense in which we are just as much interested as they." (Applause.)

UP TO THE PEOPLE

With reference to instability caused by uncertainty as to the tariff the leader said: "This thing will continue until the people rise in their might on a straight issue and declare what the tariff policy of this country is going to be. If Western Canada does not receive the same results from the tariff policy as other parts of this Dominion, or the Maritimes claim to labor under special disabilities, then this country, with its strength renewed by a stable policy, is ready to make adjustments to Western Canada or Eastern Canada, because out of a common strength we will be able to do all this. (Applause.) Make it easier for the Eastern Provinces to get to central markets and for the West to reach the great industrial markets to the East. The first essential is to declare in tones that no one can mistake what course we propose to take and, having declared it, pursue it as we did for almost 50 years. We have suffered before as we have suffered now. After the policy of '78 came in it took many years for this country to get on its feet. Confidence is not produced in a day, but by steadily pursuing the path upon which we entered we got the results and got into a position of strength. Only when concessions have been made to agitation and dishonest promises have been made and unfeasible party commitments made have we been plunged into the condition in which we find ourselves to-day. The people of Canada will soon find a way out when given a chance, and I predict that when the next election is through and the result comes—as I believe even the Government, believing and trembling, knows it will come—that will be the last time, in any very vital sense, that the tariff policy of this country will need to be tested. (Applause.) In the United States they admit the protective principle; the battle is over, and when the next test in this country comes I believe the battle will be over, too. (Applause.) This is my appeal to the people of Windsor, but I cannot sit down without expressing my deep sense of gratitude to the club, whose guests we are to-night, for the splendid function which

to the auditing committee in tabulating the results.

One of the interesting sidelights on the travelers' parade which preceded the canvass was their appropriating the Shriners' band when the two parades met on Dundas street.

SATURDAY'S DRIVE.

On Saturday over 300 travelers set out to "gather up the fragments" which might otherwise have been lost, in the final stride for the $125,000 objective of the fund.

Following a most successful banquet, the largest similar gathering that ever assembled in such a worthy cause — so large, in fact, that it was necessary to use two large dining-rooms to accommodate them — the travelers, headed by John Laughton and Sergt. MacDonald and his band of pipers and drummers, paraded north on Richmond street to Dundas, thence to Talbot and the market square, where they dispersed and left for their various districts.

ADDRESSES WORKERS

George M. Reid, president of the United Welfare Fund, thanked the travelers for the co-operation which had always helped to swell the fund when the need was so great in former campaigns and expressed the hope that they would again "bring home the bacon."

"We sometimes feel the great responsibility thrust upon us in a burden, but we are amply repaid by the knowledge that our efforts are responsible for bringing peace and joy to others less fortunate than ourselves.

"The Welfare is always grateful to the travelers for coming out over the week-end and giving two days' service gratis to put over the fund as it should be and assisting us to arrive at our objective.

"To-day's gathering exceeds anything that we have ever had and is a good indication that the idea of the welfare is being sold to the people more readily than it has ever been before. We appreciate your efforts and no matter what the results may be, we are satisfied that you will have done your best.."

$95,000 TO FRIDAY.

A. E. Silverwood told of the other canvassers during the past week, whose work had already netted over $95,000 and pointed out that the travelers were always ready to respond in a case such as the Welfare Fund presented.

"We have never failed to get the splendid co-operation of the travelers," he stated, 'and, although the general business depression has placed an extra burden on the parts of the canvassers, we feel that nothing will be overlooked by you men who take the field to-day and to-morrow. We hoped to reach the one hundred thousand mark yesterday, but because we did not, we are not going to be disheartened.

"London has a splendid community spirit when men of all walks of life and representatives of every religious denomination get together, shoulder to shoulder, to obtain the necessary results and if the same spirit prevails in years to come, London can be assured of doing anything she sets out to do."

W. Whalon, an expert campaign director of Chicago, who was brought to the city specially in connection with the work of the campaign, stated that in his many years of similar experience, he had never witnessed such a wonderful turnout of new canvassers on the last two days of the week.

"You will find on going around the city," he stated, "that a large number of people are impressed by your generosity in giving your valuable time free for this good work, and are holding back their subscriptions waiting for you to gather them up."

He then expressed the hope that the travelers would be successful in securing the difference that remained to be secured in order that the objective would be reached.

A. E. Cowley, chairman of the O. C. T. A., gave a few instructions to new members of the association who had never been on any of the previous campaigns and told them not to overlook the small subscriptions of a couple of dollars, in their haste to secure the larger ones.

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Second Section

The Border Cities Star

RIVERSIDE, FORD, WALKERVILLE, WINDSOR, SANDWICH, OJIBWAY

ALL THE WORLD NEWS
ALL THE LOCAL NEWS
In The Star Every Day

THE STAR GOES HOME | SECOND SECTION, 10 PAGES | WINDSOR, ONTARIO, MONDAY, APRIL 7, 1924 | THE STAR GOES HOME

MEIGHEN PROPHESIES CONSERVATIVE RETURN

DECLARES TARIFF QUESTION WILL BE FINALLY SETTLED AT NEXT DOMINION VOTING

Would Like to See By-Election In North Essex To Test "Enlightening Effect" of Past Year

MAKES TWO FIGHTING ADDRESSES ON BORDER

Raps Government, Saying It Broke Promises and Is Embarked on Regime of Extravagance, With Progressives Inactive

By RUSSELL F. BOYD

RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN, in two optimistic and fighting addresses before Essex County and Border Cities Conservatives Saturday, predicted that, at the next election, the tariff question would be settled finally, just as it was in the United States. He predicted the return of the Conservatives to power. At the Windsor Armory in the afternoon, and at the Prince Edward Hotel in the evening, Mr. Meighen delivered able addresses. In few respects did he overlap.

He saw the time of judgment for the King government coming. It would some sooner if the people had their way, he said. He flayed the government for its reckless expenditures and for its alliance with the Progressives. It had won power by a dishonest course, and one could therefore not expect it to pursue an honest course, he said.

"This platform is becoming quite familiar," he said in the afternoon. "The people of Windsor and vicinity are becoming more familiar to me." Mr. Meighen told of his visit during the general election.

"Seven thousand men and women gave their support to the Liberal candidate of that date," he said.

The King government had not kept its pledges to those 7,000, he said, but had reversed its policies.

"One year ago, in the by-election, we asked by way of rebuke that you elect our candidate. The Liberal majority was reduced 6,000.

WOULD LIKE SECOND VOTE

"While I wish no harm to Mr. Healy, I am sorry that there is not another by-election. It would test the enlightening effect of the year."

Mismanagement on the part of the King government had affected this part of the country least, he said.

"Bad indeed would be the government that could impede the onward march of this prosperous corner of Canada.

"Is Canada healthy?

"We must compare ourselves with the United States. For two and a half years, the United States has enjoyed prosperity. It has been their best era of prosperity in 148 years. They have enjoyed industrial expansion. They have reduced their obligations. We have added to ours.

"They have added to their wealth. We are trying to retain what we have left.

SLOW TO FOLLOW TREND

"Whenever they have enjoyed an upward swing, we have followed in the wake in three months and five months. This time we are three years behind."

Speaking of railways, Mr. Meighen said: "Instead of lending to the railways, they have guaranteed them. No bonds were ever guaranteed in the degree this government guaranteed them in the last year.

"The country is slipping deeper into debt. We got the greatest result for the money spent in the war.

"At the close of the war, a hostile government could not find one dollar of graft, or of wasteful expenditure.

"They must hold the people here. The Dominion is next to the greatest republic in the world. If the government can't reduce taxation, then it can't hold them.

"The government proposed a program of branch lines for national railways. This government brought in legislation to build 28 branch lines.

"We opposed it because they said: 'Build them all, good or bad.'

"In just the same way, the government is building a wharf at Belle River in the hope of bribing voters.

"For the railroads there were 26 bills instead of one.

"We said: 'Bring in your estimates, and we will spport those necessary.'

"The first bill was for a railway in New Brunswick. They would take traffic from one road to help another." This line, he said, was one parallel to another.

CITES NOVA SCOTIA LINE

"In Nova Scotia they were to build a road through timber land which had a water route. That road was a political bribe. It has been surveyed before every election. The stakes of the surveyors are so close that a dog could not get through them.

"I wonder what is the duty of these high priests of economy.

"The Progressives sit there as silent as the grave, for fear of an election. They want to avoid it, just as much as the Liberals do.

"When they proposed $600,000 for a new tower on the Parliament Buildings and $50,000 for the lighting system in that tower, you heard the Progressives battling through the night, didn't you? Not a word.

"When the government voted to buy the high commissioner a residence in London, England, at a cost of $1,300,000, only five Progressives voted against it. The Conservatives were against it—every man.

"Coming near Windsor, there is the Belle River wharf. I told Mr. Healy I'd do this, and I'm going to do it.

"If you were asked by bylaw to vote $35,000 as a first cost for this wharf, I venture to say not one in this audience would vote for it.

"At the time of the election, pamphlets and circulars were scattered about the streets.

"'Don't vote for Col. Robinson,' you were told; 'he can only give you hot air. Vote for Mr. Healy and get the $80,000 wharf.'

"'Tim and King; that's the thing.'

"I waited in the House, with the pamphlet in my pocket, to see if the bribe was going to be paid.

REGARDED AS OUTRAGE

"That thing is going on all over Canada."

The Belle River wharf, he said, was regarded as "an outrage throughout the length and breadth of this Dominion. And I say it in Windsor."

He said all the Liberal candidates had fallen down on their pledges to bring about tax reduction.

Small reductions in certain lines had been made, he admitted, but the "party that gave its note four years ago didn't take it very seriously."

"The budget is not down yet. It will be down next week. Having hatched the whitening gills of the Liberals, I will assume the role of a prophet, and say that the budget speech will fool the Progressives again."

In the textile industry, he said, stagnation existed. Men and women were being laid off, because tariff reductions were being made.

"Many have to go to the United States," he added, "because $112,000,000 worth of textile goods were sent into the country.

"A cry goes up against the tariff policy. Everybody is afraid to go ahead. The government sees people oozing out at every port.

"I will put myself in the hands of the strongest Liberal and ask: Do you find your own town expanding? Do you find things going ahead with confidence?

REFERS TO WINDSOR PLANT

"A million dollars was spent on a plant near Windsor, with a proposed expenditure of 30 millions. I am not in the confidence of that company, but do you believe the company would have stopped if it had had confidence in the tariff?

"The government is blocking entirely the development of the country.

"They tell the Progressives they can't cut the tariff all at once, but that each move is a step in the right direction.

"Those steps in the right direction are making 17,000 a month step in the wrong direction.

"On the head of these men is coming the penalty of playing a dishonest political course. They are now suffering fire and brimstone. They can't move without smashing into still smaller bits.

"Soon will come the time of judgment. It would come sooner if the people could fix it.

"I hear the rumblings from all parts of the country.

"This government entered the field of finance. I ever a government blundered, this one has.

"Such is the record of two years in power.

"You don't get a straight course from a government that got in by a course that was far from straight and inconsistent.

"I appeal to you to weigh the facts."

Turning at this point toward Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Mr. Meighen spoke a few words in French, saying:

"It is with a deep sense of obligation that I offer you my sincerest thanks for the address which you have just given. It is also with a feeling of deep emotion that I thank you for the loyalty that you are so openly manifestfling, and for the spirit of honest friendship which you are showing. Tonight the province of Quebec has spoken in terms which command my unreserved gratefulness."

CALLS SELF UNWORTHY

At the Prince Edward Hotel at the banquet tendered him, Mr. Meighen stated:

"Really, after the orations of Mr. Guthrie, Mr. Monty, Mr. Manion and Mr. Wilson, I feel like one superfluous on the stage.

"I am totally unworthy of the expressions so generous, so devoted."

Mr. Meighen told of how he had been assailed when he was in office for his expenditures.

"Tonight we are at a point when those who assailed us are sitting in office and now declaring the national roads a pride and credit to Canada."

Turning to the question of tariff, Mr. Meighen said: "The government in power is pledged to destroy at the roots the whole industrial system."

The government had welshed in all the industrial centres on its tariff policies.

In Brantford, he said, the Liberals ran a candidate because the tariff was too low.

Reductions in tariffs had been made all along the line, he said, and Canadian industries hit.

"Mr. Healy voted for reductions on boots and shoes," he declared.

"What right have the people of Windsor to expect loyalty to the industries of Windsor if he is not loyal to the industries of other towns?"

"The people of the West don't want to purchase the unity of Canada at the price of depletion of the population of Canada. I've endeavored to play my part in the battle of tariff on the western plains. I've tried to show the Liberals are only putting the farmers in the grip of the monopolies of the United States.

TIME FOR DECLARATION

"The time has come for the people to declare once and for all.

"Is this country going to learn the lesson that it is not with reciprocal arrangements with the United States but by self-reliance that it is going to hold its own?"

"Imports? Do you imagine the country can get rich by buying goods. Imports are contributing to the exodus of citizens."

Mr. Meighen declared that his party had opposed reciprocal arrangements with France. The arrangement was made, he said, and soon France raised the tariff on major exports.

The government, he said, boasted of the fact that the treaty had resulted in three and a half millions of dollars worth of goods more being sold to France, as a result.

"But, Mr. Meighen pointed out, five and a half millions of dollars worth of goods more was sold to Germany without a treaty.

"Every step they have taken has contributed to the diminution of Canada's population."

"How long?" he asked.

"I predict that, when the next election comes, it will be the last time when the tariff will have to be tested."

Mr. Meighen expressed a deep sense of gratitude to the club for inviting him to be present, as its guest.

Mr. Wilson Praised By Mr. Dennis

CORDIAL praise for Frank W. Wilson, M. L. A., and a special tribute for his able service as a member of the Conservative government at Toronto, was given by E. R. Denis, London, president of the Western Ontario Liberal-Conservative Association, who was called upon by the chairman for a brief address at the Conservative rally on Saturday.

Mr. Denis declared that, in every riding represented in the association, it was stated that Mr. Wilson was valued very highly in the Provincial House, not only as a debater, but as a worker, and everything pointed to the fact that he would go very high in public life.

Mr. Denis remarked that he was glad to observe that the remarkable popularity of Mr. Wilson among his constituents in Windsor was only equal to that which his marked ability deserved.

Continuing, the speaker told of the rapidly growing desire for a Dominion general election as a result of the dissatisfaction felt concerning the administration of the present government.

"Everywhere I go in Western Ontario there is a persistent call for a vote by the people. And I am confident that when that election does come, its conclusion will see the Conservative party returned to power by a real and working majority."

Mrs. Kennedy Sends Mrs. Meighen Gift

ONE of the most graceful and appreciated incidents of Saturday's great Conservative rally in Windsor was the sending by Mrs. William Costello Kennedy, widow of the late federal member and Minister of Railways, of a box of beautiful flowers to the wife of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.

Mr. Meighen and Party Snapped on Arrival

RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN and the party of his colleagues who addressed two Conservative rallies in Windsor Saturday, snapped just after their arrival at the C.P.R. station, with part of the welcoming party. From left to right, they are: Col. Sidney C. Robinson, Walkerville; Miss Florence Robinson, Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Mrs. Monty, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Mrs. Meighen, Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion and Mr. Meighen.

—Photo by Tweedale.

GUTHRIE HITS BIG SPENDING

Says Government Is On Drive of Extravagance

Raps Progressives for Supporting Policies Laid By Premier

By A. R. M'CLENAGHAN

"The greatest leader the Conservative party has ever known. No greater man has ever headed the Conservatives since Confederation."

This was the tribute paid Hon. Arthur Meighen, former premier, by Hon. Hugh Guthrie, M.P. for Wellington East, during the course of an address at the mass meeting in the armory.

MR. GUTHRIE

In it the former solicitor-general roundly scored the King government for what he termed its extravagance and lack of a constructive legislative program, and also spared a few moments of his speech to flay the 65 Progressive members of the House, who, he declared, were masquerading under Liberal colors.

GROWING HOPES

Hon. Mr. Guthrie said that all through Canada the Conservative party's hopes were never more optimistic.

"Not only in the Province of Ontario," he said, "but in every province in Canada the only hopeful, only enthusiastic party, is the Conservative party. Our opponents are in doleful mood—whether they are in the Liberal party or in that adjunct of the Liberal party—the Progressives. I call them adjuncts because the present government has no more staunch band of followers than the 65 Progressives. Whenever the government wants support, it has only to cast a sidelong glance across the aisle for there was never gathered together a more solid group of Grits than those same 65 Progressives."

Mr. Guthrie said that the government's pre-election pledges of economy were not being carried out; and in this respect he severely criticised the Progressives for failure on their

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SUCCESS ATTENDANT ON RALLIES STAGED IN HONOR OF GUESTS

TWO BIG MEETINGS ADDRESSED BY MR. MEIGHEN AND COLLEAGUES; CONSERVATIVE POLICIES STRESSED IN SPEECHES

By RUSSELL F. BOYD

WINDSOR was the mecca for all the rank and file of Essex County Conservatism Saturday afternoon and evening, when Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Dominion leader of the Liberal-Conservative party, was the guest of honor of his followers of this district.

In the afternoon, a huge mass meeting was held in the Armory, and in the evening, a largely attended banquet at the Prince Edward Hotel. On both occasions Mr. Meighen was the chief speaker. He was ably supported by a galaxy of orators from the federal and provincial houses, and from private life. It is estimated that not less than 1,500 persons attended the afternoon meeting. Over 400 were at the banquet.

Although it had been expected that Mr. Meighen and his party would arrive C. N. R., a large crowd met the former premier and his former cabinet ministers when the train arrived at the C. P. R. station at 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

IN PRIVATE CAR

Mr. and Mrs. Meighen and party occupied a private car attached to the rear of the train.

Hon. Rodolphe Monty was the first of the guests to leave the train. As the crowd waited expectantly for Mr. Meighen to make his appearance, Mr. Monty greeted old friends. A few minutes later, Mr. Meighen, Mrs. Meighen, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, and others in the party stepped from the leader's private car.

His appearance was the signal for cheering, and leaders of the Conservative forces of the Border Cities and Essex County rushed to meet him.

Among those in the party who welcomed Mr. Meighen were Dr. Raymond D. Morand and A. E. Geddes, presidents of the North and South Essex Conservative Associations, Walker Whiteside, president of the Windsor Conservative Association, Col. H. R. Casgrain, Col. S. C. Robinson, Harry J. Neal, C. J. Stodgell and Mrs. Stodgell, and Miss Robinson.

POSE FOR PHOTOS

After the party had posed for The Star photographer, they proceeded in autos to the Prince Edward Hotel. Here Mr. Meighen was serenaded by the band of the 18th Essex Fusiliers.

Mr. Meighen and his party then took their places in an automobile parade headed by the band, Mr. Meighen in the first auto, driven by Dr. Paul Poisson, of Tecumseh. The route of march included Ouellette Avenue to Sandwich Street, Sandwich to Goyeau, Goyeau to London, and to the armory.

Along the line of march, Mr. Meighen was cheered. At the armory he was given a tremendous ovation by the dense crowd that had been eagerly awaiting his arrival.

After the crowd was seated within the armory, Mr. Meighen, the speakers of the afternoon and other high in the party ranks, filed in to take their places on the platform. As they entered, the band struck up, and the crowd rose to its feet. As soon as the party was seated, the band played "For He's a Jolly Good Fellow," the audience joining heartily in the song.

THOSE ON PLATFORM

Those on the platform in the afternoon were: Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Hon. Dr. P. J. Manion, Ernest R. Dennis, president of the Western Ontario Conservative Association, Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Frank W. Wilson, M. L. A., S. E. Dinsmore, Dr. Raymond D. Morand, J. L. Stansell, M. P., East Elgin, J. Frank White, M. P., London; Col. E. S. Wigle, K. C., C. J. Stodgell, John Shuel, Sandwich South; Mayor Frank J. Mitchell, Windsor, Col. H. R. Casgrain, J. Painsonault, Frank Capa, Harry Odette, Sandwich East; John Kerr, Maidstone; Dr. Paul Poisson, Adolphus Armstrong, M. L. A.; John McCauliffe, Sandwich South; ex-Mayor Herbert W. Wilson, William C. Stuart, Belle River; Mrs. C. J. Stodgell, president of the Windsor Women's Conservative Association; Mrs. Barrett, Mrs. Edwards and Mrs.

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ASKS KING TO FACE VOTERS

Should Go to People, Says Dr. Manion In Address

Calls Government at Ottawa Juvenile and Puerile

By DEANE VAN LUVEN

As a former member of the last Conservative Cabinet at Ottawa, and an able exponent of the cause of the returned soldier, the address of the Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion at the public meeting in the Windsor Armory Saturday afternoon was listened to with more than ordinary interest. One of the ranking leaders in the Conservative party in Canada today, the eloquent Northern Ontario member had a significant message to convey, expressing as he did, unqualified confidence that Right Hon. Mr. Meighen would be the next premier of this Dominion, and that very shortly.

DR. MANION

"Humorously referring to his last visit to the border, when an auto in which he was driving was struck by a train, the occupants narrowly escaping serious, if not fatal injury, Dr. Manion cautioned his friends, no matter what else they might be planning, to "keep me away from the Pere Marquette."

CAUSE OF SUCCESS

"I am here in support of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen," resumed Dr. Manion, "and for him I have the utmost respect, the greatest confidence and the sincerest affection. He attained the highest position within the power of Canadians to confer, while yet a young man, and this was reached only as a result of his marked talents, wide knowledge, outstanding ability, aggressiveness and fight, breadth of mind and powers of debate.

"Referring to the large Irish-Canadian and French-Canadian population of Ontario.

"And, when I talk of common glories, I should add that a com-

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UNITED FRONT SEEN COMING

Mr. Monty States Solution Is In Sight

Declares Mr. Meighen Is Admired, Respected In Quebec

By F. X. CHAUVIN

That a time is coming soon when both races in Canada will unite for "national salvation," was the outstanding declaration made by Hon. Rodolphe Monty at the Conservative banquet at the Prince Edward Hotel Saturday evening. He lauded Right Hon. Arthur Meighen as the leader who would cement the two races to bring about this state of affairs.

Mr. Monty spoke in both English and French at the afternoon and evening meetings. In the afternoon he said:

MR. MONTY

"DECEITFUL PROMISES"

"When the Liberal party appealed to the electorate in 1921, Mr. King made to the people of Canada promises which were deceitful, and which have never been fulfilled. They promised us happiness, prosperity, development and confidence, and I ask you, where is there happiness or prosperity or confidence in Canada? If there is any such thing in Canada, why is that industry in general is almost paralyzed, and why is it that agriculture has so few signs of prosperity?

"In 1923, 200,000 of our good Canadians crossed the American border, and are now on American soil. This means that more than three times the number of Canadians who were killed during the war left Canada in 1923. In December, 1923, there were 25,000 less workmen in our industries than in November, 1923; our agricultural exports in three months previous to December, 1923, have descended from 67 to 32 millions. These conditions existing, is it not time that something be done to protect Canada against a continuance of that peril?

"Not only must we protect ourselves against that peril, but our protection must go far enough as to induce American capital into our country, and this can be done only by keeping our tariff walls high enough that our land will not be made a dumping ground for American products, to the detriment of our industrial and agricultural population. To counteract against the ill-effects of such a condition, we must originate a policy that will keep our population in our own beloved domain, a policy having the triple quality of uniformity, honesty and sagacity."

PROMISES SUPPORT

Mr. Monty then paid a glowing tribute to his leader, Mr. Meighen, to whose he promised a healthy contingent from Quebec at the next elections. According to the speaker, Mr. Meighen's greatest claim to the confidence of the people of Canada lies in the frankness with which the leader of the Conservative party discusses all public questions on any platform in the Dominion.

Mr. Monty regarded the exodus of the thousands of Canadians to the United States as a grave danger; one that challenges the immediate attention of Canada's statesmen. He considered that a policy of repatriation should be immediately started.

"Keep our men, women and children at home," he said, "and then let us go after those unfortunate conditions have ceased."

He concluded his address, which had been preceded by an exordium of a few minutes in English, with an appeal for the furtherance of the spirit of friendship and bonne entente between the two great races of Canada.

THANKS FOR WELCOME

"Of all the enthusiastic receptions," said Mr. Monty at the evening banquet, "which have been tendered by you, people of Ontario, to any of your guests from the province of Quebec, none, I am sure, have surpassed by their spontaneous sympathy by their generous sincerity, the one that I have just received here at your hands and at London on the 11th of January last. For that I thank you from the bottom of my heart. At some other time I might have been tempted to recall all that a visit to these Border Cities unburies of historic souvenirs, of great deeds, of great names, and that a trip from Montreal to Windsor cannot be made without giving the patriotic traveller the impression that, after two and one-half centuries, he is retracing the steps of the glorious Dollier de Casson, he is reviving a trail strewn with romance and still bearing the footprints of the French explorers and missionaries. But those are glories that we share in common, bound as we are by many ties which, for ages, have linked our two provinces, thanks to the two Essexes and more especially to this town of Windsor, one of the oldest French-Canadian colonies of Ontario."

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KING GOVERNMENT IS FLAYED BY OPPONENTS

BIGGEST MAN, SAYS WILSON

'Is Meighen Most Outstanding In Canada

System of Putting Non-Residents In Essex Seats

By DEANE VAN LUVEN

Not the least stirring of the many powerful addresses delivered at the local armory Saturday afternoon upon the occasion of the visit of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Federal Conservative leader, was that of Frank W. Wilson, local member in the Ontario Legislature. High praise for the former prime minister of Canada and his policies, and a caustic scoring of the governmental methods of Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King were the high-lights of Mr. Wilson's very able speech.

In his opening remarks, Mr. Wilson referred to the great importance of the visit of Mr. Meighen and other distinguished parliamentary leaders.

SEES CHANGE NEEDED

The local member remarked upon the large and enthusiastic audience present for the occasion, stating that this was not only a rare and great tribute to the personal popularity of Mr. Meighen himself, but evidence of the awakening interest in the Conservative party, and the crying need for a change in the government at Ottawa.

"There is a sound and substantial public opinion in the Border Cities today," declared Mr. Wilson, "and it is quite clear that the citizens of this community are doing considerable thinking for themselves.

"Right Hon. Mr. Meighen is the most outstanding man in Canada today," Mr. Wilson continued, "and he has devoted his entire life to the service of Canada.

"The other distinguished visitors are also prominent leaders in our public and political affairs, and they, with Mr. Meighen, stand out in parliamentary circles at Ottawa.

"Right Hon. Mr. Meighen, as a member of the legal profession, might easily have become the greatest living lawyer in Canada today. He is now the greatest living public man, but he chose to disregard a more lucrative living to give his distinted and most able services to the country.

"Essex County has established rather a reputation for itself in the way of being the temporary homes of cabinet ministers," remarked Mr. Wilson, in launching a criticism against this method of representation, "and in recent years, and at the present time, we have been represented by men who seldom see the constituency except at election time.

SYSTEM NOT LIKED

"I do not believe in this method of holding these men into our midst, and it appears to me that there are enough men right here who are quite capable of representing the district and looking after its interests and that of its people.

"These professional 'glad-handers' are always here at election time—to hand out cigars—but I believe that it would be better for the district to have a local man at Ottawa, who would also be able to spend more time with his own constituents."

Several federal policies, especially with regard to immigration and the tariff, were discussed briefly, but in exceptionally striking fashion by Mr. Wilson, who remarked that farm workers and settlers are needed most in this country at the present time.

The speaker charged that the uncertain attitude of the King government had frightened foreign capital, and that this was largely responsible for the bad business conditions of today.

ADDRESS AT BANQUET

Unstinted praise for Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and his oustanding services to Canada, strong criticism of the regime of the King government at Ottawa, and a stirring appeal for a sound immigration policy for the future, featured the brief, though eloquent address of Mr. Wilson at the banquet at the Prince Edward Hotel at night.

The able representative of Windsor in the Provincial House stressed the important place occupied by the Border Cities in the industrial life of the Dominion. Mr. Wilson also praised the splendid school system in vogue in this district, stating that the school development was a real credit to the community.

"We have great industries here in the Border Cities," declared Mr. Wilson, "but that is not our greatest satisfaction. It is the fact that we have here hundreds of homes peopled by men, women and children, satisfied and contented with their environment and happy in the knowledge of exceptional living and working conditions enjoyed by all. That is the secret of our success.

"The people here are not sympathetic with the "class against class" or "race against race" propaganda. We have many French, Irish, Scotch and other families here, but we are all Canadians, residents of the Border Cities, and intensely proud of that, and that alone."

IS WELL QUALIFIED

Mr. Wilson then went on to speak of the services rendered this country by Mr. Meighen, not only while premier of Canada, but also as leader of the Conservative party, and the opposition in the House of Commons.

"He is the outstanding man in public life in the Dominion today," stated Mr. Wilson, "and no other is so well qualified to lead a government that will bring about an era of prosperity and expansion."

Referring to the conditions prevailing at the present time, Mr. Wilson remarked that it was not the Liberals who should be blamed, but only the parliamentary representatives who had been elected and who were assisting in the administration of a weak government.

It was pointed out by the speaker that Canada is staggering under an enormous load of debt and that additional millions have been added at an alarming rate since Premier King assumed power two years ago.

Mr. Wilson charged the Liberals and Progressives with practical cohesion, stating that every time the government made a move, it made a bid for the support of its so-called neutral friends.

IMMIGRATION QUESTION

Launching into a survey of the immigration situation, the speaker asserted that this was one of the greatest problems of the day.

"Our population has been depleted by hundreds and thousands of young men going to the United States. The American employers know that when they give a Canadian a dollar they will receive a dollar's worth of work in return. Our young men are very welcome across the line.

"What we need, rather than to encourage immigration, although that is important, is to devise some way to keep our own."

The recent Washington proposals regarding the immigration law amendment, which would prevent residents of the Border Cities from working in Detroit, was brought into special attention of Mr. Meighen by the speaker, in concluding.

MR. ARMSTRONG SPEAKS

That the Conservative party is making great headway in South Essex, was the statement of Adolphus Armstrong, provincial member for that constituency, during the course of a brief address at the big gathering in the armory.

Mr. Armstrong joined with several other speakers in extending a hearty welcome to Right Hon. Mr. Meighen and his distinguished associates in their visit to the Border Cities and Essex County.

"The people of South Essex have been experiencing a change of heart lately," affirmed Mr. Armstrong, "and it is in the air down around my home. I am the next member from that riding will be a Conservative. Our party is coming back strong, and although it is a long time since we have had a Conservative member from South Essex, I believe that all will be changed at the next election."

The speaker paid a special tribute to the worth and ability of Hon. Rodolphe Monty, and assured the latter of the hearty support of the people of Ontario.

GUESTS WELCOMED

The welcome of the city of Windsor to Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and his party was extended to the distinguished guests at the afternoon afternoon rally yesterday afternoon by Mayor Frank J. Mitchell. This feature was shared by citizens of every class, creed and political belief, the mayor stated.

It was stated that the Conservative leader was no stranger to the Border Cities, and the speaker remarked that he was quite sure that Mr. Meighen had more than an ordinarily warm place in his heart for this particular district.

"The knowledge to be gained at a gathering of this kind is invaluable to one and all,55 Mayor Wilson declared, "and if you, when returning to your homes in the Border Cities and Essex County, impart this knowledge to your friends, then the greatest benefit for all may be attained."

Right Hon. Mr. Meighen and his associates were assured of a very hearty and warm welcome in Windsor, the mayor concluded.

CHAIRMAN'S ADDRESS

S. E. Dinsmore, president of the Essex County Liberal-Conservative Club, acted as chairman during the program of speeches, and in his opening remarks referred to the increasing interest and enthusiasm apparent within the ranks of the association workers.

The chairman took the opportunity to express his appreciation of the wonderful support that had been accorded Mr. Meighen and his associates throughout their visit to this district.

"I am proud today of Windsor and Essex County for the way in which they have honored our chief," stated President Dinsmore.

As president of the provincial party organization, Walker Whiteside was called upon by the chairman for a few remarks.

"I have been informed that we are supposed to speak for only three minutes," remarked Mr. Whiteside humorously, "and I am rather inclined to speak of the good things that the King Government has done for this country. That could be quite easily done within the time limit."

The speaker, in introducing Frank W. Wilson, M.L.A., paid a real tribute to the sterling qualities, outstanding abilities and valuable service offered in the Ontario Legislature by the present member.

DR POISSON SPEAKS

Dr. Paul Poisson spoke briefly at the banquet, stressing the outstanding record in public life attained by Right Hon. Mr. Meighen.

"Our distinguished leader is an honest statesman who was defeated at the last election because of his honesty," he said, "and who rode back to power because of his honesty.

The war service of Hon. Dr. Manion was lauded by Dr. Poisson, in concluding.

AID RUSHED TO U. S. SHIP

BOSTON, April 7.—A wireless message was picked up at the navy yard here last night, saying that a tug was being dispatched from Norfolk, Virginia, to the assistance of the U. S. S. Falcon, a submarine tender, which left Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, on April 2, with the submarine S-5 in tow bound for New London, Connecticut.

Ex-Premier and Wife

RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN AND MRS. MEIGHEN, snapped just as they stepped from the train at the C.P.R. station Saturday, when Mr. Meighen came here to address two Conservative rallies on the border.
—Photo by Tweedale.

Mr. Wilson Conveys Tribute To The Border Cities Star

APPRECIATION of the outstanding worth and value of The Border Cities Star, and its service to the community and Canada at large, was expressed in striking terms by Frank Wilson, M. L. A., during the course of his address at the banquet held in honor of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and party, at the Prince Edward Hotel Saturday.

"Since The Border Cities Star was first organized, and especially so since my own entrance into politics and public life, I have kept in close touch with its growth and wide expansion," remarked Mr. Wilson. "I am proud, we are proud, of that invaluable newspaper, which is daily rendering us exceptional service in every possible field.

"Our paper thoroughly covers the news situation in the Border Cities and district, in addition to giving a splendid and comprehensive survey of important happenings in all parts of the world. Every department excels.

"I was especially gratified to find how well the visit of our distinguished guests today has been covered, and in this connection I might say that, when I stepped out of the Prince Edward Hotel, purchased a copy of The Border Cities Star, and saw the lengthy account of the mass meeting, I must admit that I was amazed, though pleased, at the ability and foresight of the reportorial staff of a newspaper that goes to press at 3 o'clock."

Very the laughter and applause had subsided, Mr. Wilson continued:

"In election campaigns of the past, The Border Cities Star has maintained an unbiased, fair and helpful attitude to all parties and candidates, and has rendered worthy service in this regard alone.

"This newspaper has kept step with the wonderful progress of The Border Cities, and we are indeed proud of a paper that we believe to be second to none in Canada."

GUTHRIE HITS BIG SPENDING

Says Government Is On Drive of Extravagance

Continued From Preceding Page

part to live up to pledges—also made before the election—that the party would adopt an independent attitude on all questions, and would resist any attempt to "squander the people's money." Yet in view of a program calling for the expenditure of three million dollars, on what the speaker termed the government's "real estate ventures", not a single Progressive had lifted a hand against the proposals, Mr. Guthrie said. He detailed the three items, terming them "extravagances."

TOWER ON BUILDING

"The government," Mr. Guthrie said, "proposed in the House last week to spend $600,000 on plans to complete the tower on the Parliament buildings. That building has been under course of construction for the past seven years, and there's absolutely no need to spend this money this year, when it could be spread over several years. We have a building—that's enough for the present. We haven't got the money to go ahead with the construction, and will therefore have to borrow it. That means that interest of 5 per cent., or $30,000, will have to be raised by taxes. Did the Progressives oppose this expenditure? Not one.

"The government's next proposal was to spend $1,300,000 on a palatial office in London, Eng., to accommodate Mr. Larkin, the Canadian High Commissioner," he continued. "Now, no one on our side of the House has any objection to seeing Canada represented by a fine building, but why, at this particular time, should all that money be spent on the project? We've been able to get along very well up to the present with a modest office. Who protested when the matter came up the other day? Mr. Forke said he wouldn't vote for it—but when the vote was taken, where were the Progressives? They had slipped out, so as not to embarass the government."

Mr. Guthrie also referred to the government's plan to build 41 miles of railroad in New Brunswick, and to spend $2,000,000 on the line.

RAILWAY BUILDING

"This district," he stated, "is already served by the C. P. R. Now it has been said time and time again in Canada it is a crime the way we've overbuilt railways in the Dominion, and yet the government wants to spend two million more to duplicate the C. P. R. There was no objection from Forke when this matter came up. It is certainly time somebody called a halt, but the Progressive party isn't doing anything to stop it. The only real opposition to that reckless expenditure comes from the group led by my friend, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen. The motto of the Progressives seems to be simply this 'Hold Low.'

"The motto of the government is the same as that of the Progressive party, from what I can see, and if we have ever had a government that loafed on the job, we have one in this government. It has not so far developed a single new idea; it has not given expression to a single new avenue of development. The government has simply rested on its oars and let things happen. I honestly believe that, if the government had been absolutely inactive, it would have caused less injury to the country than during its few brief moments of wakefulness."

Mr. Guthrie charged the government with "tariff dabbling"; and he closed his address with the statement that the exodus of Canadians to the United States must be stopped; that a good class of immigrants must be brought into the country; that the government's reckless expenditures must be stopped; that taxes must be reduced; and that the country be given adequate tariff protection.

"You won't get these things carried out by the King government," declared Mr. Guthrie. "Therefore, the sooner you change the government, the better it will be for the Dominion of Canada."

CALED SHIFTLESS

Dull, dense and shiftless, were terms applied to the present Federal government by Mr. Guthrie when he spoke at the Prince Edward Hotel at the banquet tendered his chieftain, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the 52 Conservatives in the House.

These fifty-two constituted the only real opposition in the House, Hon. Mr. Guthrie said.

"We do so," he declared, "chiefly through the skill of our leader. It is a strange anomaly, but true, that the leadership of the House of Commons is in the opposition ranks, in the person of Mr. Meighen. What little useful legislation that has been accomplished is largely due to him. When he sits silent, the government blunders; he rises and blunders the snarls—but they always end up by taking his advice, and as a result, what goes through the House in the way of constructive legislation is due to the work of the Conservative leader. The government is not a government of constructive statesmen; it is a government of time-servers, opportunists and tourists. Indeed, it is said of this government—'Join the Cabinet and See the World.'"

LAUDS WAR SERVICES

Mr. Guthrie paid tribute to Windsor and Essex and their war efforts, giving credit to this district for the sending of so many men overseas.

Commenting upon the government's military service policy, the speaker declared that the government was slowly driving the militia system to the wall, and was slowly driving it out by starvation of funds necessary to continue the training of militia units.

"This year," he said, "there are to be no military camps, nor no artillery units in training. The government will not spend money on them, Yet the government spends millions on its real estate schemes, purchasing property in Paris and London, but can spend money on a Belle River pier, but none for military purposes."

SOLDIER QUESTION

Promises made by the Liberal party to the Canadian ex-service men were not being carried out, Mr. Guthrie charged.

"Premier King and his party openly pledged the returned soldiers that they would pay them substantial gratuities. What have they done, I ask you? Look at the militia minister's report of last year. The department spend more than thirteen millions all told, and of that sum the soldiers drew in pay, allowances and relief only four million. More than three million went for military hospitals, and more than six million and a half in official salaries. In other words, six millions of the thirteen millions went into salaries. Think of this 'economical' government of ours spending this 6 millions to oversee the expenditure of seven millions!"

Mr. Guthrie waxed sarcastic at the expense of the Progressives.

"These people are simply living at the House from day to day, accepting crumbs from the government table," he said. "They asked for fish, but they got a serpent, and the budget is going to sting them when it is brought down. The speech from the throne, with its tariff clause in it, got the Progressives on the first house of the first day. But do you think they're going to get free farm implements? No. The Progressives went off at half cock—they didn't know the Government's gun was loaded, for this dull, dense and shiftless government has at last realized that it is wiser to do nothing in regard to a customs tariff on agricultural implements."

SAYS REPORT BOOSTED

The speaker next disclosed what he termed a joker in the government's export trade report for last year, pointing out that Premier King, in order to boost the export figures, had included in the report, a sum amounting to more than nine millions of dollars, representing the value of household goods taken across the border by Canadians who had left the Dominion.

Mr. Guthrie closed his address with a reference to the amicable relations existing between the people of the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec.

"This grand confederation in Canada of two peoples is a country which Providence has made one of the richest portions of the known globe," he observed. "It is a country in which two great races live side by side in two banner provinces. Our interests are one; our ideals are the same in all great fundamentals. We are and should ever be a unit in so far as the interests of Ontario and Quebec are concerned. This is the attude of mind of the leader of the opposition. So let us continue—one and united. We have a great country—a great heritage—and all we ask is that it be given a chance."

Mr. Guthrie was introduced by Col. E. S. Wigle, who paid him a high tribute in the course of a brief introductory speech.

"There is a time in the history of every great nation when it needs big men; men who are loyal to principle; men who have the courage to stand by their convictions," he said. "Here is one who stood out pre-eminently great. He joined the Meighen government, and fought the affairs of our nation in a straightforward manner. He is a man who had the courage of his convictions, and who stood by Mr. Meighen after the war."

SUCCESS ATTENDS TWO PARTY RALLIES

Continued From Preceding Page

Winnett, of London; Col. Robinson, and Miss Robinson.

After Mayor Frank J. Mitchell had given his address of welcome, little Miss Eleanor Morand, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Raymond D. Morand, presented Mrs. Meighen, Mrs. Monty and Mrs. Stodgell with bouquets.

WILSON AND MANION

Frank W. Wilson, M. L. A., and Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion followed the official address of welcome with brilliant speeches, telling of the successes of the party, and of how Conservatism was coming back into its own.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Hon. Rodolphe Monty, who was introduced as the "Conservative standard-bearer in Quebec," told of the alleged sins of the present Federal government, of its blunders and its pledges with the people of Canada which they charged it had broken. They, too, declared a wave of optimism was sweeping the country. That Conservative ranks from coast to coast. They saw in the next election an overwhelming victory for Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and his followers.

As Mr. Meighen rose to speak, he was greeted by deafening applause. Throughout his speech, he was interrupted by cheers.

SPEAKS IN FRENCH

Mr. Meighen prefaced his speech with a few minutes' talk in French a language which he handles creditably. In a few pungent sentences, he portrayed the condition of Canada under the Liberal regime, and with an appeal to the French Canadians to rally to the old banner of the Conservative party, told his hearers of the history of that party, and of the hopes that it extends to the people of Canada.

Speaking in English, he told of what he called the miserable failure of the King Government to carry out its promises to the people on the tariff and every other question. He scored "unnecessary" expenditures on the Parliament Buildings and on the high commissioner's residence in London, England, which was recently purchased.

Mr. Meighen declared the King government was in the unhappy position of being unable to carry out its pledges, without making bad friends with the Progressives who were supporting the government.

500 AT BANQUET

More than 500 sat down to the evening banquet at the hotel. At the head table, which had been placed on the platform in the ballroom, were Mr. Meighen, Mr. Guthrie, Dr. Manion, Ernest R. Dennis, Mr. Monty Frank W. Wilson, M. L. A., S. E. Dinsmore, chairman of the evening, and president of the Essex County Conservative Club; Dr. Morand, J. J. Stansell, M. P., J. Frank White, M. P. and Col. E. S. Wigle.

The entire affair was a decided success, all Essex Conservative chieftains agreed.

Saturday saw one of the biggest gatherings of Conservatives in the history of the party in Essex County.

LABOR SUPPORTERS WIN

LONDON, April 7.—Local Council elections in London suburban municipalities resulted in a number of victories for Labor candidates.

SPORTING news will be found on Pages 4 and 5 of this section, instead of on the usual Pages 2 and 3.

ASKS KING TO FACE VOTERS

Should Go to People, Says Dr. Manion In Address

Continued From Preceding Page

tion in this district, Dr. Manion caustically referred to the many attacks that had been made upon the former prime minister, alleging an anti-French and anti-Irish attitude.

"As an Irish Roman Catholic, and a man who married a French-Canadian woman, I want to say that, in all my intimate and public knowledge of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, he has never said a word, or performed an act that could even be construed as unfriendly or unsympathetic to the French or Irish people. Nothing but contempt is deserving for those who assist in waging such a campaign of calumny and slander."

REACTION BLAMED

A comprehensive survey of the conditions responsible for the fall of the last Conservative government was then given by Dr. Manion, who explained that the reaction of the late war had brought about the defeat of the Conservative party at the hands of the electors. It was pointed ou that every government in the world had suffered defeat within the year or so following the conclusion of the war.

Dr. Manion charged Premier King with having won the last election fight as a result of lavish promises, the vast majority of which have been broken or disregarded since assuming the reins of power.

"Premier King traveled from coast to coast during the pre-election campaign, and established a record for making promises," remarked Dr. Manion, "and since that time he has set up another record for breaking them. A great deal of the discontent apparent in the country today may be laid to this.

"During the last months of the Conservative regime, and in the stress of the election campaign, Mackenzie King and his followers charged us with being in league with combines, trusts and mergers. After the present government assumed power, measures were brought in to relieve the so-called conditions, but they were almost immediately pigeon-holed.

PRACTICAL MINORITY

"We were also accused of endeavoring to wipe out responsible government. That may best be answered by stating that, prior to the election, the government majority was 30, and now Premier King is ruling with a practical minority of four seats.

"If Mackenzie King had the real interests of the country at heart," Dr. Manion resumed, "he would wind up the important business of the session as soon as possible, and go to the people. Then it would be possible for either Premier King or Right Hon. Mr. Meighen to obtain a real mandate to carry on. At the present time, the government is being kept in power by the Progressives, who are really Liberals in disguise.

"The Liberal party, during the election campaign, promised a reduction of the tariff. Some minor reductions were eventually made, but now they are practically admitting that it will not be tampered with any more."

Dr. Manion went on to tell of the many Canadian industries, especially those concerned with the woolen, boot and shoe trade, which were now closed as a result of the "wobbly" policy of the present government.

HOW ENGLAND ROSE

The speaker claimed that England had had a protective policy until 1846, when free trade was established, and England was wealthy. Confiscation had been built up under a regime of protection. Almost every other country in Europe had attained industrial and business prominence through a protective tariff. It was the only way to build up home industries, the speaker asserted.

"What we want here is a National policy to protect us against depreciation of our currency, cheap labor, foreign industries, and one that will develop our home markets and build up a country worthy of our young manhood. That will prevent us from being mere hewers of wood and drawers of water, and that will be obtained only when Mr. Meighen and the Conservative party are returned to power."

IN LIGHTER VEIN

The address of Dr. Manion at the banquet in the evening was given in much lighter vein, the eloquent federal member from "Twin Cities" devoting most of his later speech to witticisms and humorous stories relating to the present administration at Ottawa. Dr. Manion is a rare and talented raconteur, and equally adept along these lines as he proved to be a forceful debater and critic in the afternoon address.

After relating a number of stories that provoked a great deal of laughter and applause among the banquet guests, Dr. Manion remarked that he hoped that he was being taken jokingly by his audience.

"Perhaps you think we are too hard on the King government," Dr. Manion remarked smilingly, "but if you knew it as well as we do, then you would think altogether differently. You would realize that we are too easy.

"Everything that Premier King and his supporters in the House have done is just a little worse than the last. At the moment, I cannot recall any piece of legislation that has been a success."

The speaker went on to review the wheat board movement, characterizing this as a complete failure, and then explaining that the western farmers now understanding for legislation to provide a voluntary wheat pool, as suggested and advocated by Mr. Meighen.

CALLS IT JUVENILE

Dr. Manion styled the administration at Ottawa during the past two years under the Liberal regime, as "juvenile and puerile." These statements, the speaker asserted, were no exaggeration of the true facts.

The erratic and changeable attitude of Premier King, according to the speaker, was explained by a review of the Liberal leader's stand with regard to the McMaster bill. This proposed legislation had been first introduced during the Conservative regime, just prior to the last election, and was devised to prevent cabinet ministers from being directors of any company or corporation. Dr. Manion charged that Premier King had supported the bill at its first introduction, and that the latter had soundly scored the system which the bill was devised to eradicate.

CHANGE OF FRONT

Shortly after the King government came into power, the bill was again introduced, and Premier King then opposed it. Dr. Manion stated that this change of front was due to the fact that the King cabinet comprised several directors of big corporations, and remarked that this was only additional evidence of the attitude of the Liberal leader on many other questions.

"If the people of Canada desire a continuation of the weak policy shown by the present government, then I would strongly advise them to vote for Premier King and his followers at the next election," remarked Dr. Manion. "If, however, they want a strong government, well-equipped to handle and solve important problems of the day, then it is their duty and privilege to vote for Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, our distinguished leader, and the Conservative party.

"There is no doubt in my mind," concluded Dr. Manion, "that the people of Ontario will express their opinion with regard to the weak government led by Premier King, as they did with the administration of Premier Drury, in the provincial house. The conditions, and the results are identical."

UNITED FRONT SEEN COMING

Mr. Monty States Solution Is In Sight

Continued From Preceding Page

munity of interests has brought to your shores men ranking high in the esteem of the country, and many serving at the time, such men like Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Adolphe Caron, Sir Hector Langevin, without mentioning a great many others, come here to wage a fight in favor of the National Policy, or to join in the celebration of Saint John the Baptist Day. And there was peace, there was harmony among us, because justice was triumphant, because prosperity was only adding to universal contentment.

DEEDS STILL LIVE

"But, those were times when Canada was reaping the fiut fruits of Confederation, when national progress and prosperity were moving by leaps and bounds under the guidance of men that we now judge by their deeds, and those deeds were great.

"It is true that those days have passed, that the men have disappeared, but their deeds still live, their policies still endure. Traditions have been established, directions have been set which are as yet deeply buried in the hearts of the people. And more especially at this time of our political history, when unsettled conditions are due not only to costly experiments in theories of government, but to the lack of sincerity, to the honor and incompetency of the spineless and vote-begging outfit known in Ottawa as the Mackenzie King government.

"Historians repeat themselves, perhaps more often in politics than in any other field; and it is a peculiar trait of the conditions of the present day that we are going through an experience similar to that brought about by the MacKenzie regime of 1874.

"Conditions are worse still, because the error made at the last federal election is being intensified by the coming of a great war, and that there are people who are still talking conscription—why? They have gone back to 1755 to find a reference that would bring votes to Mr. King—when they should talk reconstruction, industry and relief for the taxpayer.

WORST CONSCRIPTION

"Live questions, nowadays, occupy the attention of our public men. And if we must talk conscription, let me tell those who may find it interesting that no worse conscription ever existed than the conscription of a cruel necessity which breaks down homes and leads their inhabitants by the thousands into a foreign land.

"There is no reason for such a condition of affairs. And this is precisely what the people of Canada are beginning to realize. And that is why the people of Canada are turning to the very men, to the very political organization, which have laid the foundation of its prosperity in the past, and which are still in possession of the sound principles of government laid down by the makers of Canada. As the issues of the war are being swept from the roadway we are brought face to face with problems which will muster for their solution the best in this nation.

It is a significant fact that a man like Sir Lomer Gouin, the very man who was branded as the strong mind of the present administration, should give up all hope and disassociate himself from surroundings, from a political venture that cannot but spell ruin and disaster. It is a fact more significant, indeed, that Sir Lomer should be now advertised as going back to Ottawa to keep his friends from mischief on the question of the tariff. God help him!

"Parties, like states, 'are great engines moving slowly.' And parties must have programs which are not only promises in front of the electorate and simply a chart when power has been reached. Not that we should be sorry for the non-fulfilment of the Liberal platform of 1919. I believe that it was very happy, indeed, for Canada that Mr. Mackenzie King has kept all the little planks of his platform securely hidden in his hip pocket. But there is such a thing as political bootlegging (if I dare mention the name being so far from Quebec and near to Detroit!), and all bootlegs look alike to me.

POLITICAL HONESTY

"There are also such things as political honesty and sincerity of the public men. And it is exactly that unwritten law which, at certain dates, at certain periods in the history of a nation, brings together citizens of different race, of different creeds, in the sabred enterprise of national salvation.

"Do you not believe that we have reached such a time, and that the hour has come when the Conservative elements of the nation should join hands in the interests of all, in order to purify our political atmosphere, and to bring about a return to the sane doctrines which have been left to us with the articles of our Constitution?

"There are, today, in the province of Quebec, thousands of citizens who believe that the time has come for such a reform, and who express that opinion in no uncertain way. And these remarks, I can tell you, have no better object than to bring that comforting message to you.

"There is an awakening. There is more than that. It is a return to the sound principles, to the patriotic inspirations which have led men, whom everything seemed to divide, Cartier, Macdonald, George Brown, to forget their differences and to raise the good old Liberal-Conservative flag with the sole object of asserting the triumph of Canadian ideals.

UNITY OF PURPOSE

"Then was developed between our two provinces a unity of purpose, a friendship that will live again the day that the pacific elements of our populations will put above everything else, the reason—and there are hundreds of them—which they have to agree, and when they will be prepared, for the sake of justice, to settle their differences, even if to do so they have to go farther than the letter of the law. There is no reason, and I hope we all agree on that point, there is no reason why there should not exist between our two races in any part of Canada that spirit of concord and harmony of which the province of Quebec is offering at the moment a noble example. We have heard enough, we have discoursed enough on the blessings of the 'bonne entente,' that it is high time that we should adopt the practice of the thing. And in the words of an American journalist, 'in my opinion, we should have more people laying bricks and fewer throwing them.'

"Let us resume where it has been abandoned the splendid corporation, let us resume the path traced for us by the builders of the nation. Let us revive the fruitful doctrines which were theirs, and which they have transmitted to us together with the glory of their deeds, the doctrine which are the very essence of the Conservative party and are so ably defended by its present leader, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.

"That leader, we have learned to know in the province of Quebec, and if there is a thing over which I may be allowed to rejoice, it is that this gathering is only the continuation of the triumphant tour Mr. Meighen has just made of the districts of Montreal and Quebec.

ONLY ONE DOCTRINE

"Sincerity, courage, patriotism in a public man, like truth, of which they are the most eloquent expression, are sure to triumph and to get the ear of the people. It is indeed a sign of the times that the people of Canada are beginning to notice that the Conservative chieftain has only one doctrine for Montreal, Toronto or Portage la Prairie. And I want no better authority than the 'stormy petrel' of our Quebec politics, who said the other night, at a banquet tendered me in 1924, in Montreal, and was cheered for it by 2,000 listeners: 'As for your leader, I esteem him as a man of great courage and independent thought. He is a man who preaches the same sermon everywhere. (He could have added that he preaches also in the French language!) He is frank and outspoken, and in this country of different nationalities, race and religion it is his frankness and openness that we can understand each other. Our industries are going to the dogs, and we greet the man who has the courage to preach protection, not only here, but in the West, where it is unpopular.

"For my part, it was a great satisfaction, I assure you, to have had this occasion to bring to a man, who is a friend as much as a chief, the public expression of my most devoted esteem and admiration. And if there is a thing in my political life which I prize most highly, it is the honor of having fought by his side and to have shared with him the glory of an undeserved defeat.

"I will add that, unless, perhaps, that the people will soon acclaim the chief by whose frankness was hurt at a time when truth was hard to hear and still harder to tell, but for whose courage public admiration has not died out. The people will claim him because it can see 'his heart as far from fraud as heaven from earth,' to use the words of your great Shakespeare, 'fearless minds climb soonest into crowns'."

SPEAKS IN FRENCH

At the conclusion of the speech, Mr. Monty was given such an ovation that he rose again to say a few words in French. He said:

"I have a deep affection for my beloved province of Quebec. That affection has not been dampened by her attitude towards the Conservative party and its leader during the last few years. The campaign of vilification and calumny that has been waged in Quebec by unscrupulous politicians is waning, and effect is fast disappearing. In the last year, all the lost ground has been regained, and there can now be witnessed throughout the whole province of Quebec a sympathy which is only awaiting an opportunity for a brilliant manifestation.

"In the name of Quebec I say to you: Have confidence in Mr. Meighen. His frankness, his loyalty to the principles of Cartier and Chapleau, his broad-mindedness in all matters that pertain to race and religion, have endeared him to the province of Quebec, and when on April 26 next he is to be at the Club Canadien of Montreal, which is 90 per cent. Liberal, as guest at a lecture to be given by Hon. Mr. Fauteux, he shall witness a scene which will give him such a comfort as alone the province of Quebec can give."

Mr. Monty spoke very feelingly, and though understood by only a small portion of the audience, he was heartily applauded.

Hotel Complimented For Dinner Service

MANAGER M. R. Gilbert and his staff of the Edward Hotel, have received many words of commendation for the capable Liberal-Conservative banquet Saturday night.

The decorations were most tasteful, and the service and the food excellent.

Extra waiters were secured for the occasion, and none could complain of a hitch in the slightest detail, despite the large attendance.

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CANADA

House of Commons Debates

OFFICIAL REPORT

SPEECH

OF

RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

ON

THE BUDGET

DELIVERED IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON MAY 14 AND 15, 1924

Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I feel that I can compliment the hon. member who has just taken his seat (Mr. Hoey) on his rapid advance in parliamentary life and standing, and as respects his speech to-day, at least on its style, its splendidly constructed sentences and, as well, the temperament which characterized its delivery. Needless to say, I could not agree with very much of his argument. In many cases I could not discern the argument; but none the less, I have not given up hope that, with a more extended experience in public affairs, and a more practical knowledge of Canadian conditions and business, he may yet become a valuable acquisition to public life.

I want to make some comment at once on that feature of the budget presentation this year which has to do with our finance, with our debt and with the effect of the year's business upon both. The Acting Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb) came to parliament and assured us that we were in the glorious position this year of having a surplus over all outlay, a surplus applicable to the national debt; that the Canadian people now are in debt some $30,000,000 less than they were a year ago. Some of us were prepared for this. We heard a sound go forth earlier in the year that we were going to have a balanced budget. We were not advised how this was to be accomplished, but it was to be done by some means or another. I was not able myself to divine what could be the scheme. I had followed the monthly presentations of expenditure and revenue, and I could not see that we were gaining in either direction. I remembered that in 1923 the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) closed the year with an addition to the debt of $31,641,067.01. I have a little arithmetic in my composition, and I was able to reason that if this year there was even a balancing, it would mean that we must have improved our finances, the advantage of revenue over expenditure, by just that amount. Having looked into the actual returns and obtained them up to date, I want to lay before the House just what improvement we did make. All agree there should have been some improvement; we all know that as we recede from the war, war expenditure naturally diminishes. Civil re-establishment was reduced a year ago by about $3,000,000, and it was expected that it would show reduction this year by about the same amount. But an analysis shows that the aggregate improvement is so small relatively as to be almost negligible. The revenue for the year was better than the revenue of the year before by $1,782,642.34. Imagine an increase of only one and three-quarter million dollars after an elevation of the sales tax, after the addition of all the other taxes that hon. gentlemen opposite imposed. We actually gathered in $1,782,642.34 more than the year before. These figures are from the returns of the Department of Finance issued the 30th April, inclusive of all revenue received prior to that date and applicable to the previous fiscal year, inclusive of all expenditure of which account had been received, applicable also to the previous fiscal year which ended the 31st

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March. In addition, the Acting Minister of Finance reported that he had made an adjustment with the British government and a transfer of some accounts which this year netted him $9,622,760.37. This is simply found money. This really was our money five or seven years ago just as it is to-day. Seven years ago it could not be taken into consolidated revenue because most of it was not adjusted, the rest in trust account. This they found as it were by the roadside, but the year before they found $8,199,000 in exactly the same way. So the improvement in this regard was $1,423,000. This improvement added to the improvement in ordinary revenue aggregated $3,206,000.

Now coming to the other side: Taking total expenditures, they are of four classes: Ordinary expenditure, capital expenditure, special expenditure, and fourthly such as is required for our National Railways, including Merchant Marine. In capital expenditure the year's business showed $3,489,000 more spent than the year before; in ordinary expenditure an improvement of $1,046,000; in special expenditure, an improvement of $107,000; total improvement $1,154,000. This taken from the unfavourable showing on capital left a net increase in expenditure in those three classes of $2,335,000. Taking, therefore, all revenue of every kind, found money and all the rest, the improvement over the year before was $3,206,000, and all expenditures save railways make a showing worse than the year before by $2,335,000. So the net improvement is $870,000. This is the net of the year's business outside of railways; $870,000 better than the year before. The year before we had an increase of debt of $31,641,000, and this year the Acting Minister of Finance says that we have paid off $30,409,000 of our debt or an improvement for the year of $62,050,000. The only way to account for it therefore would be to find that our railways took less money to the extent of $61,179,000. Now, can the members of the government look me in the face and say that the railway position improved by $61,000,000? Do they suggest such a thing? How then do they tell the country that we are $62,000,000 better off than we were the year before on the year's showing? The fact is they have misled and deceived the country, and the government knows it.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I take direct issue with that statement of my hon. friend.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Well, I will establish it. I come now to the money required for railways. The most we ever heard claimed, even in the press, as the improvement of this year over last, I mean 1923 over 1922, was in some issues $18,000,000 odd, in others, up to $20,000,000—a long way from $61,000,000. But I have had opportuniity to examine the returns of the National Railways, and those I propose to give to the House to show just what the railway improvement was, to show how near il approached $61,000,000, which sum it must have reached if the presentation of this year is right and honest comparable with last year and previous years. There was no improvement even of $20,000,000 as the figures taken directly from the railways own returns will show.

In getting at the real comparison the following three classes, making up among them the total operating results, appear in the returns: (1) Operating income; (2) Non-operating income; (3) Deductions from income, The following is a comparative statement of the results in each case:

1. Operating income—1922, loss of $1,227,508.34; 1923, profit of $16,273,238.81; showing improvement for 1923, of $17,500,747.15.

2. Non-operating income—including rentals received for cars from other roads, rentals of joint terminals, premises, etc., 1922, $10,055,367.83; 1923, $7,885,081.48; showing decrease for 1923, of $2,170,286.35.

3. Deductions from income—including rentals paid for cars, rebates for joint terminals, premises and other items, 1922, $7,387,481.13; 1923, $10,656,671.28; showing greater payments out for 1923, of $3,269,190.15.

These three results taken together, therefore, show operating improvement for 1923, to have been only, $12,061,270.68.

I have left out all reference to fixed charges. I am simply taking the operation, and the net improvement on operation is $12,061,270.68 for 1923, by the railway directorates own showing, by their official returns.

There is, however, still a fourth factor to be taken into account, viz.: the fixed charges for 1923 as against the fixed charges for 1922. The figures for these items are as follows: Fixed charges, 1923, $65,199,323.95; fixed charges, 1922, $59,400,476.11; showing fixed charges for 1923 greater by $5,798,847.84.

Deducting, therefore fixed charges—which I admit a government does not have to advance all in cash, because it is mostly owing the government itself—from improvement in total operating revenues, we find a net improvement of only $6,262,422.84. I am ready to leave out fixed charges, ready to leave out the increase of $5,798,847.84 the year before, and the most they can possibly show is $12,061,270.68. How then does the minister come and say that on account of the railways, and only $870,000 on all other accounts, we are $62,000,000 better off on the past years showing than we were the year before?

The matter can be presented in another way. For the fiscal years 1922-23, Mr. Fielding, as Finance Minister, advanced out of the national treasury to the National Railways and Marine, $98,250,720. For the fiscal year 1923-24, there has been advanced out of the treasury for the same purpose only, $25,281,664. The difference is, $72,969,056. Mr. Fielding advanced moneys from the treasury for the purposes of covering deficits on operation, fixed charges, and new capital investments, including equipment. For 1923-24 the device was adopted of guaranteeing the railway bonds both for equipment and those other purposes to the extent of, in the case of equipment, $22,500,00, for other purposes, $50,000,000, or a total of, $72,500,000, practically the difference between the cash advances of the past year and that of the year before.

It will be seen at a glance that to compare this year with last, or indeed with any previous year, the whole $72,500,000 must be added to the capital debt of Canada.

The result is this. That the national debt of Canada for 1923, has been increased by the sum of, $72,500,000 (the guarantees), less the sum of, $30,409,109.37 (alleged surplus). The net result, therefore, is an increase for 1923-24 of, $42,090,890.63.

Now, how was this done? The railway is our corporation; it is another name, a chartered name for the Dominion of Canada. The minister endorses the notes of our corporation for $72,500,000; then he says that those $72,500,000 are bonds which we have endorsed inasmuch as we just put our name on the back instead of on the front and therefore we have not affected the debt of Canada. And the Prime Minister says: We are not deceiving the country when we tell them we have reduced the debt. The Minister of Railways (Mr. Graham) arises and says: "Oh, you endorsed the notes of the railway too, and did not add the amount to the national debt." Yes, there are bonds you can endorse and even moneys you can advance without any need of adding to the debt. For example, if you endorse bonds to pay off other bonds, that does not add to the debt of our company and need not be added to our debt, or if in a given period you endorse bonds to no greater amount than you actually reduce the funded debt of our company by, then certainly you do not need to add to our debt. But the moment you endorse bonds and make this country liable for an amount greater than you reduce the funded debt of the company by, then it is no less than misrepresentation not to add the amount to the public debt of Canada.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Does my right hon. friend say that with respect to the bonds which his government endorsed, part of the money was not used to pay off deficits, to pay interest or sinking fund?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I will give the answer immediately, and I hope the Prime Minister will follow me. The facts are here in a return which I have from the department, and they go back to the origin of the National Railways—because no argument applies before that time. The National Railways are ours; their debts, their obligations if we make ourselves responsible, are ours. We endorsed bonds to the extent of $100,000,000, $25,000,000, in each of the years 1920 and 1921 for each of the systems, the Canadian Northern, or the National as it was then called, and the Grand Trunk. Of all the bonds advanced to the Canadian Northern the whole amount was for refunding, while of the advances to the Grand Trunk some 12½ million out of one and about 2¼ millions out of the other—I have the exact figures—were used for general purposes. But we actually advanced in cash, which was represented in the debt, more than twice that sum, which was applied to the refunding of the debt of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific. In a word, the aggregate of the amount we endorsed which does not appear in the national debt of Canada was less by about $15,000,000 than the amount that was actually applied for refunding. This is the record of the late government. Is this money, may I ask, the $50,000,000, to be used for refunding, this $50,000,000 which was endorsed in February? Will the hon. minister say so? He told the House in his budget speech it was for capital. Certainly the endorsement of last year, 22½ million for equipment, was not for refunding. The whole $50,000,000, on the minister's statement, and the whole 22½ million as well, should in justice be added to the debt of Canada to-day.

It was suggested by the Minister of Railways: "Oh we should not add it to the debt because it is going into capital." Some of it doubtless is; all of it is not. I do not know whether a large proportion is, but I do not care if every dollar of it is; it should on a fair presentation go into the national debt of Canada. I do not want to be misunderstood; I am not necessarily objecting to the endorsement of the bonds. I think generally it is better to advance the cash, but this is not the point I am pressing. The point I am pressing is as to what

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ought to be the statement of the national debt of this country. Endorse the bonds if you will, but do not keep the people in the opinion that our debt is going down when the debt which we are obligated for on our own system is going up, and is ignored. Why is it that money advanced to be used for capital should be added to our debt, or that money obtained on our endorsement and used for capital should be added to our debt? Well, Mr. Speaker, I will tell why: Because it is not represented by anything which, according to the system in vogue in Canada, can be called an active asset and deductible from the gross debt to get the net debt. Hon. gentlemen will remember that in 1919-20 the Minister of Finance of that day took $282,000,000 of assets—mortgages we held from railways, others of a like character, assets represented by those mortgages, which, because we held the mortgages, had always before been taken off the gross debt—and he said: "These are not carrying any interest; these are virtually, for the moment at least, dead; it is not right, it is not straight to have them appear as deductible from the gross debt to get the net debt." And he wrote them down and put them into the debt of Canada, refusing any longer to deduct them from the gross debt.

I may remark just in passing: hon. gentlemen often hear about the large increase in the debt in 1920; $282,000,000 of that was just as much our debt years and years before as it was then; but only in 1920 was it put into the debt in order that the people of Canada might know the facts. These mortgages we take now from our own Railways Company, whether we take them to secure our endorsement or take them to secure our advance—these are mortgages that the railways cannot pay interest upon and do not claim that they can. Therefore the late government always had the matter so financed that these were treated as non-active and therefore not deductible from the gross debt but included in the net debt of Canada. This is why I say that in arriving at any fair statement of our position we are bound to treat all of these as non-active assets—until the day comes, as I hope it will, when the returns of the Railway will be such as to turn those non-active assets into active assets and pay us our interest, or part of it, upon those amounts. Then it will be just to deduct them from our gross debt and therefore not include them in our net debt. But until such a day comes, it is neither the practice of governments which have gone before nor should it be a practice to-day to treat them as real assets in the sense of active assets deductible from the gross debt of Canada.

The hon. member for North Waterloo (Mr. Euler)—and I was really surprised to hear him say so, though he put it in a pretty cautious form, said: "I think there is a surplus. I do not claim that it means a deduction from the debt, but it is a surplus on the year's operations, because when money goes into capital out of which later on our earning power will be better, it should not be charged against the year's operations." But the surplus the minister was endeavouring to prove was a surplus over capital and everything else. And besides, in the handling of the books of the country, as the minister well knows and everyone of us well knows, moneys put into capital are, by the millions every year, taken from ordinary expenditure and charged against the year's operations, and in this country as in others it is right that it should be so. How, after this, are we ever going to compare any year fairly and intelligently with any previous year? "Debt reduced" appears on the records—$30,400,000. Well, add $72,500,000 and you have the debt increased by $42,000,000 the year just passed. Does the minister say we should not add the 22½ millions which went into equipment? If he will look at the year before he will find that the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) advanced in cash out of the treasury for equipment and added it to the debt. If he will look at the year previous he will find that the minister advanced in cash again for equipment, and if he will look at the year previous to that again, our year, he will find that we advanced $14,000,000 odd for equipment—all certainly going into realizable assets, but going into a concern which could not pay its way, could not pay interest; therefore our obligation in respect of it should have been and was added to our net debt.

Hon. members one after another rise in their places, pat themselves and say: "Thank heaven we are past the day of deficits. Thirty millions of a surplus, and we are going to reduce our taxation because of that surplus." Well, may I ask why the minister did not endorse the bonds of the company for the 25¼ millions also instead of advancing the money. Then we would have had a surplus of $55,000,000—and imagine the glee of hon. members. No sooner had the Acting Minister of Finance delivered his speech than the hon. member for Last Mountain (Mr. Johnston) rose and declared that it was a great encouragement to the taxpayers of Canada that at last we had a surplus. With what wonderful acclaim would he have given utterance to his feelings had the surplus been $55,000,000! There is something else the minister could do which would be just as logical as what he has done. Why could he

not incorporate a company and call it "Liberal Government Incorporated?" The country could own all the stock, and then every year instead of borrowing money or using our revenue to pay our debts, just endorse the bonds of that company; he could take care of our annual expenditure in that way and we would thus "reduce" our national debt by the entire revenue, $300,000,000 to $400,000,000 every year. This is the process which the Acting Minister has started. Where is he going to stop? The debt of this country to-day should be marked up in the books as increased by $42,000,000.

The minister says, and he says with more show of right than in respect of his other contentions: We have some $15,000,000 of the last $50,000,000, the proceeds of our last endorsement, in the treasury, and this should be set off. Well, in one way it should, but to compare with other years, it should not, and for the simple reason that in other years when the money was advanced for this purpose there was also an unexpended sum. Following the practices of other years, which should be done to make our book-keeping clear and in sequence, this cash should not be deducted either, and I venture to say that next year the minister will not take this $15,000,000 and say: This was advanced or guaranteed in the year 1924-25, and not in the year 1923-24. No, by the method previously adopted—the right method—our debt now has been increased by $42,000,000, a little more than the increase of the year before. Mr. Fielding advanced $98,250,000 and this government in reality advanced or guaranteed to the National Railways $97,000,000 and a fraction, practically the same as was advanced the year before.

I have given our financial position, but before I close this phase of the subject I want to make reference to a contention which the Prime Minister has pressed once at least in this House, a contention by way of complaint of the conduct of the late administration in respect of the taking care of war obligations during the currency of the war. I have heard his words re-echoed from various quarters of the Commons, words to the effect that the late government by dereliction, the insinuation always being because it was protecting its friends, "the interests," did not take care of any capital war obligations during the progress of the war, and consequently that the burden of this government is so terrific that only an extraordinary government could bear it. Well, a lot depends on what you would call the "capital" cost of the war. I do not know what the Prime Minister means by it, but I know that in other enterprises capital cost is all costs during their continuance. I know in the statutes, under this government, or former governments of the same party as this, no matter what the enterprise, provision was made even for interest on the cost during construction, during its continuance, being taken as part of the cost. But I do not intend to include interest. I am ready to treat interest on war debt during the war as the carrying cost of the war. Nevertheless we had to get the money and to pay it, and it was directly due to the war. But I wonder if pensions paid during the contest were not part of the capital cost. I wonder if the hospitals of the Department of Civil Re-establishment were not part of the capital cost of the war. Is it only part of the capital cost when the money you get is to buy ammunition for the soldier to shoot, and not the money you have to get to help your own men after they are shot?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Does my right hon. friend contend that the pensions we are now paying are part of the capital cost of the war?

Mr. MEIGHEN: After the war is over the capital cost of civil re-establishment continues for a while on a reducing scale, until finally it goes out. There are also pensions for a long time, gradually reducing until they go out, but during the continuance of anything, the capital cost is all it costs, and pensions are as much a capital cost as anything else. It does not matter whether you call it capital cost or not; but I am prepared to call it that, because it is. The carrying cost is the interest on the cost; the other is wholly a part of the cost of the war. But does it matter what we call these things as long as we know what we have to pay? The fact is we had to pay it, and get the money to do so: I have the figures here from the year 1914-1915 on to 1919-1920 inclusive, the receipts, the total expenditure for everything, the deficits and the war expenditure, and I would ask that the details might go on Hansard:

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Year	Receipts	Total Expenditure	Deficit	War Expenditure
	$	$	$	$ cts.
1914–15	133,073,482	248,098,526	115,025,045	60,750,476 01
1915–16	172,149,394	339,702,502	167,553,109	166,197,755 47
1916–17	232,701,294	498,203,118	265,501,824	306,488,814 63
1917–18	260,778,952	576,660,210	315,881,257	343,836,801 98
1918–19	312,946,747	697,042,212	384,095,465	446,519,439 48
1919–20	349,746,335	743,763,186	394,016,851	346,612,954 54
Total	1,461,396,204	3,103,469,754	1,642,073,551	1,670,406,242 13
Sinking Fund:—				
1914–15	1,645,812	.....	.....	
1915–16	1,773,021	.....	.....	
1916–17	1,471,698	.....	.....	
1917–18	3,183,493	.....	.....	
1918–19	1,448,495	.....	.....	
1919–20	3,674,265	.....	13,196,784	
Deducted from total deficits this leaves net deficit for 6 years	.....	.....	1,628,876,767	
Taking total net deficit for 6 years from total war expenditure	.....	.....	.....	1,628,876,767 00
Amount paid on war costs is shown to be	.....	.....	.....	41,529,475 00
Taking pensions into account which are a war cost:—				
1914–15	.....	.....	.....	
1915–16	307,572	.....	.....	
1916–17	2,447,375	.....	.....	
1917–18	7,262,810	.....	.....	
1918–19	16,598,601	.....	.....	
1919–20	23,308,696	.....	.....	49,925,054 00
Amount paid on war cost including pensions	.....	.....	.....	91,454,529 00
Including soldier settlement and soldiers' civil re-establishment:—				
Soldier Settlement—				
1918–19	207,559	.....	.....	
1919–20	2,886,156	.....	.....	
Soldiers' C.R.—				
1919–20	45,869,064	.....	.....	49,062,779 00
We find the amount paid on war cost to be	.....	.....	.....	140,527,308 00
Then there were as well special expenditures such as management and expenses of placing loans which should be charged against and were solely caused by the war:—				
1914–15	4,911,360	.....	.....	
1915–16	3,160,557	.....	.....	
1916–17	14,758,901	.....	.....	
1917–18	10,505,751	.....	.....	
1918–19	−7,283,582	.....	.....	
1919–20	17,945,120	.....	.....	43,998,107 00
This would show the amount paid on war cost from revenue raised by taxation during the war to be	.....	.....	.....	184,525,415 00

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Does my hon. friend contend that the money we are voting this year for soldier settlement and soldier's civil re-establishment is part of the capital cost of the war?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I contend this: When incurred during the war it is perfectly right to include it as such. It is after the war now, but is this even now "carrying" cost? It all depends on what name you prefer. We had to get the money to pay it, no matter what you call it; and it certainly was fairer to call it capital cost, than to call it "carrying" cost then. I would like to know what the difference is between the cost of curing a wound and the cost of making one. Is one to be called capital, and the other not?

Let me add, in the first year of the war necessarily, there could be no war taxes imposed. The war broke out shortly after the end of a fiscal year, and the first taxes which could be imposed would be collectable in the second year after the struggle began. So, we had say five years of war, with only four years possibility of taxation. And I wonder was the taxation too light? Could the taxes have been made greater?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The Prime Minister says yes but the member sitting at his right thought no at the time we were imposing them. The right hon. gentleman himself was not in the House at that time. The facts are these: During the early part of the war, as revealed, indeed, by the figure given to the House to-day by the hon. member for Springfield, when the United States were not in the conflict, they held a tremendous advantage over us as a magnet for population. If hon. members will look at the official returns they will find that for all these early years after the war right up to the time the United States came in, the balance of migration against this country was in large figures. In those days we had to look carefully in making our financial provisions because there was the prospect that contrasted with conditions across the border, instead of getting more money by a too high scale we would get less and we would certainly get less population. We had to adjust our finances accordingly, and as rapidly as we could we increased taxation and in the spring of 1917 we put on the highest profits taxes in the world. We put on other taxes almost in proportion. So high did we impose them that hon. gentlemen now sitting opposite, hon. gentlemen now in the government, rose and protested that the effect of such taxation would be unfair to the industry of Canada. If the Prime Minister will look at Hansard for May 22, 1917, at the time these high taxes were being put on—I mean the higher taxes for there had been profits taxes imposed long before—he will find that his present Minister of Railways warned the government that strong representations were coming to him from many and reputable business concerns to the effect that the high taxation being levied upon them would so reduce their reserves gathered during the period of inflation that they would never be able to stand the deflation period which was sure to come. Not only did he tell of these representations—representations which went so far as to say that one firm after another might be driven into bankruptcy—but he declared on the strenght of figures submitted to himself, on the strength of investigation made by himself, he was disposed to agree with their contention. And the Minister of Railways turned out to be right—this was the effect on many a company in Canada. I have not even referred to the warnings that came from the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Macdonald). Now the leader of both these hon. gentlemen says "You did not tax nearly enough, you let the profiteer go." I do not think this conduct on the part of the Prime Minister is very fair, especially when during that period we were supported in the course we took by certainly the one most eminent of his own ministers to-day.

The amount we had to raise for interest on war debt, was a sum in the neighbourhood of two to three hundred millions more. According to the figures of Sir Thomas White some $435,000,000 of war cost was paid during the real period of the war. I do not think this experience compares unfavourably with that of any other country but I say this: Having regard to the position this Dominion was in, a position unique in the world, a position right alongside of the most prosperous nation speaking our own tongue, we went as far in the direction of taxation as was in the interests of this Dominion and we were recognised as doing so by hon. gentlemen among those who now complain.

There is one other statement I wish to make. I am sorry the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Stewart) is not in his seat. It refers also to what took place in those years. The Minister of the Interior went to the city of Edmonton last fall and made a statement explanatory of the failure of this government to reduce the debt. This is what he said:

> In 1911 when the Conservatives took office the public debt was less than the sum now required to meet the annual fixed charges. By the time the war began in 1914 the national debt was increased 46 per cent.

I should like to ask the minister—and I will put my question on Hansard now so that he may answer it at the first opportunity on the Orders of the Day—whether he made this statement before any audience in this Dominion? I have read from the report of the Edmonton Bulletin, an organ friendly to himself. I do not need to insult the House by telling them it is not true. Every hon. member knows that instead of the debt being increased 46 per cent—an incredible amount; I cannot see how a responsible man could possibly use such words, and I would employ stronger language only I hope he will be able to say the report of the Edmonton Bulletin is wrong—the facts are quite the opposite. The debt in the one year was increased by twenty-one million odd dollars, and in

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the other years was diminished by twenty-five million odd dollars, and at the end of the fiscal year just before the outbreak of war the debt was some three million odd dollars less than when the then government came into power. Although not much to the point I may add parenthetically that one reason of the increase in the year I referred to was the necessity of taking care of precious railway enterprises for which we were not responsible.

Now I come to other features of the budget. The budget proposes a reduction of taxation. Nobody can help but rejoice in a reduction of taxation as such; but I want to know what justification this government has for proposing to this House to reduce taxation. With a deficit of forty millions, or in that neighbourhood—and it would have been much higher but for the money they found by the roadside—how do they justify a reduction of taxation at all? I wonder does the Acting Minister of Finance really expect that he is going to be able to balance the budget this year upon which he has launched? To-day his revenues are going down. I venture to say he will not get any one hundred and twenty millions next year on his sales tax. He collected last year about forty-seven millions more on his sales tax out of everybody in the country that was collected two years before. True he collected about forty-two millions less on income and profits taxes. On those taxes which were always said to be taken from profiteers he gets about forty-two millions less than we did. But he got last year some forty-seven millions more from the sales tax which comes from everybody, thus fulfilling the prophecy of the Minister of Labour (Mr. Murdock) "that the masses were to be relieved and the profiteers or malefactors were to be mulcted." I do not think the Acting Minister of Finance looks forward with much equanimity to balancing his budget for the year to come unless he intends an extension of the practice which accounts for the "surplus" of this year. No, on the showing of the past year and with no evidence of any further retrenchment—no evidence at all events until we are sure what the supplementaries are going to be—I do not think he has any right to reduce taxes at all. We hear a lot of late about reduced estimates, but when we come to this session and find the expenditure of the year greater than for the year before, even though the estimates were less, I do not believe we have much ground for hope that there is going to be any substantial economy.

So far as sales tax reductions go, they certainly should be made just as fast as economies will justify, just as fast as the year's returns will show to be possible. Those taxes come from everybody. They necessarily impede business. I think imposed on a small scale they are a fair tax. I do not think we can get on wholly without them. And I do not object even to special favours going to those who now, owing to world conditions, are under specially difficult handicaps. I do not object to special favours or privileges going to agriculture such as the wiping out of sales tax on implements because agriculture to-day the world over labours under difficulties very great, but I do sometimes wonder how hon. members to my left can accept these special privileges. I have read their newspapers. I have listened to many of their speeches. Have they not been roaring for many a year against "special privileges," and how in the world they find it in their hearts to take these special favours, I am at a loss to know. I am not objecting to them in any way. You have to meet conditions as they occur, and you have to do the things which will meet them.

Now I speak of the tariff reductions those which reduce the revenue by the whole sum of $750,000, around which this debate has largely centred. We have had tariff discussions in parliament as long as I have been here, and for many and many a decade before, and I do not know that I can add very much to a general tariff debate. I do hope though in a brief way to lay my views before the House. I have opinions on the question,—opinions that are not in principle different from those with which I entered parliament, not in principle different from any I have ever expressed in or out of this House, but matured, I hope, by some years of experience and observation of practical affairs. I believe in the protective system, I believe when we have a protective system it should be balanced, and it should be equitable. If I disbelieved in a protective system, but found one applied, I would still want it to be equitable; I would not want it "gerrymandered," to use the excellent expression of the hon. member for Sherbrooke (Mr. McCrea). A tariff which treats one manufacturer one way, or one class one way, and another in a different way, cannot be defended by any person. The free trader from his standpoint can defend a tariff on goods not Canadian-made for such alone is a revenue tariff, as well defined by the hon. member for Springfield to-day. The protectionist can defend a tariff on Canadian-made goods fairly and equitably applied. But no human being can defend what

this government presents, either on the theory of free trade or on the theory of protection or on any principle at all.

Has anybody tried? I have not heard anybody try. Ministers have risen, one after the other; but oh, such defences! Could I illustrate better than from the words of the Solicitor General (Mr. McMurray). He was fair; no one can dispute his fairness. He supported free trade till six o'clock, and protection after eight o'clock. Up till six o'clock he denounced the whole principle of protection, but he pleaded with hon. members of this House to allow this government to continue it, saying that a great blunder was committed in that it ever was established. But once established, he said, it is hard to get rid of. After eight o'clock, when he found that he himself had assisted in putting a new protection on artificial silk, he said the Liberal party was always in favour of commencing industries by a protective tariff.

The protective system is in use in most of the world; indeed, there is only one important country to-day which does not follow it. The presumption would be, I think, that granted a fair distribution of intelligence the world over, there is at least much to say in its defence. The common judgment of humanity persisted in year after year for centuries has not often proved to be far astray, especially in regard to commercial matters. What has the hon. member for Brome in his mind just now?

Mr. McMASTER: I had in mind that for years and centuries the common judgment of mankind said that the earth was flat.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, the common judgment is sometimes wrong about astronomical facts; but the man who places a question of commercial practicability in the same category as astronomical facts is not very likely to reason properly about either. The purpose of a protective tariff is to secure a distribution of industries in the country which adopts it, to secure a better distribution and diversity of occupation I do not doubt that if the world were all one and it did not matter at all what particular part advanced more rapidly than the other, if conditions in every country were alike, if, in a word, the whole idea of nationality were abandoned, then there would be much to be said for free trade. But even then it would in my judgment result in a concentration of industries and occupations to a tremendous degree. It would lessen the distribution of the activities and occupations of people throughout the length and breadth of the globe, and therefore I am not sure that it would add to the happiness of humanity. But in the world we live in to-day, where the unit is the nation and where the purpose of national policy is to serve the whole, I am utterly unable to understand how any country especially a young country, ever expects to secure diversity and distribution of occupation without a protective system. But of all countries which could so expect, surely this would be the last.

It may be that a nation far ahead, a nation which has the advantage of vast and long experience in production, a nation which has great facilities in world banking, which has tremendous plants and a large population to cater to, would be as well under free trade. Certainly it would be far better if all the rest of the world would be good enough to follow suit. But here we are situated alongside of the furthest advanced industrial nation of the world—we have to direct our affairs with constant relation to this truth—a nation which holds a tariff in front of us year after year, decade after decade—I almost said century after century—a nation which almost absolutely denies us access to its markets save for such raw products as it has to have in order to make money in their manufacture.

Mr. MORRISON: What about our farm implements? They have access to that market.

Mr. CALDWELL: What about boots and shoes?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I had better answer the hon. member now. He says: Oh, they do not put up a tariff against farm implements. They put it up against farm products and manufactured goods, but implements and boots and shoes they let in free. So the hon. gentleman says that we ought to let our tariff down because now we can get into their markets. I venture to say that if he will speak to any hon. member who represents a constituency where boots and shoes are manufactured, he will find no boot and shoe manufacturer, "with gray matter in his skull," to use the ornate language of the hon. member for Springfield (Mr. Hoey), who, having control of the capital of an organization will invest that capital in a factory in Canada whose product is to be sold in the United States—adapt his plant to produce goods to meet the various tastes there—for he knows that, even with the United States tariff down, harassing restrictions and every possible obstacle will be put in his way, and as well that in the course of two years, the tariff may go up and all his investment be lost. This has been

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the experience in so many instances that the business men of Canada have learned.

I want to know what hon. member with a dollar to invest, thinking of establishing an enterprise, if he knew that in the United States he would have 110,000,000 people to cater to, and that here he would have only 8,000,000 or 8,500,000 and only such portion of those as his competitors over there had not taken for themselves, would establish himself here instead of there. I should like hon. members to think these things out. It is a hard cold fact that business men, as farmers and everybody else, usually go—subject to certain patriotic restraints—where they can do the best. And, with a plain case before them of every advantage there which could be got here—save, of course, certain local conditions and circumstances which, in the aggregate and speaking generally do not amount to a great deal—and with only a fraction of the advantage here that they would have there, which of them would choose to establish on this side of the international line rather than on that? But the manufacturer who starts in Canada depends, of course, upon having an advantage in his home market corresponding to that which his American competitor has in his own country. This is the experience of Canada, and we have learned from our experience.

I will not labour the point further. I have no hope on earth of ever convincing some hon. gentlemen to my left who say our course now is to drop our tariff inch by inch and foot by foot, because they believe the United States is going to have a lower tariff soon, and they think, forsooth, that this course on our part would likely accelerate that condition of affairs. I have listened to so many prophecies about what the United States are going to do in the way of low tariff that I have almost lost my faith. The hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Crerar) will recall that, year after year, he thought they were getting pretty close to a low tariff in the United States. If he does not recall it, he will remember the eloquence of his friend from Red Deer of that date, who professed, in season and out, right up to the emergency tariff of 1921, a belief that the United States were getting pretty near to free trade. He used to employ the language used in this debate by the hon. member for West Calgary (Mr. Shaw). "Why," he would say, "over there they are paying just a few cents per capita in customs taxes and here we are paying a great deal more per capita; so we are far more protectionist than they." This really was the language echoed by the hon. member for West Calgary. As if the amount they are paying per capita was not governed by the height of their tariff. Why, on the reasoning of the hon. member for West Calgary, Great Britain is to-day the most highly protected country in the world. They have a far higher per capita customs duty than we have, far higher I think ten times as high as that of the United States. No, the hon. member who was leader of the Progressive party (Mr. Crerar) shed his prophecies when the emergency tariff came down, but he seems to have passed the mantle of Elijah to his successor from Brandon (Mr. Forke), for that hon. gentleman rose even in this debate and foretold that they would very soon have a low tariff in the United States. I would advise him to wait. He will possibly see a reduction—but he will likely live to see that reduction done away with. If he lives long enough, he will come to the conclusion that we had better make our tariff to suit ourselves.

Mr. FORKE: I think I stated specifically, when I spoke on the budget, that we ought to frame our tariff independently of anything the United States might do. Our fiscal policy should be one to suit ourselves.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I am very glad that, to this extent, I have made a convert of the hon. member for Brandon (Mr. Forke). I ask him carefully to remember his words, to remember, when the question of reciprocity comes up again, the virtuous conviction of this hour. He is right to-day, and I hope he will give us a better example of the perseverance of the saints than this government has ever done. Yes, we should make and maintain our tariff according to a principle which is suited to Canada.

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Mr. MEIGHEN: I wonder if hon. gentlemen to my left believe that in attacks upon this principle—for many of them make them sincerely—they are really making any gains. They heard the Minister of the Interior (Mr. Stewart) say: "This budget is the death knell of protection; protection is not all gone, but it is going little by little; its death knell has rung." They heard that all right, and they heard the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Motherwell) proclaim that the blessed day of the execution of the 1919 platform was about to dawn. They have listened to those things, but I wonder if they have listened to other things as well. Have they heard from hon. gentlemen over there any falling away from the protective principle? Those men who are going to vote for the

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great deal of information in regard to other items which are affected very materially and which I might say something about.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I have read the tariff, and I have the information, but I am on lawn mowers just now. I know that these articles are extracted from a schedule of spades, shovels and the like which the minister reduces and lawn mowers are left with a duty of 20 per cent, 30 per cent and 32½ per cent. The whole thing is a calculation of how few constituencies, and consequently how few votes, need be sacrificed in order that the government may purchase the support of hon. gentlemen to my left.

On motion of Mr. Meighen the debate was adjourned.

At six o'clock the House adjourned, without question being put, pursuant to rule.

Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I have made some references to the stand of hon. gentlemen opposite who as known to favour the protective system but who support the budget because they feel that there is no serious immediate blow aimed at their constituencies, and that they can afford to sacrifice something of the fundamental interest of the country for the sake of votes on division in this House. I had not completed the number, but I am sure hon. gentlemen everywhere know that the vast majority of those who on the other side support the sacrifices of industrial interests as embraced in this budget would never support them if they affected the immediate constituencies from which they come. I do not think anything could make clearer how utterly without principle, as described by the member for North Waterloo (Mr. Euler) this budget is.

I desire to refer, but very briefly, to some remarks the hon. member for Springfield (Mr. Hoey) made yesterday. He is fond of historic lore, and called to his assistance various authorities and raised some objection to quotations which had been made supposedly from the great Abraham Lincoln. The whole point he was discussing, as I got it, was as to whether some particular way of stating the case for protection had been adopted by Lincolin. Well perhaps the quotation used was the way Lincoln stated it, perhaps it was not, I am not going to climb the archaeological tree to find out; It is sufficient for me to know that Lincoln supported protection, I am not particularly interested in just how he put the case.

Mr. HOEY: The quotation was often used in the campaign of the right hon. gentleman.

Mr. MEIGHEN: No doubt there were many who attributed it to Lincoln, and I notice that all those who did not were opposed to protection themselves. But it is much more important to have the authority of a man like Lincoln, a man of intense patriotism, of deep human sympathies and of great practical wisdom—better far to have his authority from the practice of his life than to have the exact phraseology in which he defended his belief. We used to hear for many years—usually from the former hon. member for Red Deer, Mr. Clark, the opinions also of John Stuart Mill. The case is now taken up by the member for Springfield, and he protests against any inference that John Stuart Mill would support a protective policy in America for any period longer than twenty years after the time he lived. Well, I join with the hon. member in respect for the names of great thinkers and philosophers, of the past. As for Mill I certainly would have regard for his opinion as respects an economic question, as to what principle should be applied to conditions as he saw them and was able to study them. But when it comes to asking me to accept the opinion of Mill as to what would be right as applied to conditions a quarter of a century, or a century afterwards, the draft on my veneration is too heavy.

Mr. HOEY: Does the hon. member know that I was simply replying to an argument of one of his own members.

Mr. MEIGHEN: He was referring to what an hon. member had said, that Mill, observing conditions in America as he did would favour, or at least would not object to, a protective system there. I say I respect Mills' opinion as applied to conditions within his knowledge, but when he speaks of what would suit conditions away in the future, I must be permitted to appeal from the predictions of the last century to the facts of o-day.

The hon. member quoted a letter from a former member of this House, a most respected man, actually proving that we have some industries running in Canada yet. I do not know that any one disputes the fact. We have, as respects most industries in this Dominion, a protective system yet. We have a more or less serious invasion now, a tendency and a constant threatening and warning which does infinite harm;—but we have industries yet. I made inquiries as to those

woolen factories to which the hon. gentleman referred, and, my information is that the product of one or both, is a particular line of material as respects which there is no serious, if any, competition from the Old World. These also have some protection.

Mr. HOEY: That would not apply to cream separators which I quoted.

Mr. MEIGHEN: No, not to a cream separator. The hon. gentleman turns the cream separator handle year after year. But there is something worthy of remark in this connection as well. Do not rely too much on the cream separator when you are managing a Dominion. It happens to be a specially intricate mechanism the manufacture of which depends on special patents, and ,thereby enjoys protection of another kind which renders it not so necessary to have the regular rule apply. But I want to tell the hon. member that, from the mouth of the manufacturer himself, I have been frequently told that the difference between the cost of manufacture of a free trade cream separator and the price the farmer pays is bigger than it is in respect of any implements protected by the tariff to-day. He mentioned also one or two factories which had closed, and criticised their management. He did not like the salaries that had been paid. I did not gather very fully just what he was trying to show, but I did gather this; that the man who drew the salary also had a very considerable stock interest, and I would imagine if it were possible for him to continue the business and save his stock he would likely do so. He evidently found it was an impossibility. I never before heard his capacity as a business man impugned. Indeed in other industries he has been successful. According to the hon. member, the business failed, not because of lack of business, but because of lack of money. This is usually the cause of most businesses failing.

Reviewing some other remarks of the hon. member, I was rather astonished to find that he followed a very bad precedent in respect of immigration figures. He has placed on Hansard now the figures of the migration from Canada to the United States, as reported by the Immigration Department of Washington, reading the figures for "1911" and each year down to "1923", but on inquiry I find his years all end with June.

Mr. HOEY: The fiscal year.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, and in that way he escapes the disastrous months between July and December of 1923. I do not know why these figures should be concealed from the House.

Mr. HOEY: I tried to obtain them, but was unable to do so. I was very moderate. I did not state that these figures included the British possessions of North America, including Newfoundland.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I do not know where Newfoundland gets into this.

Mr. HOEY: But the figures for Newfoundland are included. The figures are given for British North America.

Mr. MEIGHEN: For Newfoundland?

Mr. HOEY: For British North America.

Mr. MEIGHEN: If the hon. gentleman takes very much comfort out of that he is welcome to it. How many would go from Newfoundland? But why did he not give the figures up-to-date? I got them up to the present time. I got them two months ago as nearly up-to-date as the figures of two months ago would permit, and my figures now date to the end of March. The figure I gave the House from memory yesterday was correct, which was 181,973 for the full 1923 year. For the 12 months ending 31st March last, the total was 200,816, and these only embrace those who go across and pay the $8 head tax, who report themselves as intending to stay, or from whom the money is collected in case they do stay. Everyone knows, unfortunately, that they do not include a very large number indeed who flit across the line. We do not rejoice in these figures, but it is better to have the actual facts.

Mr. HOEY: Will the right hon. member give the House the number of American citizens who have come to Canada in the same period?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The hon. gentleman gave them for one year, I did not check them up. He said some 22,000, but when you find 200,000 going out, it is hard to rejoice evermore over 22,000 coming back. The hon. member referred to a slump in the figures of emigration for 1922, which he ascribed to the fact that all the country knew a Liberal government was returned to power. Those figures for 1922—July 1, 1921 to July 1, 1922—were half during the period of the previous government; and the half during the period of the government before were materially less than the half during the period of the present government. But, imagine the theory of the hon. gentleman. Take for example, the woollen industry: from an actual specific census it has been learned—and all could not possibly be traced—that on account of mills closing down enough employees had gone to the United States to total more than ten per cent

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of all employed to-day. The hon. member's theory is that the reason these people went to the United States was that there was not enough Liberal policy in effect; in a word, the reason they went to the States and the reason the mills closed to make them go, was that they had too much protection. Any mind that can follow a sinuosity of that kind deserves the highest commendation.

Referring to the woollen mills, these were attacked in the tariff two years ago, but not very heavily. The tariff at the time was low. The reduction was 2½ per cent on most lines of goods, and on certain small lines some 5 per cent on the British preference schedule was taken away. A year ago, on all commodities enjoying 15 per cent, 10 per cent more of the duty was taken away. Following this there was an immediate influx of Old World goods, supplanting goods made in this country, an influx which, in the case of tweeds, overcoats, flannels, and serges, doubled in 1923 the importations of 1921. For the eighteeen months before the 1922 budget these importations totalled $11,000,000, and for the eighteen months succeeding totalled $18,500,000. The increase displaced goods made in Canada. All this meant men out of work who otherwise might have been employed. All this meant emigration, and I wonder who got any benefit in this country. Hon. gentlemen may think: "Well, every time you take off a duty, there is a saving to the consumer; you save just the amount of the duty." It cannot be denied that, particularly at the beginning, in some cases a slightly higher price would result from a duty. But that it is universal, is entirely untrue; that it is general and continuous, is entirely untrue. I have before me figures to show this, in relation to industries which today enjoy a protection of 30, 35 and 37½ per cent, goods which are selling throughout the length and breadth of Canada manufactured, wholesale and retail, at the same prices as across the line, goods of ordinary consumption, goods representing millions and millions of dollars' worth of the consumption, of the people. The reason is this: The makers in Canada enjoy the Canadian market, and being certain of a stabilized Canadian market, they are able to produce on a comparable scale with their competitors and can put the goods on the market in Canada at the same price as in another land. Why, in respect even of implements, if he will read the official, the undeniably correct, statements of those who have manufactured them—I refer to that of Mr. Thomas Findlay in particular—he will find that, those countries which had those industries protected had enjoyed far lower prices for their implements to the consumer than those countries which had no tariff at all. This applied, not in individual countries alone, but everywhere, with the consequence, at least in some, that now they have erected a forty to fifty per cent tariff and are encouraging and actually succeeding in making the goods at home. They will thus arrive at a price comparable with that prevailing in those countries which have built up their industries under a protective system.

I will again illustrate my point. I do so with facts given to the government by those immediately concerned. I ask the government to correct me if any of the facts I relate are wrong. I give, by way of illustration, the glass industry as some time ago established in this Dominion. A factory was constructed during the years 1918, 1919 and 1920, at Hamilton, capable of producing some 20,000,000 square feet per annum, or about two-thirds of the consumption of Canada. In that industry some $2,000,000 was invested. It went into opertion. At the time the venture was launched there was in this country a protective duty which averaged approximately 18½ per cent, that is to say, 18½ per cent on the assumption that the Belgian franc was at par or nearly par. Three hundred employees were engaged in the work of producing glass; some 300 or more were likewise employed in the production of raw material, silica and the like, and some 69,000 tons of freight came to our railways chiefly in the carriage of raw material which, ordinarily speaking, volumes in freight about ten times what the finished product does. These were the immediate advantages to this Dominion. Over in Belgium the glass industry has reached its greatest development. There, the industries are connected by a multuality, and they virtually decide what ,in their own best interest, is the price that should be quoted to other countries. When our industry got under way, the Belgians reduced the price to Canada to 40 per cent discount; and, with the 40 per cent discount and the disadvantage of exchange, levelling our duty to a very small fraction, the Canadian industry was crippled. Being denied the slighest assistance from this government, it was compelled to close its doors. Well, you say, we at least got the glass 40 per cent cheaper. Yes, we did, until the industry closed its doors; but when the industry was out of business, then the 40 per cent discount was abandoned and 17½ per cent premium was put on instead, and the people of Canada had to pay for the glass and 17½ per cent premium as well. In a word, we are paying virtually what the

duty would have been had it been imposed by the government, and the whole of it charged to the Canadian consumer, and we have lost the industry and wiped out $2,000,000 of investment.

Mr. CRERAR: When was the company started?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The building was completed, I understand, in 1920. I ask that these facts be impugned if in any degree they are wrong.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Did the industry to which my right hon. friend has referred not close its doors before this government came into office?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The submission made to the government stated that they closed their doors in May, 1923, after they had appealed in vain to this government to assist them with a duty. All the duty they asked was one-half cent per square foot up to 2½ cents, according to the standard, a duty which, ad valorem, would be—on the basis of only fifteen cents for the Belgian franc—18½ per cent, or about the duty which protects the industry in the United States. I wonder if hon. gentlemen feel that the refusal was wise. I wonder if they can read from this lesson just what would take place in respect of other industries if the same policy were followed. Even if the whole duty were added, to the price, it would amount to three dollars on a five thousand dollar house. This sum of three dollars, or say the half of it, or, perhaps, a quarter, or, perhaps, later on, none at all, which would be the addition to the price to the consumer in the case of glass—because we are at present paying the duty, only we are paying it to Belgium—decides in each single case whether a sum amounting to $100 or $200 stays in Canada or goes to swell the occupations and the population of another land.

The hon. member for Winnipeg (Mr. Hudson) came to the conclusion that, we could not become a self contained country—he said no country could; In the absolute he is right. No country, I presume, can become absolutely self-contained. Accordingly, as one would infer from his argument, there is no use trying. Let us stop all trying he says and whatever it is we need, let us buy it, no matter where. He based his claim on the contention that in western Canada we are not industrial, we are not going to be—and that because western Canada, therefore can not, as he said, get results from a protective tariff, it is not right that a protective system should prevail. Western Canada is more industrial that the hon. member is ready to admit. Western Canada has advantages which, with added population, and provided we have a fiscal system which permits it, will be the source of many industries as time goes on. I have in my hand a letter which illustrates the situation there as respects the rolling mill industry, and I will read only a paragraph. I have permission to read it. It illustrates, in much the same way as the glass industry, the case for a protective tariff. I am reading from a letter from the Manitoba Rolling Mill Company, Limited:

> We are supplying most of the bars used in the prairie provinces east of Calgary.

I may say that since the reduction in the Belgian franc it is impossible now to get west of Calgary.

> We are not making much margin on it because the competition is too keen, particularly from Belgium where wages are less than half what we pay and where their product is carried to Vancouver at present for $4 per ton. But we are keeping $1,000,000 a year right here in Manitoba that was formerly sent out of the country. We pay double as much for scrap as was formerly paid, before there was a rolling mill here. We use 15,000 tons of coal per year, mostly western coal; we pay $150,000 per year in freight, and we pay directly at our own plant about $425,000 per year in wages and salaries, in addition to indirect wages and salaries that are paid in another way, all of which formerly went out of the country. A very small reduction in the tariff would close this plant.

I pause to give the hon. member (Mr. Hudson) permission to say now whether he would support such a reduction as would close that splendid rolling mill plant in the city of Winnipeg. If he would not, why then does he support reductions which imperil plants here in eastern Canada and in British Columbia? Why has he supported reductions which already have destroyed plants in various parts of this country?

> A very small reduction in the tariff would close this plant, but if an opportunity is allowed for it to grow it will eventually become a large industry, covering a considerable range of production, and be a permanent contribution to the wealth of the country, notwithstanding Mr. A. B. Hudson's hostile speeches and his enmity towards the industries in the West.

Mr. STEVENS: Not a word.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Now I am going to make a few remarks on the present changes. They embrace reductions on agricultural implements; reductions, however, far more serious in the case of those other manufactured products which enter into the construction of such implements; reductions as well in mining and logging machinery. There is a reduction in implements of some 4 per cent on the main items, 5 per cent on some others, and as high as even 10 per cent. Reductions are given however on what are called

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raw materials but what are really manufactured materials produced by other supplying plants. The importation of these materials is allowed virtually free, wholly free in so far as pig iron and steel are concerned, and almost free as respects all other commodities. Just what the effect is to be on the agricultural implement industry I do not undertake to say; time will tell. I do not presume that very great change is made as respects that single industry; but the penalty is heaped on others in order that hon. gentlemen to my left may be enticed.

Great comfort is taken by the Prime Minister out of a statement which has been issued by the Massey-Harris Company. The effect of that statement is that the company intend to carry on and try to adjust themselves to new conditions; Immediately following its issue was a proclamation of the Prime Minister that Massey-Harris supported the contention of the government. Have hon. gentlemen carefully examined the Massey-Harris statement? I do not see anything very extraordinary in it.

The provisions of the budget which exempt farm implements from the sales tax are most welcome, and these combined with the lowering of customs duties on raw materials announced in the government's amendments, now enable the manufacturer to make an immediate reduction in his prices. So far as the Massey-Harris Company is concerned—and no doubt this applies to other implement companies—there will be passed on to the farmer in the way of reduced prices the complete saving effected in the remission of the sales tax—

Wonderful! They are not going to pay a sales tax to the government so they are good enough not to collect it from the farmer.

—and the lessened duties on raw material.

Whatever they save in that regard, they will not charge to the farmer. A previous paragraph asserts their intention of endeavouring to adjust themselves to new conditions. Well, this is the attitude of British people generally; this is the right attitude. Note that they promise no reduction in price because of the reduction of duties on their own product. But the men who are hit by this tariff are the men who are supplying the other manufactured goods which the agricultural implement makers use. I wonder how hon. gentlemen to my left justify that. I wonder how they justify a reduction, for their own benefit especially, in any case. Were we not asked a year ago to vote for a resolution moved by the hon. member for Brandon (Mr. Forke) which not only declared a lack of confidence in the government, but declared also that the budget of that time was a protective budget? Were we not urged to support a resolution, which declared particularly against the stability which had been promised? This was supported by speeches the general purport of which was that the farmers did not want something specially for themselves, but wanted the necessaries of life reduced? They were not specially interested in implements the hon. member for Brandon said: No, it was a great principle they were contending for, the reduction of duties for everybody on the necessaries of life. And hon. gentlemen to my left had no confidence in the government at all because the government at that time would not concede these claims. Now, a year afterwards, when they have been given, as they believe, something for themselves, their enthusiasm is exuberant, their confidence in the government is restored. Now that they believe they have something which is to their own advantage, their confidence in the government is so great that they will not even vote for their own platform for fear the government will be displeased. This is about as illuminating an example of unselfishness as the House has ever witnessed.

I have been impugned because I will not now support a reduction in farm implements, and the honour has been done me by hon. gentlemen of quoting from a speech I made in 1911, in which I favoured a reduction on farm implements. The resolution which I moved at that time read:

That this House is of opinion that a substantial reduction in the duties on farm implements is now due to argiculturists of Canada and is in strict accord with the true purpose of a protective tariff.

By the terms and principles of that resolution, and of the speech I made in support of it, I abide. But I wonder if there is any difference between the support of a reduction from a duty of 20 per cent and 25 per cent at a time when the industry was flourishing, when its profits were good, and a reduction now from a duty of 10 per cent and 15 per cent after several years of successive losses. If one favours a reduction from a level of 20 or 25 per cent, then to be consistent according to the logic of hon. gentlemen opposite, one has to keep right on reducing until he leaves no duty at all. Or, in a word, a physician called in to treat a patient for obesity, who prescribes until he brings him down to normal proportions, must be arraigned as inconsistent and indicted as an apostate unless he presses right on until he reduces his poor patient to a bloodless corpse. As respects the duty on implements, I do not depart from the principles I enunciated eleven years ago. Would that some other hon. members of this House could say the same!

But I want to add in justice to myself that while the principles as there enunciated were right, and while the facts I there adduced were true to the very best of my power of collection. nevertheless, to adapt language which I know will fall pleasantly on the ears of hon. gentlemen to my left, the language of Sir Robert Peel: I cannot withold the homage that is due to the province of reason and of truth by denying that my opinions on the question have been matured by experience and by a close observation of Canadian affairs, At that time I did not give the weight I would give to-day to the importance of a large export trade in the keeping down of prices at home, to the importance of a large scale of production based on the security of home market and of large export trade—to maintain prices low in the country of origin.

I do not think any hon. member will say that we ought to give a special advantage to a foreign industry. But is that not done by this budget? You can reduce slightly—and hon. gentlemen themselves did in 1907—the amount of protection on specific things produced by an industry, but when you wipe it out altogether on a whole long line, robbing our industries of millions of dollars of business in this country, industries which pay a duty of 53 cents a ton on their coal, as high as 27½ per cent on the raw material which they have to import, and as well pay our corporation tax and submit to our general level of taxation—necessarily high—industries which on their plant had to pay duties—in one case alone amounting to $4,000,000—which their competitors across the line did not have to pay,—and which now have to pay interest on that money, when you place them in a position in their home market where their competitors get in without a single charge and take the home market from them, I want to know what you think of the fairness of the proposal. Yet this is what the budget has done. This is the price hon. gentlemen of the government have paid, this is the sacrifice to the Progressive gods in order to secure the party's vote. This applies right down the line. This is done not on the basis of any principle; none is even suggested. Would anybody suggest a principle which justifies putting the seel industry, say, in such a position, or many other industries which are affected, and maintaining the duty on furniture at 30 per cent, or the duty on stoves at 25 per cent or on lawn mowers at 32½ per cent —can anybody suggest any principle for such a thing? I could go down the list of hundreds of articles and show that nothing else is the result of this wonderful budget.

Now, hon. gentlemen contend—I refer particularly to those to my left—that they are justified in supporting the budget. Why? Because last year stability was promised, and this year stability is destroyed. I should like these members to listen during the

4. p.m. speech of the Prime Minister while he proves to you that stability is still maintained. Don't they expect it? Don't they know that every man on the other side of the House who supports the budget will contend in his defence that stability is maintained? Of course hon. gentlemen to my left are right, there never was a more violent assault on stability, not in the last thirty years, than there is in this budget; nor has the effect of that assault ever been more immediate and more apparent. Imagine the government suggesting not a reduction of duty of 2½ per cent on certain lines of goods as made last year—that is tariff revision—but a tariff reduction of 10 per cent and 5 per cent and 4 per cent and the wiping out of the tariff on whole lines of goods, that is not tariff revision; that is tariff stability! You can have stability and still, as the Minister of Finance (Mr. Fielding) said last year, make necessary minor adjustments from time to time. But no rightly constituted mind would suggest that these are merely minor adjustments. These are substantial variations of the tariff, striking at certain vital and imortant industries of this Dominion. No, the promises of 1919 went by the board; but the promise of 1923 has gone by the board as well. The hon. member for Springfield (Mr. Hoey) who spoke yesterday said: Surely, surely though you believe in a protective tariff, you do not want it maintained at the price of perfidy, you do not want the government to break its solemn engagement of 1919?

Mr. HOEY: That is repudiating the mandate of the electors.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I am not so sure. Is the hon. gentleman quite sure that such was the mandate of the electors?

Mr. HOEY: I have not any doubt whatever.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I wish I could so easily be sure one way or the other. When you have three groups in a general election it is pretty hard to tell what the verdict of the electors is; and when besides you have the whole contest smeared with a cloudburst of misrepresentation it is still harder. Anyway, does the hon. member think that sixty-five members of this House who appealed to their constituents on the Laurier-Fielding tariff were elected to destroy that tariff? Does he think that the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Raymond), who was elected on a platform

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which denounced us for reducing the duty on agricultural implements, was elected to reduce those duties still more? Does he think the hon. member for St. Antoine (Mr. Mitchell), who went before his constituents as a protectionist and who thus followed the example of his party leaders in the province of Quebec, the hon. member for St. Lawrence-St. George (Mr. Marler), who also followed the example of his party leaders, and who declares in this House that he had the solemn word of those leaders as his authority for that step—does the hon. gentleman mean to say that those members were elected to destroy the protective tariff?

Mr. HOEY: Hon. gentlemen always clap before they hear the full truth. If you deduct twelve members from the Liberal party, there is still an overwhelming majority in favour of the 1919 platform.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I would like the sixty-five, the whole membership from the province of Quebec, yes, and the Ontario membership to stand up and say—

Mr. CRERAR: Does that include the hon. member for Brome (Mr. McMaster)?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Oh, I think I had better exclude the hon. member for Brome. I congratulate the hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Crerar) on this one of the ninety and nine. Those who listened to the following masterpiece of tergiversation and evasion, I wonder what it was they voted for? These are the words of the present Prime Minister in describing his fidelity to the platform of 1919:

> What mariner putting out into unknown seas would start out without a compass to show him in what direction to go, would plunge straight ahead into a rock if he saw it there, simply because there was some other chart that pointed that way at the moment.

I will now give hon. gentlemen time to think out what that means. I have tried for weeks myself, and I do not know yet.

> Who can tell what will be the condition we will have to deal with to-morrow? This platform was laid down two years ago. We had not then acquired these railway systems.

No, that is quite correct, and the Poincare government had not fallen. Each has an equal bearing on the point. He goes on:

> They ought to be applauding me for saying I am not going to follow any letter that leads to destruction.

Did the voters who answered that appeal vote for the 1919 platform? Or again, an auditor puts the question:

> You stated in the House in 1920, that you would stand all fours by the Liberal Convention's trade platform. Now you say it is only a chart.

A very pertinent question because in 1920 we had acquired the railway systems, when the present Prime Minister affirmed his fidelity to the platform of 1919. Here is the answer:

> I stated my position—

I read you how he stated it.

> If it is not intellibigle to you I am sorry. That is not my fault. Do you know the meaning of this passage in scripture, "It is the letter that killeth, but the spirit that maketh alive." It is in accordance with that teaching I propose to carry out the Liberal platform. No legitimate industry need fear anything that the Liberal party might do in power.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What is my hon. friend reading from?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I am reading a quotation from the Branford Expositor, I think. It is quoted in another paper. There is another portion really worth reading too.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: If it is as good as the last it will be very good.

Mr. MEIGHEN: That was very good, the Prime Minister says. It was. It was simply typical of the whole nature of his campaign. Here is another extract from his speech at Sherbrooke:

> There is not a man in the Liberal party to-day who would think of doing injury by way of tariff to any industry carrying on a legitimate business and earning legitimate profits. We have no desire to hurt any industry. Why should we do so, especially at this time? Where men are trying to create monopolies against the interests of the country we will let in the light and make a change, but have no thought of making a change where business is being carried on honestly and decently.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What paper is that from?

Mr. MEIGHEN: It is a quotation from his speech as taken from the report of the Montreal Gazette. Does the hon. member dispute its accuracy?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: No, but my hon. friend has not read the whole speech.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I hope I would not. I do not know whether in this case, but in others, I have no doubt that if I went on I would read exactly the opposite. That is why the Prime Minister finds himself in the position he is in, in this House now.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Perhaps my hon. friend would read to the House one quotation that is the opposite.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Well, I could read what the Prime Minister said in June 1920 in this parliament, when he read the platform of 1919 and declared as a matter of honour he was bound to abide by it.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Read it.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I read it here a year ago. Are we to infer that these industries as respects which changes are made, as respects which the whole protection in some cases is taken away, were not carried on legitimately? Were they earning more than a legitimate profit? I appeal to the Prime Minister to say, especially with respect to those who were not earning anything at all. I appeal now to the Minister of Labour (Mr. Murdock): Are the industries attacked by this budget, whose duties are reduced or taken away, industries which were not carried on decently or honestly, or are they industries which were earning an illigitimate profit? The Prime Minister to-day finds himself confronted by hon. gentlemen to my left, telling him that he went to the country on the 1919 platform, reading to him the terms of that platform, and declaring that he bound himself in parliament and on the stump to abide by it, declaring that he got his support upon it, and at the same time hon. gentlemen opposite rise one after the other and say: The Prime Minister assured me in my own town that no legitimate industry would be affected, assured me that no industry earning only a moderate profit would be touched, and on that assurance I became his candidate, and on that assurance I was elected." Is it any wonder I question what the verdict really was?

Let me read now a statement from a paper which supports hon. gentlemen to my left, the Farmers' Sun. I have here an extract from that paper, an editorial from its issue of March 15.

> The elector who has no partisan bias will find it difficult to give admiration or sympathy to either the deserters or their deserted leader. What is now taking place is a natural result of the peculiarly dishonest campaign the Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and his lieutenants waged in the last general election. In the low tariff Maritime provinces and in the West the Liberal tariff platform held the centre of the stage. In industrial Ontario the 1919 platform was dismissed as merely a chart, and promises given that no legitimate industry would be injured by a Liberal accession to power. Thus it was that while the party as a whole stood pledged to all-round tariff reduction, Liberal candidates, with Mr. King on the platform endorsing them, were bidding strongly for protectionist support. The present Premier was a party to this deception, and now that circumstances compel him to make important concessions to gain Progressive support, he is in no position to criticize his insurgent followers.

I wonder was that not a pretty fair statement of the position. It is very hard to tell what a verdict is under conditions of that kind. We hear now loud and long proclamations of the death knell of protection, while the Minister of Agriculture (Mr. Motherwell) stands and says: The issue now is clear; we are against, you are for protection.

Mr. MOTHERWELL: Hear, hear.

Mr. MEIGHEN: "Hear, hear," he says, but do you believe, Mr. Speaker, that when the test comes his colleagues will abide by that position? Do you believe they won't welsh just as they did in 1921? Don't you know that hon. gentlemen over there, not by the half dozen, but by the score—

Mr. FORKE: You forget that we can do it ourselves.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The hon. gentleman says he can do it himself. Let me finish my sentence and I will reply to him—they will go to the country with the words of the hon. member for the county of Quebec (Mr. Lavigueur), with the words of the hon. member from Charlevoix-Montmorency (Mr. Casgrain) who declared that the Minister of the Interior a single member of the government had no right to speak for the government—they will go to the country with these words on their lips, and consequently if they come back as Liberals at all they will come back by the protectionist vote. Now, the leader of the Progressive party says, "We will do it ourselves." Let me say frankly now in the face of hon. gentlemen to my left that while those across the way will welsh on the issue they—the Progressives—will welsh themselves. Yes, in the last election they did not stand true. In the last election down in the county of Cumberland their candidate ran on a platform of protection for the coal industry; outside of coal he did not care. In the last election the hon. member for South Waterloo (Mr. Elliott)—who sits among them, who votes with them, but who now has flinched at this budget—went to his constituents on a protectionist platform. He declared that we had to have a tariff commission in this country before whom manufacturers could go and if they needed protection they would get it. I do not know that hon. gentlemen to my left are very much entitled to boast of their superior position. All we want, all we ask is that the word of the Minister of Agriculture, the word of the Minister of Interior, be accepted, and that we go squarely to the people of Canada on the protection issue.

It is contended in respect chiefly of our grain producers whose crop of wheat is largely—about half, I think—an export crop, that they have to sell their wheat in

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an export market and take the export price; that consequently in respect of that particular product, they cannot be protected—their price cannot be raised by a tariff and they argue accordingly that those wheat growers have no particular interest in the home market, that however large it gets it would not affect the price of their export products. I have some agreement with the statement of fact, and I have always contended that in respect of a product such as grain where there is a large export the price is naturally on the export level.

Yes I have some agreement with the statement of fact, but is it to be argued that because by its means you cannot raise the price of wheat, the home market is not of value to Canada, and is not of value even to the raiser of wheat in this country? The hon. member for Battleford (Mr. McConica) argues in this House that the home market is a myth. He has a very poor opinion of the home market and describes it in language of contempt. I venture to say that when he was in public life in Ohio he did not describe the home market of the United States as a myth, or if he did it would not be much wonder he is now in Canada. In the first place the home market is of tremendous value to the rest of the country. As respects wheat, something that we export in very large quantities, I do not believe the home market could directly or very substantially affect its price. But have we no interest besides wheat? Have not the farmers of Canada, as respects a vast proportion of their products a vital interest in the home market? Besides the bringing to them purchasers for the great body of their products—the best market they possibly can have, a market which consumes nearly all the production in a large class of cases—besides that I ask hon. gentlemen to my left has the farmer of this Dominion no interest in providing in Canada those industries which will enable his son, if he wants to leave the farm, to get work in his own country and not have to become an exile in another land? Even if we assume we cannot raise the price of his wheat that is no reason at all why we should bring about conditions as a result of which his son will necessarily have to travel away instead of establishing himself in our own country. By arguing to the contrary my hon. friends are creating a wrong impression entirely.

Mr. FORKE: The right hon. gentleman never starts anything right.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Where am I wrong in starting?

Mr. FORKE: You started by declaring that we do not want a home market and that we are against creating industries.

Mr. MEIGHEN: If the hon. gentleman wants a home market why does he discourage it in the way he is doing?

Mr. FORKE: I never discouraged it.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The hon. gentleman says he did not? His friend from Battleford called it a myth.

Mr. FORKE: No.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I leave it to the hon. member for Battleford, yes and many more of them to settle the matter with my hon. friend; I was referring to the language used by the hon. member for Battleford. The home market is a benefit to all classes in Canada. The home market is Canada.

I bring another point to the attention of hon. gentlemen to my left: How are we to discharge the debt of this Dominion, how are we to carry the burden of government in this country? Is it not of some importance that we should keep in this country the tens of thousands who are going to the United States? Every family here would be helping them to pay our taxation, and if they were here would be working for employers who would be contributing to the revenue of Canada. Hon. gentlemen say "Oh, just take these two, three, four, five dollars off our implements and then watch us pay taxes." Now, assume that the amount that is going to be saved, or rather reduced, by this tariff on implements is all going into their pockets.

Mr. FORKE: We never said that, you say it.

Mr. MEIGHEN: How are the taxes to be paid?

Mr. FORKE: By the people of this country.

Mr. MEIGHEN: But if the people go how are they to be in the country? The hon. gentleman is convinced?

Mr. FORKE: No, I am not.

Mr. MEIGHEN: To keep the people in the country is of just as much interest, and will be of as much immediate benefit to the farmers of the West as to any other class of the population. Imgine the effect of

this slight reduction of duty! I venture to say not $300,000 in its entirety will be taken off farm implements. Add to that if you like the home consumption, if you still stick to it that your theory is right, and you have something like $700,000. Hon. gentlemen know that even if they had a law which brought the whole of this money into the treasury of Canada, if they gave it all to the Minister of Finance, it would not fill the hollow of his hand; it would not buy the kitchen of the Scribe hotel.

Mr. CRERAR: I wish to ask the right hon. member a question in order to be clear on his argument, which I have not been able to follow very closely, perhaps—my own judgment is that it is rather sinuous. Is he arguing that the exodus to the United States would be stopped if our tariffs in Canada were raised higher?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I think I made it very clear.

Mr. CRERAR: No, you did not.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I made it very clear that it was largely caused by the reductions already made.

Mr. CRERAR: My hon. friend is evading the question and I want an answer.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I will answer it, yes.

Mr. CRERAR: Very good.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I would not be opposing the reductions if I did not think they should not be made.

Mr. CRERAR: But you would raise it?

Mr. MEIGHEN: You have to raise it to get back to where it was.

Mr. CRERAR: I dislike very much interrupting my right hon. friend, but the exodus to the United States was started long before; in fact the figures he quoted in the debate on the Address showed that. Now he states he would raise the duties that have been lowered. Does he think the tariff as a whole is too low and would he raise it in order to stop the exodus?

Mr. MEIGHEN: If the hon. gentleman refers to every schedule and every article, I can answer him. It is safe to say that in my judgment many of the duties are plenty high enough, but the influence of this government upon others has been injurious.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. MEIGHEN: What is the matter with hon. gentlemen? Every time they put their hands to the statute book they write sentences of idleness and expulsion against many people of this country. The hon. member for Marquette (Mr. Crerar) says there was emigration before. Certainly there was, and there will always be emigration; but when you find it increased nearly three times over from one month to another, and hold the high level throughout a whole year, it is a pretty serious matter to seriously minded men. And I fancy when you are able to trace the men thrown out of employment in factories as respects the products of which the duties were lowered, trace them into the States by the hundreds, you can find the reason they fell out of work and the reason they left the country.

I do not advocate a high protective tariff, but I advocate a tariff that is protective. I advocate a tariff that, being protective, is fairly and equitably protective, and not a gerrymandered system such as the government now presents.

Mr. GOULD: Is it not a fact that after 1920, when the right hon. gentleman was leading the government, we had the longest bread line ever known in the history of Canada?

Mr. MEIGHEN: No, it is not a fact by any means. In 1921 there was considerable unemployment. When you get 400,000 or 500,000 men coming back all at once from Europe where they had been fighting for their country, you will likely find considerable unemployment until these men are absorbed. I wonder what would be the condition if we had 400,000 or 500,000 of our sons journeying back to the Dominion at the present time! The reason we have not more unemployment to-day is the unfortunate reason that while the United States was enjoying a wave of prosperity denied to us, our men became absorbed in the Republic.

Mr. GARDINER: Was there any unemployment in this country in the winter of 1913 and 1914?

Mr. MEIGHEN: There was some. I never hope to abolish unemployment absolutely, but I do not consider that a reason why we should not try. I do not hope that we can ever become a wholly self-contained country, but I believe in approximating to it with all the might we possess. I do not think we can ever have absolute stability, but that is no reason why we should be continually hacking at our tariff and placing our industries in peril.

As respects agriculture in Canada to-day, it suffers just as agriculture suffers the world

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over. Does any hon. member really believe that, with agriculture the world over producing grain crops by the hundreds of millions of bushels above the average production, and with the largest consuming continent twenty per cent below its average consumption, we can produce at once a healthy, wholesome agricultural condition by any fiscal system in the world? These conditions are world-wide. They obtain it is true in the United States in respect of the grain area. They obtain the world over, and they are suffering in some other countries even worse than we are here. But in Canada surely something can be done. In Canada our policy should be to endeavour to get, not only for manufacturers but for farmers, a preference within those markets which are the best for the whole Dominion. I have been in favour of a British preference all my life, but I want a British preference for which something is obtained. This was the purpose of the British preference as originally instituted. I can see no reason for a British preference or any other preference unless it is of benefit to the country which gives the preference. I believe in Canada standing up for her own interests in trade matters, and adopting a policy which will improve the business of this Dominion. I know of no other way to hold our own. We have hope, and there is reason to have hope, that we can accomplish something in this direction. If we make concerted effort throughout the whole Empire we can, I should think, get results. But if our representatives at the Imperial Conferences where these matters should be pressed, adopt an attitude of indifference and merely support in cold formality, almost in silence, a preference resolution; if by their attitude they give British statesmen reason to believe, that the people of Canada have no interest in the British preference, I do not think we will get far. Let our statutes as well reflect the preference we look for, and let us ask for it and work for it in the interest of Canada and of the Empire as a whole. Let us look to Britain rather than to the south of us where we have always looked in vain, or where when there has been action it has not ultimately resulted well.

Encouragement should be given of every possible kind—and in every possible way to western agriculturalists toward perfecting a system of co-operative marketing. I would like to see such connection established between our western selling organizations and the great co-operative institutions of the Motherland as will help a preference to be established and trade beaween them developed. Then there would be an immense future for agriculture in Canada. I have always welcomed the efforts of western agriculture towards co-operative marketing. Indeed, I think the Wheat Board example given by the late administration had very much to do with the voluntary efforts of western agriculturalists to-day. That example was set in the days when policies were carried through to success. Speaking to a concrete matter, I know of no reason why the Minister of Finance should deny to those efforts the meagre help of the money now in his hands, money which belongs to the farmers of the West—money contributed by them, which is not the money of the minister, money which is the property, strictly speaking, of those who sold the grain to the old Wheat Board. This money should be returned to them as their own property, as carefully and as accurately as may be possible. I know the minister's difficulties; I know it is impossible to give the money exactly to the men to whom it belongs; but because this is impossible is no reason why the closet approximation should not be made. The duty of the minister is so to divide the sum that it will reach the men to whom it belongs and give them every possible encouragement in the work upon which they are now engaged. These, along with the suggestions of a very practical character made by the hon. member for West Lambton (Mr. LeSueur), are the efforts which should be made on behalf of agriculture at this time.

I do not think we are doing enough in the way of outside representation to advance the sale of the farmer's products and I am sure we are not doing enough to secure to the farmer the advantage of the market of the Dominion which he has helped to build. Why, for example, should we, an agricultural country, be in the position of buying from the United States—that great industrial nation—$81,000,000 worth of farm products, and selling them only $51,000,000 worth?—These are imported in this quantity because our tariff is one-half to one-third of theirs, and the smaller figure is the extent of our export because they maintain a high duty against the products of our farms. Canadian farmers are absolutely entitled to a higher tariff against farm products from the south. Do not think I am arguing that this particularly is going to affect wheat; it will have an affect, as regards many and very important products of the farm. To secure better the home

market of Canada would be a very great value to farmers, particularly in the central provinces of this Dominion.

We are asked: What has protection done? For four decades this country maintained resolutely a protective system—a tariff fashioned to the needs of Canada. Throughout those four decades we made solid and increasing progress, and we made it against great odds—against the handicap of a farther developed nation right along our side—a nation of our own tongue abounding in all those attractions that a spirited and diversified industry can supply, rich in every allurement that draws to itself the seeker of a home or the soldier of fortune.

Against this formidable rival with the like of which no other country ever had to contend we grew in stature and wealth. We multiplied our manufacturing production ten fold. me multiplied our mineral production seventeen fold, we multiplied our agricultural production ten times. We opened up a Western Empire and spread a net work of transport from ocean to ocean; We laid the foundations and erected the girders of a big well balanced country where millions of virile people could live and multiply and make their home. At the end of that period such was our strength that we stood unbowed beneath the economic weight of a war participation undreamed of as within our power. True we experienced through this time, in common with every country and concurrently with our neighbours on this continent those variations of industrial expansion incident to every land, cycles of exhilaration and relapse round which the peoples of the world press forward their uneven march. But at no time in those forty years did we fail to improve our position and at no time could we be contrasted unfavourably with those other countries with whom we compare and with whom chiefly we compete. In 1921 we suffered with them reaction from the inflation of war. But we suffered no more than they. The numbers of our unemployed were indeed less by half proportioned to our population; the industrial disturbance was less severe.

Then came the period of tariff bombardment, tariff threatenings, trumpetings and the blowing of horns. Two parties contrived to control this House—or rather one party with two divisions and two names. The great body of the one and a small portion of the other believed in tariff destruction. The other portion who believed in a protective tariff was lulled into acquiescence by the prospect of a political triumph and by equivocal assurances of apostasy given by the Liberal leader. The Laurier-Fielding tariff was the banner held aloft in industrial Canada. The 1919 platform was the battle-cry down the concessions and through the prairie West. As was inevitable both groups of followers have been betrayed. We have not in Canada to-day either the one policy or the other. In fact we have no policy at all. We have had a process of tariff hacking, chipping and tinkering—in fidelity as declared by the honourable member for Waterloo—in fidelity to no principle whatever. We have had nothing but a bartering of tariff concessions on the auction block, the victim industry chosen every time with an eye to political support; with an ear tuned to the division bell. Every day this chamber has rung with denunciation of our fiscal system even from the ranks of the government, loud vauntings about the goal of free imports, threatenings and slaughter breathed out by three ministers in succession—stability promised a year ago, the death-knell of protection to-day. This is the melancholy record of two and one-half years of power.

What would honourable gentlemen expect?—I appeal to the business men of this House—what would you expect would be the consequence on industry? There is alarm, there is dismay, there is a stoppage of expansion; there is depression. The United States strengthened their tariff defences three years ago and sprang forward after '21. They have enjoyed a wave of prosperity the most abundant in their history, not universal but almost universal in its sweep. For the first time we have failed to share even a reflex of that prosperity. The industries which this government has attacked have languished. Speaking generally those only have prospered who have engaged in selling our crops which fortunately have been heavy and in selling our natural resources and those dependent on them. To-day every member of this House knows that the feeling through Canada is anything but wholesome or hopeful. The barometer of migration is ominous. From the city, from the town, from the factory, from the farm, the procession is distressing. A year ago its volume suddenly rose to three times its normal dimensions. And still they go. Their numbers may diminish with the saturation of the United States—but are we making work for them in Canada? We are circumscribing the area of employment every day. The inevitable consequences are upon us. Capital alarmed, business harassed, production dislocated, agriculture unassisted, labour contracted, tens of thousands of our children exiled, the debt heavier, taxation multiplied, the bud-

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get juggled, these are the reapings of thirty months of this government, the cruel cost to date of its brief and inglorious career.

What this country needs the bitter lesson of experience is teaching now as never before. First and fundamentally Canada needs a protective policy consistently and unflinchingly pursued. Canada needs a fearlessly Canadian policy—a national policy in the sense that Macdonald conceived it, in the sense that Laurier maintained it. Long enough have we trifled with this thing: long enough have we flirted with theories suited only to a non-existent world to a world where all conditions are alike, all production on equal scale, all labour of equal standard, all markets open, all currencies at par, or suited at best to a country the very antithesis of our own. The time is coming now to settle this question, and to settle it for good. A right fiscal policy is vital to any country; it is a thousand times vital to Canada. For our part we welcome the issue. Almost anything would be better than what we have now. We are in a condition of anxious enervating suspense, industry crouching under a sword tossed between two leaders in this House, a state of perpetual premonition, a sort of endless thunder and lightning betokening a destructive storm. The Conservative party is for protection —for the farm, the mine, the factory, the whole of Canada. To those of other parties in this House I say, you are either for protection or against it. If you are against protection say so and draw your sword against it. Do not talk about tolerating it or palliating it;—if it is wrong, get rid of it and the sooner the better. On the other hand, if you are for protection stand up and say so and join the ranks of its defenders. Do not camouflage your colours by talking about a revenue tariff when you mean a tariff on goods made in Canada. Do not camouflage your colours by talking of a Laurier tariff or a Fielding tariff, or a tariff for the home or any of that meaningless humbug. Protection is protection, no matter what you call it; it is a tariff on Canadian-made goods; it does not matter what you call it. Do not flinch the issue; do not confuse the issue. Let its friends give battle to its foes. Let us have a clean, clear fight and a definite verdict and let this Dominion get on its way once more.

This country needs, yes this country must, if she is going to carry on, take to herself for her own good all the advantages she possesses. She must assert fearlessly in her law and her administration, not in any spirit of retaliation but in a spirit of self-reliance, her faith in her own resources, her unalterable determination to get for her people the full finished harvest of those resources. In tariff, in internal organization, in diplomacy, this great purpose has become more and more the guiding star of policy in other countries of the world; especially has it become more and more the fixed policy of the United States, and will be for years to come, as every one of us knows with only temporary variations. And even if every other country abandoned this course—an impossible presumption— even if they did and the United States alone persisted, this Dominion would still have to pursue it and pursue it unswervingly if we are going to sustain the contest. We must keep work in Canada if we want to keep workers in Canada.

To this great end we need every day of every year to encourage our people. East, west and centre, by our own speeches, through the press, by our conduct in parliament, to think in terms of the whole Dominion and to understand that only when they are doing so are they in reality thinking out what is best for themselves. The tariff above everything else is a matter for the nation, it is a question of national policy. The habit of thinking in sections on this subject and carelessly assuming that the loss of one is the gain of another—that habit is pernicious and disintegrating. The loss of one is the loss of all.

Mr. MORRISON: Has the right hon. member spoken that way in Montreal?

Mr. MEIGHEN: In Montreal, in Toronto and wherever else I have spoken.

Mr. MORRISON: We have not heard the hon. member speak that way in the West.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The hon. gentleman does not attend my speeches there very much. This question broadly understood is not a question of adjusting a balance as between Saskatchewan and Ontario, or between Manitoba and Quebec. It is not a question of Montreal as against Saltcoats, of Toronto as against Pipestone, of Halifax as against Miramichi. It is a question of Montreal as against New York, of Sydney as against Pittsburg, of Hamilton and Toronto and Kitchener as against Buffalo, and Chicago and Detroit, of British Columbia as against the Pacific States, it is a question above all of Canada as against her rivals.

The call of this hour, an imperative, appealing call is for Canadians to think together and never to forget that Canada is one.

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HON. MR. MEIGHENS BUDGET SPEECH

From Hansard

Mr. MEIGHEN: After the war is over the capital cost of civil re-establishment continues for a while on a reducing scale, until finally it goes out. There are also pensions for a long time, gradually reducing until they go out, but during the continuance of anything, the capital cost is all its costs, and pensions are as much a capital cost as anything else. It does not matter whether you call it capital cost or not; but I am prepared to call it that, because it is. The carrying cost is the interest on the cost; the other is wholly a part of the cost of the war. But does it matter what we call these things as long as we know what we have to pay? The fact is we had to pay it, and get the money to do so. I have the figures here from the year 1914-1915 on to 1919-1920 inclusive, the receipts, the total expenditure for everything, the deficits and the war expenditure, and I would ask that the details might go on Hansard:

Year	Receipts	Total Expenditure	Deficit	War Expenditure
	$	$	$	$ cts.
1914-15	133,073,482	248,098,526	115,025,045	60,750,476 01
1915-16	172,149,394	339,702,502	167,553,109	166,197,755 47
1916-17	232,701,294	498,203,118	265,501,824	306,488,814.63
1917-18	260,778,952	576,660,210	315,881,257	343,836,801.98
1918-19	312,946,747	697,042,212	384,095,465	446,519,439.48
1919-20	349,746,335	743,763,186	394,016,851	346,612,954.54
Total	1,461,396,204	3,103,469,754	1,642,073,551	1,670,406,242.13
Sinking Fund:—				
1914-15	1,645,812			
1915-16	1,773,021			
1916-17	1,471,698			
1917-18	3,183,493			
1918-19	1,445,495			
1919-20	3,674,265		13,196,784	
Deducted from total deficits this leaves net deficit for 6 years			1,628,876,767	
Taking total net deficit for 6 years from total war expenditure				1,628,876,767.00
Amount paid on war costs is shown to be				41,529,475.00
Taking pensions into account which are a war cost:—				
1914-15				
1915-16	307,572			
1916-17	2,447,375			
1917-18	7,262,810			
1918-19	16,598,601			
1919-20	23,308,696			49,925,054.00
Amount paid on war cost including pensions				91,454,529.00
Including soldier settlement and soldiers' civil re-establishment				
Soldier Settlement—				
1918-19	207,559			
1919-20	2,886,156			
Soldiers' C.R.—				
1919-20	45,969,064			49,062,779.00
We find the amount paid on war cost to be				140,527,308.00
Then there were as well special expenditures such as management and expenses of placing loans which should be charged against and and were solely caused by the war:—				
1914-15	4,911,360			
1915-16	3,160,557			
1916-17	14,758,901			
1917-18	10,505,751			
1918-19	-7,283,582			
1919-20	17,945,120			43,998,107.00
This would show the amount paid on war cost from revenue raised by taxation during the war to be				184,525,415.00

Mr MACKENZIE KING: Does my hon. friend contend that the money we are voting this year for soldier settlement and soldiers' civil re-establishment is part of the capital cost of the war?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I contend this: When incurred during the war it is perfectly right to include it as such. It is after the war now, but is this even now "carrying" cost? It all depends on what name you prefer. We had to get the money to pay it, no matter what you call it; and it certainly was fairer to call it capital cost. than to call it "carrying" cost then. I would like to know what the difference is between the cost of curing a wound and the cost of making one. Is one to be called capital, and the other not? During the progress of the war we had loans to make for one purpose, and one purpose only; we had to make loans for the purposes of the war and nothing else.

Let me add, in the first year of the war, necessarily, there could be no war taxes imposed. The war broke out shortly after the end of a fiscal year, and the first taxes which could be imposed would be collectable in the second year after the struggle began. So, we had, say, five years of war, with only four years possibility of taxation. And besides, the taxation of any year was upon the income of the year before, so we did not have even the full four years. And I wonder was the taxation too light? Could the taxes have been made greater?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Yes.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Well, it was some question. The Prime Minister says yes, but the members sitting at his right thought no at the time we were imposing them. The right hon. gentleman himself was not in the House at that time. The facts are these: During the early part of the war, as revealed, indeed, the figures given to the House to-day by the hon. member for Springfield, when the United States were not in the conflict, they held a tremendous advantage over us as a magnet for population. If hon. members will look at the official returns they will find that for all these early years after the war right up to the time the United States came in, the balance of migration against this country was in large figures. This is the cause of the large figures read by the hon. member to-day. In those days we had to look carefully in making our financial provisions because there was the prospect that contrasted with conditions across the border, instead of getting more money by a too high scale we would get less, and we would certainly get less population. We had to adjust our finances accordingly, and as rapidly as we could we increased taxation, and in the spring of 1917 we put on the highest profits in the world. We put on other taxes almost in proportion. So high did we impose them that hon. gentlemen now sitting opposite, hon. gentlemen now in the Government, rose and protested that the effect of such taxation would be unfair to the industry of Canada. I am not complaining of the stand they took. If the Prime Minister will look at Hansard for May 22, 1917, at the time these high taxes were being put on—I mean the higher taxes, for there had been profit taxes imposed long before—he will find that his present Minister of Railways warned the Government that strong representations were coming to him from many and reputable business concerns to the effect that the high taxation being levied upon them would so reduce their reserves gathered during the period of inflation that they would never be able to stand the deflation period which was sure to come. And the Minister of Railways turned out to be right—this was the effect on many a company in Canada. Not only did he tell of these representations—representations which went so far as to say that one firm after another might be driven into bankruptcy—but he declared on the strength of figures submitted to himself, on the strength of investigation made by himself, he was disposed to agree with their contention. I have not even referred to the warnings that came from the Minister of National Defence (Mr. Macdonald). Now, the leader of both these hon. gentlemen says, "You did not tax nearly enough, you let the profiteer go." I do not think this conduct on the part of the Prime Minister is very fair, especially when during some of that period we were supported in the course we took by certainly the one most eminent of his own ministers to-day.

Financial Post Toronto June 6/24

What Has Protection Done? Mr. Meighen Asks and Answers

Conservative Leader Asks For a Clean Fight, a Definite Verdict And a Chance For the Dominion to Get on Its Way Once More

The question: What has protection done for Canada? was answered by Hon. Arthur Meighen during the budget debate. That portion of his speech is important at this time and is given here in full. The government has adopted a definite policy for removing protection from the implements of production. Mr. Meighen asks, are we, or are we not, to have protection in Canada? He asks for a decision by which the people may understand clearly the course which the country is taking.

We are asked: What has protection done? For four decades this country maintained resolutely a protective system—a tariff fashioned to the needs of Canada. Throughout those four decades we made solid and increasing progress, and we made it against great odds—against the handicap of a farther developed nation right along our side—a nation of our own tongue abounding in all those attractions that a spirited and diversified industry can supply, rich in every allurement that draws to itself the seeker of a home or the soldier of fortune.

Against this formidable rival with the like of which no other country ever had to contend we grew in stature and wealth. We multiplied our manufacturing production ten fold, we multiplied our mineral production seventeen fold, we multiplied our agricultural production ten times, we opened up a Western Empire and spread a net work of transport from ocean to ocean; we laid the foundations and erected the girders of a big well balanced country where millions of virile people could live and multiply and make their home. At the end of that period such was our strength that we stood unbowed beneath the economic weight of a war participation undreamed of as within our power. True we experienced through this time, in common with every country and concurrently with our neighbours on this continent those variations of industrial expansion incident to every land, cycles of exhilaration and relapse round which the peoples of the world press forward their uneven march. But at no time in those forty years did we fail to improve our position and at no time could we be contrasted unfavourably with those other countries with whom we compare and with whom chiefly we compete. In 1921 we suffered with them reaction from the inflation of war. But we suffered no more than they. The numbers of our unemployed were indeed less by half proportioned to our population; the industrial disturbances were less severe. Then came the period of tariff bombardment, tariff threatenings, trumpetings and the blowing of horns. Two parties contrived to control this House—or rather one party with two divisions and two names. The great body of the one and a small portion of the other believed in tariff destruction. The other portion who believed in a protective tariff was lulled into acquiescence by the prospect of a political triumph and by equivocal assurances of apostasy given by the Liberal leader. The Laurier-Fielding tariff was the banner held aloft in industrial Canada. The 1919 platform was the battle-cry down the concessions and through the prairie West. As was inevitable both groups of followers have been betrayed. We have not in Canada to-either the one policy or the other. In fact we have no policy at all. We have had a process of tariff hacking, chipping and tinkering—in fidelity to no principle whatever. We have had nothing but a bartering of tariff concessions on the auction block, the victim industry chosen every time with an eye to political support; with an ear tuned to the division bell. Every day this chamber has rung with denunciation of our fiscal system even from the ranks of the government, loud vauntings about the goal of free imports, threatenings and slaughter breathed out by three ministers in succession—stability promised a year ago, the death-knell of protection to-day. This is the melancholy record of two and one-half years of power. What would honourable gentlemen expect?—I appeal to the business men of this House—what would you expect would be the consequence on industry? There is alarm, there is dismay, there is a stoppage of expansion; there is depression. The United States strengthened their tariff defences three years ago and sprang forward after '21. They have enjoyed a wave of prosperity the most abundant in their history, not universal but almost universal in its sweep. For the first time we have failed to share even a reflex of that prosperity. The industries which this government has attacked have languished. Speaking generally those only have prosperity who have engaged in selling our crops which fortunately have been heavy and in selling our natural resources and those dependent on them. To-day every member of this House knows that the feeling through Canada is anything but wholesome or hopeful. The barometer of migration is ominous. From the city, from the town, from the factory, from the farm, the procession is distressing. A year ago its volume suddenly rose to three times its normal dimensions. And still they go. Their numbers may diminish with the saturation of the United States—but are we making work for them in Canada We are circumscribing the area of employment every day. The inevitable consequences are upon us. Capital alarmed, business harassed, production dislocated, agriculture unassisted, labour contracted, tens of thousands of our children exiled, the debt heavier, taxation multiplied, the budget juggled, these are the reapings of thirty months of this government, the cruel cost to date of its brief and inglorious career.

What this country needs, the bitter lesson of experience is teaching now as never before. First and fundamentally Canada needs a protective policy consistently and unflinchingly pursued. Canada needs a fearlessly Canadian policy—a national policy in the sense that Macdonald conceived it, in the sense that Laurier maintained it. Long enough have we trifled with this thing; long enough have we flirted with theories suited only to a non-existent world to a world where all conditions are alike, all production on equal scale, all labour of equal standard, all markets open, all currencies at par, or suited at best to a country the very antithesis of our own. The time is coming now to settle this question, and to settle it for good. A right fiscal policy is vital to any country; it is a thousand times vital to Canada. For our part we welcome the issue. Almost anything would be better than what we have now. We are in a condition of anxious enervating suspense, industry crouching under a sword tossed between two leaders in this House, a state of perpetual premonition, a sort of endless thunder and lightning betokening a destructive storm. We are for protection—for the farm, the mine, the factory, the whole of Canada. To those of other parties in this House I say, you are either for protection or against it. If you are against protection, say so and draw your sword against it. Do not talk about tolerating it or palliating it;—if it is wrong, get rid of it and the sooner the better. On the other hand, if you are for protection stand up and say so and join the ranks of its defenders. Do not camouflage your colours by talking about a revenue tariff when you mean a tariff on goods made in Canada. Do not camouflage your colours by talking of a Laurier tariff or a Fielding tariff, or a tariff for the home or any of that meaningless humbug. Protection is protection, no matter what you call it. It is a tariff on Canadian-made goods; it does not matter what you call it. Do not flinch the issue; do not confuse the issue. Let its friends give battle to its foes. Let us have a clean, clear fight and a definite verdict and let this Dominion get on its way once more.

This country needs, yes this country must, if she is going to carry on, take to herself for her own good all the advantages she possesses. She must assert fearlessly in her law and her administration, not in any spirit of retaliation but in a spirit of self-reliance, her faith in her own resources, her unalterable determination to get for her people the full finished harvest of those resources. In tariff, in internal organization, in diplomacy, this great purpose has become more and more the guiding star of policy in other countries of the world; especially has it become more and more the fixed policy of the United States, and will be for years to come, as every one of us knows, with only small and temporary variations. And even if every other country abandoned this course—an impossible presumption—but even if they did and the United States alone persisted, this Dominion would still have to pursue it and pursue it unswervingly if we are going to sustain the contest. We must keep work in Canada if we want to keep workers in Canada.

To this great end we need every day of every year to encourage our people. East, west and centre, by our own speeches, through the press, by the conduct of parliament, to think in terms of the whole Dominion and to understand that only when they are doing so are they in reality thinking out what is best for themselves. The tariff above everything else is a matter for the nation. It is a question of national policy. The habit of thinking in sections on this subject and carelessly assuming that the loss of one is the gain of another—that habit is pernicious and disintegrating. The loss of one is the loss of all.

This question broadly understood is not a question of adjusting a balance as between Saskatchewan and Ontario, or between Manitoba and Quebec. It is not a question of Montreal as against Saltcoats, of Toronto as against Pipestone, of Halifax as against Miramichi. It is a question of Montreal as against New York, of Sydney as against Pittsburg, of Hamilton and Toronto and Kitchener as against Buffalo, and Chicago and Detroit, of British Columbia as against the Pacific states; it is a question above all of Canada as against her rivals.

The call of this hour, an imperative, appealing call, is for Canadians to think together and never to forget that Canada is one.

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EXTRACT FROM EVIDENCE GIVEN BY SIR HENRY THORNTON BEFORE SELECT STANDING COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL RAILWAYS AND SHIPPING - HOUSE OF COMMONS - JUNE 20, 1924.

* * * * * * * * * * *

BY SIR HENRY DRAYTON

Q. When was it you first advised the Government, or any member of the Government as to your action?

A. What was the date, Sir Henry, of the signing of the letter there to which you referred, about sinking fund, and payments and so on.

Q. That letter of contract is the 30th of April.

A. The 30th of April

Q/ Yes

A. Well, speaking approximately, I should think it would be about a week or so in advance of that. (To Major Bell) Am I right in that statement, Major? Is that approximately right?

MAJOR BELL When the Government first knew about it?

WITNESS Yes

MAJOR BELL It was about two weeks before.

WITNESS It was about two weeks before.

Sir HENRY DRAYTON - About two weeks before the 30th of April?

WITNESS That is as near as I can remember it. I do not think I am many days out in that

BY SIR HENRY DRAYTON

Q. Could you say definitely that was before that letter was signed?

A. Yes it was.

Q. Whom did you tell? Whom did you see? Whom did you advise? Because I do not find it in writing here.

A. No it is not in writing.

Q. Whom did you advise? A. I have to rely somewhat on the information that Major Bell can give me now.

MAJOR BELL I did not get that question

WITNESS(To Major Bell) Did I talk to Mr. Graham about it?

MAJOR BELL No, I think what took place was

SIR HENRY DRAYTON I would prefer

WITNESS One minute

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SIR HENRY DRAYTON: If you cannot tell me. I am content to leave it that way ---

WITNESS: Unless I have the privilege of refreshing my memory, Sir Henry, on some things that happened over a year ago, by asking those who were in the service of the company what their recollection is, then I am being denied, I think, a reasonable privilege. I cannot carry all the details in my head.

SIR HENRY DRAYTON It is not a detail; it is a matter, rather, of importance, when you told the Government you were contemplating this purchase.

WITNESS(TO Major Bell) It was about a week in advance?

MAJOR BELL It would be immediately after the Board meeting when you brought up the general question before the Board. I believe it was a week or 10 days after that. It was some time after it was discussed by the Board that you discussed it with the Prime Minister.

WITNESS Yes, I mentioned it to the Prime Minister.

BY SIR HENRY DRAYTON

Q. Oh, it was the Prime Minister who knew about it. After talking with Major Bell can you give me the date any better?

A. Approximately a week in advance of the signing of that contract.

Q. Major Bell said something about a Board. I don't understand what that is; whether he can reinforce your memory there or not?

A. The conversation with the Prime Minister was entirely informal. I discussed the matter with him and mentioned the matter to him, as I probably mentioned many things.

Q. What did he say?

A. I explained to him what we proposed to do, and he said he saw no objection.

Q. You told him you were going to buy property for 28,000,000 francs - A. I told him what we intended to do in a general way; I do not think I gave him any details, because the details at that time as I remember were not perfected. It was a sort of informal information with respect to the general matter of policy.

* * * *

Q. So the substance of it all is that you had a general talk with the Premier, and so far as he was concerned, he saw no objection to your going ahead and buying the building?

A. Insofar as the question of policy went; but it was not even with respect to the details, because I was not in a position to tell him what the details were.

* * * * *

Q. Is it a fact that the Premier then came into this matter approximately a week before the 30th of April? What other members of the Government did you see?

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A. I am not sure whether I talked to Mr. Graham in regard to that or not. I think I probably did. (To Major Bell) Do you know whether I did ~~xxx~~ or not?

MAJOR BELL: That was later on.

SIR HENRY DRAYTON: How much later?

WITNESS. I don't know, I don't remember.

Q. Was it before or after your letter of May 31st to Mr. Graham? A. I should think it was probably after.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * *

Q. It would seem to me that Mr. Graham knew nothing about it until he got this letter. I may be wrong.

A. I cannot answer that definitely, but I think the chances are I discussed the matter with Mr. Graham, sometime prior to that, and then wrote that letter to him, which somewhat more or less represented the result of our conversation.

Q. So the writing of this letter to Mr. Graham, according to your evidence, is that it represents more or less the result of the conversation you had with him?

A. Ithink so, Sir Henry.

Q. Well, how definite are you in your thought? Have you any recollection about it?

A. Well, I have a recollection of discussing the matter with Mr. Graham, but how many days in advance of that letter I do not know; I cannot remember the exact date. I talked to the Minister about so many different subjects, that it is not an easy matter to recall after a year's lapse of time, the precise date at which a certain conversation which may have been more or less informal, took place.

* * * * * * * * * * * *

Q. I wanted to know definitely from you whether you discussed the purchase of the Hotel Scribe with the Minister of Railways before you wrote that letter of May 31st.

A. I think I probably did.

Q. You think you probably did. We have two salient clauses; the first is the thought and the next is the probability?

A. That is right.

Q. Can you not do better than that?

A. No, I cannot.

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SCRIBE HOTEL 065242

Hansard p. 3208 May 29, 1923(Revised)

RT.HONARTHUR MEIGHEN: Mr. Speaker, in the press of yesterday an announcement appears that Sir Henry Thornton on behalf of the Canadian National Railways, has bought a large block of real estate in the city of Paris, France, at a cost approaching two million dollars. Has the Government any information on the subject?

HON. GEORGE P. GRAHAM: Mr. Speaker, the Canadian National Railway Board is doing something towards securing suitable quarters for the system in Paris, which, I believe, if brought to a conclusion, would afford accommodation for other departments of government as well. I have not the particulars, I will ask for them.

Mr. MEIGHEN This undoubtedly would be a capital investment, and therefore would require the previous consent of the government. Has the government given its consent to the purchase of real estate in the city of Paris?

MR.GRAHAM No, not up to the present time.

Revised Hansard June 7, 1923 Page 3615.

SIR HENRY DRAYTON There is another question. We will deal with that in a few minutes and I think we will deal with it efficiently too. Now, I am just asking this one question: Was the minister consulted before this was done?

* * *

Mr. GRAHAM Mr. Chairman now my Hon. Friend comes round to the contention that the Canadian National Board are not running the system at all but that the Minister of Railways is running it. I say that the Canadian National Railway Board acted within their legal rights. I told him the other day that the consent of the government had not been asked to this transaction; I forget whether it was my hon friend or the leader of the Opposition who asked the question. The question was asked because the Canadian National Railway cannot buy property or real estate, without an order in council. I said then, and I say now that the board had a perfect right to enter into this transaction and the matter was entered upon before the government was consulted at all.

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Midland Banner, Sept 5 (Aug. 26, I, Volume 112)

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Aug. 4th

PROTECTION DEMANDED BY TORIES SAYS HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

20,000 People Declare Premier King will not Represent Riding Again. County in favour of Farmer's Protection

At the big picnic given by Herb. Lennox, Hon. Arthur Meighen making his first speech since the House of Commons session came to an end, pointed out many things that are well worth remembering. In opening his speech he said :—

"Just ten years ago we entered the war. We will not recall the heart strainings of those days. Almost six years have passed since we emerged victorious and hopeful.

"But our recovery has not been as rapid as we hoped. We are still struggling for economic security. The Government that bore the brunt of war suffered the fate of every war Government in the known world. It was overwhelmed in a political tornado. The charges brought against us were numerous and telling. We were indicted for favouring the wealthy and abandoning the poor to their fate. We were charged with carrying our military effort too far and favouring the cities effort the country in our fiscal policy, and lastly we were charged with having placed additional burdens on our people by the nationalization of our railways.

"Today, after two or three years, we hear little of these charges. Shortly after they came into power the very people who charged us with favouring the rich too much themselves formed a voluntary alliance with the biggest financial corporations of the Dominion and are friends today of the corporations of the Dominion which took exception to some of our legislation.

"As for the charge that we prosecuted the war too strenuously, they frightened their children with our names in Quebec and swept the province—for the last time. But we took our defeat like men and will fight on.

Stealing Thunder.

"In a summotion of the first two sessions of the King Government, I may say only they adopted most of the policies which, when oure, they so roundly denounced. As for the last session, Liberals claim that we now have a balanced budget and are getting out of debt. But their claim simmers down to this, that they have carried on Government at a less cost per capita in peace than we were able to in war !" (Laughter).

Continuing, Mr. Meighen said the King Government has increased our debt by $200,000,000. Most, he said, of the internal debt is occasioned by the requirements of the National Railways. In the old days all moneys loaned the railways were added to the national debt. But that practice ceased after the illness of Hon. W. S. Fielding. When he became so indisposed he could not carry on, only $23,000,000 was added to the debt re railways, but $72,000,000 was borrowed in New York on the bonds of the C.N.R. and they declined to add that sum to the debt.

"Now, if you farmers want to keep out of debt, all you have to do is follow Mr. King's example. Take your son to the bank; endorse his note and get the money. That's quite simple, isn't it ?

"In our days we borrowed only on C.N.R. bonds insofar as necessary to retire maturing bonds. So, if Mr. King comes here to say he is reducing debt, you may tell him he is not. He is borrowing in the terms of millions for interest charges, capital and ordinary expenditures and to that extent is saddling a burden on the whole community."

Shipping Farce.

Continuing, Mr. Meighen repeated his accusations in conneotion with the Government's farcial attempt at regulation of lake traffic by which our western grain is moved to the seaboard. "That result is," said Mr. Meighen, "that a grain shipper who is mulcted by a boat owner is subject to fine and imprisonment, but there is no penalty against the vessel owner !

"The Government of Mackenzie King is a pitiable sight in the eyes of the public of Canada. Fielding is gone. From another administration he could be spared. But this one can't spare anyone. Gouin is gone. Murphy is gone, f or good or not we know not. Tom Lowe is gone, and everyone hopes it is for good—especially those on the Government side !

King's Freer Trade.

"Against the Government's policy of free entry of U.S. national products and necessities of life from the U.S., we appeal to the people of Canada. Certain reductions in tariff for woollens and implements, etc., were made during the first two sessions. We protested against those reductions and time has justified us. For last year your price of implements increased by 10 per cent. And woollens, are their cost reduced ? I think you will find not; but you will find workmen in towns dependent on these industries seeking work by the thousands in the U.S., for the industries are closing up here.

"This year their tariff reductions have not materially hurt the implement manufacturers. But they have put so many accessory necessaries upon the free list that in hundreds of towns depending on steel, paint and woodenware factories, they are plunged in gloom and are seized with despair.

"The Ministers saw that there were no reductions in the industries in their own ridings. Hon. Thos. Lowe is able to say, ' have been willing to sacrifice my divorced wife's relation, but I did not sacrifice you !" After twice increasing the sales tax he later abolished it and that is all we ever got from him. You can't point to a single man or class of men in Canada who have benefitted from the tariff reductions. We are witnessing unprecedented unemployment. The U. S. put up their tariff walls and enjoyed a tremendous era of industrial expansion. Where are we? Still suffering. The U.S. has put up bars against foreigners to protect their own people. Where are we? Again suffering from the unrestricted ingress of the hordes from Europe.

"The National Policy of '78 has shown us how our battles can be won, how we can hold our own in competition with the U.S. Our normal exodus of 4,000 or 5,000 men monthly to the United States rose as soon as the policies of the King Government were placed on the statute books. Our national policy is threatened and must be preserved. Never since the days of our conscription exodus have we lost so many people to the States. The horrors of conscription were nothing to the horrors of conditions as produced by the King Government. (Applause).

Harms Everyone.

"Is such a policy any good to us ? Is it any good to you in North York that 10,000 people who should be in Toronto are in Detroit ? Is it any good to anyone that 200,000 of our best men have been driven in one year to the U.S. ?

"It is not, and connot ever help us. The U.S. is getting the benefit of the King policy and we are making the sacrifice. King has ruined confidence in our stability, financially and economically. Confidence and stability must be restored. That is the task for us by means of the 'N.P.'

"If there is to be discrimination in benefits between classes in Canada, the farmer must get first chance. His market has been removed from his own door to a foreign country 1,000 miles away. How long are we going to suffer a policy that puts before us disaster such as that ?

"Here is the thing that is first and at the bottom. Get that right and all other good things will follow."

Senate Reform.

Concluding, Mr. Meighen effectually ridiculed the latest effort of Liberalism to reform the Senate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier in 20 years failed to reform the Senate, "and where he failed I venture that Mackenzie King will not succeed."

The farce of Senate reform was exposed when Mr. Meighen told of the Government leader in the Senate, Hon. Mr. Dandurand, homself opposing the pensions bill so that he could make a spectacular appeal to the people on some issue which would detract attention from the tariff issue.

"The Government has no policy," declared the Tory chief, "it will not hesitate to sacrifice anything to get Progressive votes and stay in power just a few months more. You name me any principle it ever professed and I will show you how it sacrificed it to further its own selfish aims.

"The party which I lead has been firm in its principles. It has never retreated from principles it believes to be for the benefit of all Canada. We have never lowered our flag in the face of any foe and by those same principles we still stand and will go on to victory." (Prolonged applause).

Ottawa Citizen Aug. 5/24

FISCAL POLICY OF KING GOVT. AGAIN OBJECT OF ATTACK

Opposition Leader Charges That Reduction on Implements Only Equal to Sales Tax Cut.

CHARGES INCREASE IN NATIONAL DEBT

Hundred Million Added in Two Years Previous to Present One, is Claim.

(Canadian Press).

ISLAND GROVE, York County, Aug. 4. — Development of Canada under a national policy or sacrifice of it to the free trade ideals of the Mackenzie King government was the issue which Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, placed before the electors of North York today at the 17th annual picnic of Col. T. Herbert Lennox. He spoke under adverse circumstances, rain drizzling during practically the whole of his 65 minute address, but some thousands of the riding's residents, nevertheless, endured the unfavorable elements until the close of his presentation.

The message of Hon. Mr. Meighen revolved essentially about his frequently propounded query: "Who in Canada has gained anything from the fiscal policy of the Mackenzie King government?" He drew attention on the one hand to the depression in Canada industrially, to the fact that 200,000 citizens representing a yearly purchasing power of $200,000,000 had trekked to the United States during the past 12 months and to the evidences of abandoned industry which he said could today be found in every Canadian center. Turning then to the case of the farmer, in whose cause tariff cuts had been professedly made, he asked what to them had been the benefit. He quoted that the prices of their agricultural implements had actually increased ten per cent in price last year and that, although, they had dropped this year, such drop had been only the amount of the sales tax, which had been removed, and had not included a five cent drop on account of the tariff.

Must Consider Farmer.

Hon. Mr. Meighen held out in contrast to existing conditions the promise of a future under a protective tariff. He frankly admitted that in any division of favor which must be made amongst the Canadian people, the farmer must be first considered, but he declared that the farmer could not prosper if the industrial section of the country were to be ruined, if he were to have to send his produce thousands of miles to market, and if money were tobe constantly drained abroad for investment in foreign and not in home enterprise.

The speech was the feature one of many which were delivered during the afternoon to upward of 5,000 picnickers in the riding, represented by Premier King.

Those who addressed the gathering in addition to Right Hon. Mr. Meighen, were: Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., provincial treasurer; Hon. Geo. S. Henry, provincial minister of public works; Hon. Dr. Forbes Godfrey, provincial minister of health and labor; W. A. Boys, M.P., J. A. M. Armstrong, ex-M.P., E. W. J. Owen, M.L.A., W. H. Ireland, M. L.A., W. Weichel, M.L.A., George Wright, Earle Rowe, M.L.A., and W. Keith, M.L.A.

Recovery from War.

After paying then his respects to Col. Lennox, Mr. Meighen recalled that 10 years ago the Dominion of Canada had been carried into the abyss of war. "This morning," he said, "the first decade passed since that most terrible of all events in the history of mankind. It would be inappropriate at this time to recall its details too intimately; too many hearts are still saddened by it. But we must contemplate that almost six years have passed since we emerged victorious from it and that our recovery from it has not been so rapid as we would have liked."

Discussing the reasons for Canada's slow recovery, he referred to the defeat in 1921 of the government which had conducted the country through the war and which had faced the even more baffling problems of readjustment after the armistice. That Conservative administration had simply suffered the fate of all war governments; the restraints which war had made necessary had worked their own reaction, and the government had been overwhelmingly defeated.

There had been numerous and heavy indictments made against it, Hon. Mr. Meighen continued, in the political campaign. But little of these charges had been heard, Hon. Mr. Meighen remarked, subsequent to the campaign.

The National Debt.

Mr. Meighen said he knew well what a Liberal orator in North York would tell his audience. He would declare that last year for the first time since the war the budget had been balanced and the national debt reduced by $35,000,000. Such an orator, if he had been honest, would have to admit that $100,000,000 had been added to the debt in the previous two years, but he would look upon all that as passed and would stress the record of the year just closed.

Explanation of this $35,000,000 was then given by Mr. Meighen. Whereas in past years and until the illness of Hon. Mr. Fielding, whom he claimed, would not have tolerated any other practice, the deficits of the National Railways had been paid by borrowing, and the amount so borrowed had been added to the national debt of the country. During the past year, however, with a railway deficit of $97,000,000, the government had borrowed only $23,000,000 and had conceived the idea of issuing bonds for the remainder, which it guaranteed but did not add to the national debt on the ground that it was only an indirect liability of the country. "So," Hon. Mr. Meighen said, "I want to say to any farmer here who is in debt that he should take his son to the bank and endorse his note and pay off his debts. Then they will be just as good financiers as Mackenzie King, for in guaranteeing the notes of the National Railways that is just in effect what the country is doing, endorsing the notes of its son."

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Mail & Empire Toronto Aug. 21/24.

KING GOVERNMENT HELD RESPONSIBLE

Must Shoulder Onus for Unemployment, Says Mr. Meighen at Stratford.

DISASTERS OF TARIFF

Conservative Leader Delivers Scathing Arraignment at Monster Picnic.

Special to The Mail and Empire from Staff Reporter.

Stratford, Ont., Aug. 20.—Full responsibility for the unemployment situation in Canada as it exists today with but little prospect for relief during the coming Winter, was placed upon the shoulders of the King Government at this point today by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, when several thousand people turned out from all over the western end of the province to attend a monster picnic staged for his benefit by the Western Ontario Conservative Association. The gathering was a remarkably fine tribute to the Conservative leader and it fully answered the suggestion of any person who might say that the Conservatives of this portion of the Dominion are not alive to the depression which has been brought about through the Liberal regime of the past three years. As Mr. E. R. Dennis, president of the Association and chairman of the meeting, outlined the situation in the western end of the province, the Association is prepared to repeat its performance of June last year, when it rolled up a long list of Conservative members to support Hon. G. H. Ferguson in the local House. It is but waiting the time when Hon. Mr. King will dare to appeal to the people for their judgment on his misgovernment, and the whole tone of the gathering indicated that Mr. Dennis had expressed the situation only mildly. The enthusiasm is sincere and the revolt is strong against the business depression which the King Government has brought to Canada.

While Mr. Meighen touched upon many phases of the King maladministration, he referred in particular to the tariff and to the business uncertainty which has been created by the constant threats of the Government. The Government, he recognized, may not have carried out the tariff reduction promises with which its pre-election speakers trapped three Western Provinces to its support, but it had given sufficient samples of its work to close the doors and windows of many industries, to throw thousands of Canadian workmen upon the streets, and to drive to the United States the great army of 300,000 good Canadians, who have been obliged, through the closing of the factories, to move their families across the line and to turn their earning capacities to the advantage of the United States instead of the benefit of Canada.

No Greater Issue.

"There is no greater issue in Canada than the tariff," Mr. Meighen declared, "and compared with that, all other issues become small and of little importance. I have the definite figures in my possession, and I challenge any of the supporters of the King Government to contradict them, that since the advent of the new administration, with its threats against the tariff, there has passed to the United States an army of 300,000 Canadian workmen. Each of those workmen, according to the average earning capacity of 1921, had a financial potentiality of $1,000; which means than an earning capacity of $300,000,000 a year has passed from Canada to the United States. And if there are any farmers among you, I ask of what value to you is that $300,000,000? It was the policy of Mr. King towards the tariff which brought about that situation and it is but one illustration of the results of his deceit and hoaxing.

"As a resul of the King tariff policy there has been a contracted output from the Canadian factories," Mr. Meighen continued. "It has put thousands of workmen on the streets; and in the face of that it has not reduced the price of a single implement to the farmers of Canada, in spite of any declaration which Hon. Mr. King may make to the contrary."

So far as price reductions were concerned, Mr. Meighen admitted that there have been some, but the reductions were due not to the lowering of the tariff, but to the lowering of the sales tax which the King Government imposed and then lowered. But, in spite of that, the general price of farm implements are higher than they were when the Liberals came into power.

Pre-election Promises Broken.

Mr. Meighen referred to the pre-election promises made by the King Government, and he was grateful that only a few of them had been brought into effect. The fact that only a few have been applied in the way of tariff reductions, did not alter the fact that Mr. King had usurped the Government "through deceit and trickery, through promises which were never fulfilled", but at the same time in the face of that deceit the people of Canada should be most thankful that it was trickery and not a fulfillment of promises. As one illustration, Mr. King had promised to reduce the tariff on textiles. He did so, and as a result out of the 70,000 textile workers who were busy in Canada at the time the King Government came into power, over one-half were now out of employment or are on part time.

"The result of the Government's attack upon the tariff protection to textile industry is reflected in the fact that seventeen mills have closed down and their workers have been forced to go to the United States."

Mr. Meighen continued: "So it is perfectly true that the King tariff is a tariff for the homes, but it is a tariff for the homes of the United States and not for those of Canada. Tens of thousands of Canadian homes have been decimated. In addition to the seventeen textile industries which Mr. King has forced to close, there are twenty-four agricultural implement and tractor plants which have closed their doors; and hunt though you may, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, you cannot find a man in Canada who has benefited from that.

"I hold in my office at Ottawa the list of over one thousand factories in Canada which have closed their doors since the advent of the King Government, and I invite Mr. King to inspect the list. To-day their doors are closed and their windows are boarded up because of the tariff policy which is a sample of what he says the people of Canada want."

Emigration Increasing.

In dealing with the army of 300,000 Canadian workmen who have left the country, Mr. Meighen pointed out that during the first year of the regime of the King Government there was practically no increase in the rate of emigration; but last year, since the people have come to feel the full force of the Government policy, the rate of emigration has multiplied three times over.

"The farmers of Canada are asking for a wider market, and to any such who may be here, I ask—What benefit can come to you because the earning capacity of Canada's workmen is being driven across the line? They have left Canada and you cannot sell them a cent's worth of your wheat unless you face a duty of 42 cents a bushel. Those are some samples of the effects of the application of the King tariff policy. And shouldn't we be grateful to know that Mr. King has given Canada only samples instead of the real thing? Should we not be grateful for that duplicity which has been the chief characteristic of the Government ever since it came into being?"

There was another example, that provided by Mr. King's promise to make fertilizer duty free. Mr. King carried out that one promise and the result to-day is to be found in the fact that since that time ten fertilizer plants in Canada have closed their doors, and, so far as Mr. Meighen knew, there was not a single one left in operation in the country to-day.

"That," he repeated, "is tariff for the homes, but for the homes of the United States, and not for those of Canada."

Lead Pencils Protected.

"Mr. King has said that, after his sixteen years of public life he is convinced that protection is all right in certain cases. One of these cases must have to do with the manufacture of lead pencils. So far as I am aware, there is only one such plant in Canada and that is located in his own riding and the proprietor is one of Mr. King's strong supporters. Mr. King had not been in office six months before he brought in special legislation in the interests of the lead pencil industry. It was an order-in-Council—which form of government he defined as iniquitous while he was not in power—and was to the effect that no lead pencils could come into Canada unless they were stamped with the name of the country of their origin. I presume that is what he meant when he said that protection is all right in certain cases."

Mr. Meighen went on to declare that the great blow dealt to Canadian industry has come from the fact that threats of tariff reduction were hanging constantly over the heads of business, and that as a result business confidence had been undermined. Mr. Meighen dealt with the Premier's boast that foreign trade has kept up and with his claim that such a state of affairs was an indication of prosperity and content on the part of the Canadian public.

The Export Trade Analyzed.

"He says the people are happy because of the foreign trade," Mr. Meighen continued. "Well, the only portion of export trade which is any indication of prosperity or the lack of it, is the export. The exports in 1922 were $1,062,000,000; in 1923 they were $1,066,000,000, which indicates an increase of four millions. That is not a tremendous increase upon which the people of a country of this size can build up any hope of happiness or prosperity; but even that is subject to analysis. Mr. King does not explain that in grain products alone the increase was $124,000,000 and in timber the increase was $40,000,000. Those two commodies represent your estate; they are as much a part of the estate of the Dominion as your farm is a part of your property; and so when they are taken into consideration it means that on all other commodities there was a contraction in export trade of $160,000,000. It means that in order to keep up an appearance the country had to sell its unmanufactured goods, or in other words, to mine its resources."

Hon. Mr. Meighen was adequately supported by a long list of speakers from all over this section of the Province. Mayor Tom Brown, of Stratford, tendered the official welcome, declaring that for the day at least he was a Conservaitve.

Hon. John S. Martin.

Dr. Monteith, M.P.P. for North Perth, introduced Hon. John S. Martin, Minister of Agriculture in the Provincial Government, who showed how the King tariff policy is striking a serious blow at the pockets of the farmers. Mr. Martin stated that from Jan. 1 to July 1 of this year the total of 3,952 carloads of fruit and vegetables had been imported into Canada, chiefly from the United States, the whole representing commodities which might well have been raised on Canadian farms. The carloads mentioned did not include tropical fruits or vegetables, but they did include 675 cars of potatoes. As to strawberries, they poured into the country at such a rate as to undermine and cut down prices for the local crop; and as to peaches, there was a fine illustration a year ago. Last year, Ontario's peach crop was fine, but the American crop was also fine. Also it ripened earlier, and through the lack of tariff protection, it poured into Ontario and ruined local prices. Dealing with eggs, Mr. Martin recalled how the Canadian article was commanding a fair price last Winter until 300 carloads of American seconds came in from Chicago cold

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storage plants and cut prices; and as a result of it all, the Canadian farmer suffered.

"The duty on eggs is three cents a dozen," he recalled, "if I had anything to do with it, the duty would be at least ten cents. It is time we served notice on the United States that we want our own market for ourselves, but that will never be done as long as the King Government is in power."

Hon. Hugh Guthrie.

J. R. McNicol, of Toronto, President of the Central Ontario Conservative Association, introduced Hon. Hugh Guthrie, and incidentally he pointetd out that as a result of his Western trip he could predict a swinging back of the Conservatives of the Central West to their old Conservative affiliation.

Mr. Guthrie had hopes of a Fall election, in spite of all the denials of Hon. Mr. King and his backers. He, too, touched upon the tariff situation, with the remark that, "Providence has done its share this year by providing good crops all through Ontario and fair crops in the West, but the King Government has done everything in its power to negative that." Mr. Guthrie thought "Mr. King allowed his tongue to run away with him at Markham when he claimed a surplus." The speaker pointed out that the Premier totally overlooked that $72,000,000 bond issue which it guaranteed for the C.N.R., and so its fictitious surplus of $30,000,000 had really been turned into a deficit of $42,000,000.

Mr. Harold Barnum, Vice-President of the Western Ontario Association, introduced Mr. Meighen.

Among the prominent men present were:—Senator Blain, Mr. Edmund Bristol, Sam Charters, M.P., of Peel; Mark Senn, M.P., of Haldimand; Fred Bowen, M.P., of Durham; Gordon Wilson, M.P., of Wentworth; Frank White, M.P., of London; H. H. McKillop, M.P., of West Elgin; J. L. Stansell, M.P., of East Elgin; Hon. Lincoln Goldie, Provincial Secretary; F. W. Wilson, M.P.P., of Windsor; McCausland Irvine, M.P.P., E. R. Wigle, M.P.P., of Centre Huron; W. S. Weichel, M.P.P., of North Waterloo; Michael McKnight, M.P.P., of East Elgin; Hon. Findlay McDiarmid, Hon. Dr. Jamieson of South Grey, W. C. Chambers of West Wellington, W. H. Chambers of South Oxford, Donald Sutherland, M.P., of South Oxford: Senator McCall, Dr. Monteith of Stratford, Mayor J. M. Patterson of Paris, Ald. Stetwart of Toronto. William Campbell of Goderich had the distinction of being the oldest Conservative present.

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Ottawa Journal August 21/24

MUST TURN BACK AND START OVER TO MAKE SAVING

Mr. Meighen Condemns Every Move of Government and Derides Its Claims.

IS UP TO CONSERVATIVES TO DO REAL ECONOMIZING

Tells What His Government Will Do When It Is Returned To Power.

STRATFORD, Aug. 20.—The picnic in Queen's Park this afternoon, which was arranged by Western Ontario Conservatives and was featured by an address from the Leader of the Federal Opposition, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, was an enjoyable gathering of old and young, with suitable sport features, excellent music, and not too many speeches. Rain fell at noon in some districts and no doubt discouraged attendance of a few, but the throng assembled in front of the speakers' stand was representative of every county in the western district, from Georgian Bay and Lake Huron down to Lake Erie.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, colleague of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, and Hon. John S. Martin, representing the Ontario Cabinet, spoke only briefly. Mr. Guthrie referred to the Government's system of bookkeeping in connection with the C.N.R., while Mr. Martin chose that phase of Federal politics in which he is most interested, the need of adequate protection for agricultural products.

Mayor Tom Brown, a Liberal, conveyed Stratford's welcome to the visitors.

"Today I am a Conservative," he said amidst applause and laughter. "Mr. Meighen was born in this county, and therefore we are that much prouder of him."

Mayor E. A. Rea of Woodstock, Conservative candidate in North Oxford last year, remained in his home city long enough to extend similar courtesies at the rally in honor of Premier King, and was later seen on the grounds here.

Dr. J. G. Monteith, M.L.A., who last year won North Perth from F. Wellington Hay, then Liberal leader, paid a high tribute to Mr. Meighen, mourning only that he saw the light of day in South instead of North Perth. Of provincial affairs he said: "Last year you elected as Premier Hon. G. Howard Ferguson. He has played fair with you. You hear no more of waste and extravagance, and at Toronto there is dispensed loyal service to the people. An able, intelligent and capable man, and in matters of detail he has no equal. In addition, he has selected able men for his Cabinet."

Farmer Wants Protection.

Hon. John S. Martin commented upon the tremendous improvement visible in Ontario crops since his departure for the Old Country on May 25. He continued: "I want to say that a large percentage of the farmers of Ontario believe in the principle of protection. I personally am a strong believer in it, and I do not mean protection only for the manufacturer, but for the farmer, and that is what we are not getting today. I think that our slogan should be: "'Canadian trade for the Canadian people.' We are importing train-load after train-load from the south of products of the farm that we should be growing ourselves."

The Minister quoted some striking examples of this, mentioning in particular storage eggs from Chicago, which come in against only three cents duty, whereas Canadian eggs going into the Cnited States pay eight cents. Personally he favored a 10 cent barrier on this side.

"Conservative farmers believe that we should have protection for our own products and we are entitled to it," he said.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie predicted that Mr. Meighen was near his second term as Prime Minister.

The member for South Wellington dissected the King Government's last financial statement as a "bit of trickery and camouflage".

"It may be a good thing," he said, "to keep the railway finances separate, but the Premier should not endeavor to mislead the people by saying that we have come out with a surplus of $30,000,000 when he knows that but for the money borrowed in New York he would have closed the year with a deficit of $42,000,000.

"The principle of protection used to be at the bottom of the Liberal fiscal policy, but for the past three years the endeavor, desire, and effort of the Government has been to take away, as they themselves boldly profess they will, every vestige of protection—to render, if possible, the tariff of this country innocuous as a means of protecting the industry of the country.

Facts of Economy.

"They say that they have reduced expenditure by $46,000,000 this year. All stuff and nonsense, as their own blue-books prove. The Prime Minister did not give the facts to the electors of North York. They claim to be an economical Government. They did not have money enough to give $25,000 to the blind asylums, but had money enough to send the Liberal, Progressive and French whips over to Wembley on a free ride. They had not $25,000 for the tuberculosis association, but could spend £300,000 on a new office in London, England. We could have got along for many years in the buildings we had."

In his address Mr. Meighen quoted from Government returns to show, he said, the "disastrous effects upon industry and employment in Canada of the partial carrying out of the 1920 Liberal platform under pressure from the Progressives, whose support the Government required in the House." He laughed at the suggestion that Mr. King had reduced the cost of living by cutting off part of the sales tax which his own Government had first increased.

"This Government," he said, "is utterly helpless to meet the unemployment situation. This Government cannot meet the situation unless it reverses every step it has taken; unless it reverses every speech it has made, and swallows every promise given to the people of this country. The Government turned this Dominion on the wrong track when it came into power.

The Conservative Stand.

"I declare to you where the Government the Conservative party is going to form will stand. In the first place, we are not going to buy any more Scribe Hotels or seek the shelter of any more million and a half palaces in London. We are not going to conciliate reluctant supporters by sending them on free trips around the world at the expense of the people. In the next place, we are not going to conceal the debt of the Dominion by adopting the fake system of guaranteeing railway loans. We are going to tell the people just what the facts are, the same as we told them through the whole nine years of power. (Applause).

"We do propose that the debt of Canada shall be reduced. The debt, by economy, can be reduced, but there has to be some moral muscle behind the Government that attempts it, and I do not propose to promise the people of this Dominion that the Government with the moral muscle to deny public works and public expenditure in order to function is going to be universally popular. But I tell you in advance these things must be done.

"Next, and what is of more consequence than all, the Government intends that the policy which John A. Macdonald laid down will be the policy of Canada. (Applause.) The policy which Sir Wilfrid Laurier denied—but maintained—that will be the policy of this Dominion, and that policy all men of business and agriculture, and all those in the Dominion can rely upon as the settled policy of Canada. There will be no tinkering and meddling and mussing with the tariff. The tariff structure will be strengthened where it needs strengthening. It won't be strengthened for the purpose of building up a high, impenetrable edifice over which imports cannot come. We do not need a high tariff in Canada, but we do need a stable tariff. These are the fundamentals of the Conservative faith."

What Will Quebec Do?

Mr. Meighen commented upon the "boundless optimism, especially political optimism," of Premier King in declaring that the people do not want an election because they happen just now to be supremely content. He noted that there are five Federal electoral vacancies, and that the Government has decided on a test in two ridings, both in Quebec, though two of the other seats were vacant a month or more before Rimouski. He predicted an awakening for Mr. King, even in Quebec, when the votes were counted.

As to the public debt, Mr. Meighen quoted Finance Department figures to show that while it was $2,366,861,000 when the King Government came into power, it was $2,391,451,000 at the end of July. He dealt with the Canadian National thus: "Last year, instead of borrowing money and adding to the Government's debt, he backed the notes of his own company, which cannot for years pay its debts, to the extent of $72,500,000, and our debt today stands that much higher."

"As respects financial management the whole record of this Government and its professions to the Canadian people is a sham from first to last. Over every budget of its two years and a half of administrative record the word sham is written, and every presentation to the Canadian people is a hoax and a deceit," he declared.

The Government was able to show increase in its foreign trade, the speaker pointed out, of $4,000,000 for the last year, but in two years western grain had accounted for an increase of $124,000,000, and timber exports $40,000,000—real property shipped out in the raw. He asked how it was that with such increases in these commodities the total had grown by only four millions, and answered that it represented contraction of the general export trade of Canada due to the Government's policy.

The speaker recalled the fiscal policy held out to electors of three provinces in the 1921 campaign and the assurance that "no legitimate industry need fear."

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SEES MEIGHEN NEARING SECOND TERM IN OFFICE

Prediction by Hon. Hugh Guthrie at Conservative Picnic

SPEECH AT STRATFORD

Meighen Says Government Utterly Helpless and Ridicules Premier's Claims

By Canadian Press.

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Free Press London Ont. Aug. 21/24

ECONOMY AND TARIFF STABILITY CONSERVATIVES' POLICY, MEIGHEN TELLS BIG AUDIENCE AT STR

Enthusiasm Marks Picnic of Western On tion At the Classic City, At Which Hon. Hugh Guthrie and Hon. J. S. M the Government of Rt. Hon. Mackenz

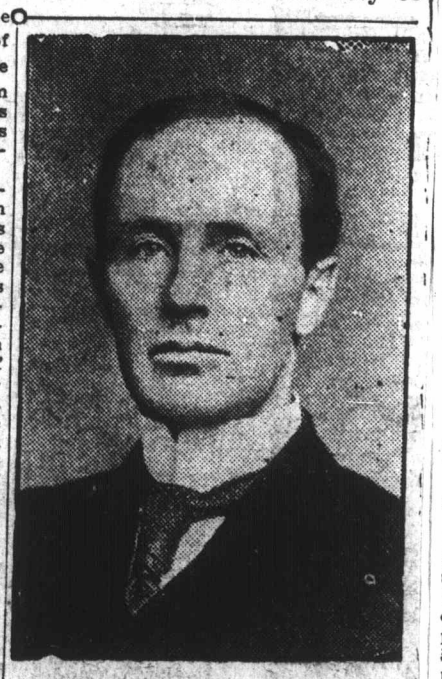
POLICY LAID DOWN BY SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD WILL BE MAINTAINED BY THE PARTY, SAYS LEADER

Present Government Utterly Hel pless To Meet the Unemployment Situation, Declares Mr. Mei ghen; Every County In District Represented At the Outing; Leader Shows Fallacy of the Government's Tariff Policy

By Staff Reporter.

STRATFORD, August 20.—The throngs who attended the big Conservative picnic in Queen's Park to-day heard above all other sounds the party war cry, "On to Ottawa." It rang from the lips of every speaker, and the address of the leader, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, was marked by a striking summary of policies to be followed by the Conservative Government to be. The chief was given a great reception—even for Perth—and in speaking was at his wonderful best. At his back was a remarkable assembly of outstanding party men from the whole Western district, including a score of members in Commons and Legislature—war horses sniffing the battle from afar. The great outdoor gathering was intensely cordial and the leader's points were greeted by members of the audience with approving comment.

It seems that Mr. Meighen has enjoyed the Maskenzie King picnics—through press reports of the Liberal leader's speeches. He dealt to-day with some passages thereof and passed on the enjoyment, so that a good time was had by all. He quoted from Government returns to show the disastrous effects upon industry and employment in Canada of the partial carrying out of the 1920 Liberal platform—never intended, but forced by the Progressives, whose support the Government required in the House. He laughed to scorn the suggestion that Mr. King had reduced the cost of living by cutting off part of the sales tax which his own Government had first increased.



RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

GOVERNMENT HOPELESS.

"This Government," he declared, "is utterly helpless to meet the unemployment situation. This Government cannot meet the situation unless it reverses every step it has taken: unless it reverses every speech it has made and swallows every promise given the people of this country. This Government turned this Dominion on the wrong track when it came into power.

"I declare to you where the Government the Conservative party is going to form will stand. In the first place, we are not going to stand beside any more Scribe Hotels or seek the shelter of any more million-and-a-half palaces in London. We are not going to conciliate reluctant supporters by sending them on free trips around the world at the expense of the people. In the next place, we are not going to conceal the debt of the Dominion by adopting the fake system of guaranteeing railway loans and keeping them out of the debt.

"We are going to tell the people just what the facts are, the same as we told them through the whole nine years of power. (Applause).

"We do propose that the debt of Canana shall be reduced. The debt by economy can be reduced, but there has to be some moral muscle behind the Government that attempts it, and I do not propose to promise the people of this Dominion that the Government with moral muscle to deny public works and public expenditure in order to force reduction is going to be universally popular. But I tell you in advance these things must be done

POLICY OF MACDONALD.

"Next, and what is of more consequence than all, the Government intends that the policy which Sir John A. Macdonald laid down will be the policy of Canada. (Applause). The policy which Sir Wilfrid Laurier denied—but maintained—that will be the policy of this Dominion, but it will be the open, professed, determined policy, and that policy all men of business and agriculture and all those in the Dominion can rely upon as the settled policy of Canada. There will be no tinkering and meddling and mussing with the tariff. The tariff structure will be strengthened where it needs strengthening. It won't be strengthened for the purpose of building up a high, impenetrable edifice over which imports cannot come. We do not need a high tariff in Canada, but we do need a stable tarifi. These are the fundamentals of the Conservative faith."

The picnic itself, held under the auspices of the Western Ontario Conservative Association, North and South Perth Conservative Association and the Stratford Conservative Club, turned out to be everything that was planned and hoped for. It was an enjoyable get-together of young and old, with suitable sport features, excellent music by the Perth Regiment Band, and speeches, neither too many nor too long. Rain had fallen at noon in some parts of the district and no doubt discouraged attendance, but the throng in front of the speakers' stand alone this afternoon numbered 3,000—all who could well hear outdoor addresses—and it was representative of every county in the Western district, from the Georgian Bay and Lake Huron down to Lake Erie.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, colleague of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, and John S. Martin, representing the Ontario Cabinet, spoke only briefly, preceding Hon. Mr. Meighen. Mr. Guthrie exposed the King system of bookkeeping in connection with the C. N. R., and called attention to a denial issued by Mr. Bradshaw, of the Massey-Harris Company, respecting statements broadcast by Premier King. Mr. Martin chose that phase of federal politics in which he is most interested, the need of adequate protection for agricultural products.

CIVIC WELCOME.

Mayor Tom Brown, a stalwart Liberal, conveyed Stratford's welcome to the visitors.

"To-day I am a Conservative," he said, amidst applause and laughter. "Mr. Meighen was born in this county, and therefore we are that much prouder of him."

Mayor E. A. Rea, of Woodstock, Conservative candidate in North Oxford last year, remained in his home city long enough to extend similar courtesies at the King rally and was later seen on the grounds here.

In curious contrast to the gathering at Rondeau yesterday, where Liberal members scheduled to speak were not present, there was to-day almost a complete line-up of Conservative members, ex-members and late candidates from all the Western Ontario ridings. Even the Upper Chamber was represented by Senators James Blain, of Peel, and McCall, of Norfolk. Among those noticed with Mr. Meighen on the platform were Hon. Edmund Bristol, M. P., Center Toronto; Mark Senn, M. P., Haldimand; J. D. Chaplin, M. P., Lincoln; Frank White, M. P., London; J. L. Stansell, M. P., East Elgin; Gordon C. Wilson, M. P., Wentworth; Hugh C. McKillop, M. P., West Elgin; Fred. W. Bowen, M. P., Durham; Donald Sutherland, M. P., South Oxford; Dr. M. Steele, ex-M. P., South Perth; H. B. Morphy, K. C., ex-M. P., North Perth; W. A. Clarke, ex-M. P., North Wellington; J. J. Merner, ex-M. P., South Huron, and W. A. Sutton, of Simcoe. The Provincial House was represented by Fred. G. McBrien, M. L. A., Toronto S. W. ("B"); McCausland Irvine, M. L. A., South Perth; Dr. J. D. Monteith, M. L. A., North Perth; M. McKnight, M. L. A., East Elgin; N. W. Trewartha, M. L. A., South Huron; E. R. Wigle, M. L. A., Center Huron; Hon. Lincoln Goldie, M. L. A. for South Wellington and provincial secretary; W. G. Weichel, M. L. A., North Waterloo; W. H. Chambers, M. L. A., South Oxford,

(Continued on Page 7)

and W. C. Chambers, M. L. A., West Wellington.

Among those motoring from Huron County points were H. J. A. MacEwan, of Goderich; George Spotton, Wingham; C. G. Middleton and David Canteion, Clinton, and ex-Warden W. H. Elliott. Of Stephen William Campbell, of Goderich, who never misses an occasion of the kind, was about meeting old friends, and on the platform was introduced to Mr. Meighen by E. R. Wigle as "my oldest constituent." Mr. Campbell, though 90 years of age, does not show all of his years, and is still an active municipal officer in Goderich. His presence was especially referred to by Mr. Meighen, who remarked, "One feels modest in the presence of those who have contributed so much to the party and cause."

CONGRATULATIONS.

John R. MacNicol, of Toronto, president of the Ontario Conservative Association, beamed upon the gathering and introduced Hon. Mr. Guthrie. H. W. Strudley and Anderson Stevenson, of Stratford, president and secretary of the local committee, were everywhere congratulated upon the success of the arrangements. The Elgin visitors included W. H. Barnum, K. C., of Aylmer, who introduced the Conservative leader to the audience. D. A. Dempsey, president and veteran worker in North Perth Conservative Association, was among those on the platform. London people were too numerous for individual mention, but included Mrs. A. T. Edwards and Mrs. Winnett, of the Western Ontario Women's Conservative Association, and the latter almost succeeded in winning the baseball-throwing contest. John McFarlan, former M. L. A. for East Middlesex, was among those attending from that riding. The Western District Association had a headquarters tent on the grounds for convenience of all concerned, and in addition Gordon M. Reid, secretary, was immediately on the spot whenever any little thing wanted doing. He was reinforced for the occasion by W. G. Clysdale, of the Ontario Association.

MR. DENNIS DELIGHTED

E. R. Dennis, president of the Western Ontario Conservative Association, was visibly delighted with things in general, and warmly congratulated the two Perth riding associations upon "the success of the gathering and the magnificent tribute to our chieftan."

"Especially," he said, "do I wish to tender our thanks to the ladies of Stratford Conservative Association for the generous and gracious contribution which they have made to the success of this day. You know in the province and Dominion the women have 52 per cent. of the franchise, about 75 per cent. of the intelligence of this country (applause), and that is why the women of Western Ontario are aligning themselves in increasing numbers with the Western Ontario Conservative Association. Another happy feature of to-day is that the great tribute we are paying to-day to our gifted chieftan and distinguished colleagues who are your guests, is that that tribute to his sincerity, courage, ability and patriotism is more than deserved. (Applause). The Western Ontario Association has not yet been to bat in a federal fight. When it does we will run up a score and elect more supporters to sit behind Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen than you could put on this large platform."

W. Harold Barnum, of Aylmer, vice-president of the Western Ontario Association, had been a college mate of Mackenzie King, and admitted difficulty in understanding his eminence.

"I am to introduce to you," he said, "not the ex-premier, but the next premier of Canada, but so far as I am concerned I am introducing to you a chap by the name of Art. Meighen."

CHEERS FOR LEADER.

Cheers and applause greeted the leader as he rose to speak, and little Dorothy Brown, granddaughter of A. H. King, Stratford, presented Mr. Meighen with flowers. A man in the audience hailed him as "the man who will give work in our factories that King has closed and sent out boys to the States."

Mr. Meighen commented upon the "boundless optimism, especially political optimism," of Premier King in deciding that the people do not want an election because they happen just now to be supremely content. He noted that there are five federal electoral vacancies, and that the Government has decided on a test in two ridings, both in Quebec, though two of the other seats were vacant a month or more before Rimouski. He predicted an awakening for Mr. King, even in Quebec, when the votes were counted.

As to the public debt, Mr. Meighen quoted finance department figures to show that, while it was $2,366,861,000

RCHIVES
UBLIQUES
CANADA

when the King Government came into power, it was $2,391,451,000 at the end of July. He dealt with the Canadian National stunt thus: "Last year, instead of borrowing money and adding to the debt, he had his own company, which cannot for years pay its debt, and went to the bond houses and backed its notes, so that he would not have to give the bond of his own Government and add to the debt. He indorsed its notes for $72,500,000, and our debt to-day stands that amount higher, when properly revealed, in addition to the amount I mentioned, greater than when he came into power—or $97,090,000.

A GREAT SHAM.

"As respects financial management, the whole record of this Government and its profession to the Canadian people is a sham from first word to last. Over every budget of its two years and a half of administrative record the word sham is written, and every presentation to the Canadian people is a hoax and a deceit."

The Government was able to show increase in foreign trade, the speaker pointed out, of $4,000,000 for the past year, but in two years Western grain had accounted for an increase of $124,000,000 and timber exports $40,000,000—real property shipped out in the raw. He asked how it was that with such increases in these commodities the total had grown by only four millions, and answered that it represented contraction of the general export trade of Canada due to the Government's policy.

The speaker recalled the fiscal policy held out to electors of three provinces in the 1921 campaign, and the assurance wherever thought wise, in the East, that "no legitimate industry need fear." The result, he said, was an equivocal decision by the electors.

PLEDGES ABANDONED.

"Mr. King was returned to power with the Progressives, who professed the same principles he declared for, who would do everything Mr. King said he would do and more. With them they have occupied more than three-quarters of the seats in the House of Commons. If they had been true, both of them, to what they pledged, they would have carried all these things by three-quarters of the whole House. Getting into office, they abandoned them. It is well for Canada they did. What we suffer under now is light compared to the condition we would be in had they carried out the measures by which, with their allies, they swept three provinces and helped sweep three more. But though they did not give us their platform, though they spared the country that, though they chose the path of deceit and duplicity rather than the path of honor, entailing disaster for our country, nevertheless they gave us some samples.

"Out of 17 articles on their list, they made only one duty free, and that was fertilizers. Others they reduced. I am on a subject now beside which all others, as far as the progress of Canada is concerned, are of small or no account. Mr. King told the people at Markham, calling the head of a great firm by name, how he had passed his blessing upon the King budget and pronounced business better than ever before in the history of that firm. Before 24 hours, he was faced by a letter in the Liberal organ of this province declaring that not only had Mr. King no vestige of authority for his statement, but that instead of being the best year and purchasing being the best, this was in point of purchasing in this Dominion the worst year that company has ever known."

PRICES NOT REDUCED.

Mr. Meighen said that he had the price lists of implement manufacturers, and although Mr. King had cut the duty and contracted the output of every factory in Canada and set workmen on the street by thousands, he had not reduced the price of one implement.

"I stand here," he said, "to say on the faith of the published price lists of the great companies in Canada that everyone is paid a higher price to-day by the farmers of this Dominion than when Mr. King came into power. Farm implements went down by the amount of the sales tax—not quite, but nearly—but by reduction of the tariff they went down not a cent, and though the sales tax is off they sell to the farmers of Western Canada and I doubt not to you as well at a higher price than when Mr. King came into power.

"He took the duty off textiles and of 70,000 textile workers in this country over half to-day are out of work or on part time, and 17 woolen or knitting mills are closed since Mr. King's last reduction of the tariff on textiles, and I want to ask who in the City of Stratford has got the benefit of that. These workers have treked to the United States and Mr. King says if I talk about these things I am talking blue ruin. Well, I am going to tell it, notwithstanding Mr. King. (Applause.)

Mr. Meighen went on to say he had a list of 1,000 Canadian factories closed during the King regime, and contrasted the published return of 4,000 Canadians per month from the United States with official American figures, showing 18,000 to 20,000 a month still going over. He called attention to an illustration used by Mr. King at Rondeau yesterday, when the premier quoted building materials and household supplies as materials on which there should be no burden of customs taxation. Duties had not been reduced on building materials or foodstuffs, Mr. Meighen pointed out, and he suggested that the retention of duty on cement might have some connection with the fact that a cement company director was one of the strongest Liberal supporters in Ontario.

ALL INDUSTRIES.

"I don't think he knew these were articles he had left alone," said the speaker. "For my part, let me say, these things we need the most are the things we ought to produce ourselves and be independent of foreign lands. Our tariff policy should apply, not to a few picked here and there, to one class or ten, but to all industries of our country, to all classes of our nation.

"But I read in the press another sentence that amazed me. Mr. King says: 'I know protection is necessary in certain cases, but it should not apply just to the few.' Well, to all of you who have a little logic in your brain, may I be permitted to ask, how in the name of common sense are you going to have protection only in certain cases and not have it apply only to a few? (Laughter.) I will tell you whose cases Mr. King likes to have protection on. He has a manufacturer in his own riding. He makes lead pencils. I don't know the precise duty, but I will warrant it is in the neighborhood of 3 per cent. It is quite superfluous for me to add that is one of the things that should have some protection, because, by way of aside, I may tell you the head of the firm is president of the Liberal Association and chiefly instrumental in electing Mr. King. Not content with the protection other companies enjoy, Mr. King was not in power six months until he put through an order-in-council giving it a special advantage of its own. So far as I know, there is only one factory, and it is in his own riding, and he declared by order that no lead pencils should hereafter come into Canada at all unless they had stamped on them the name of the country of origin."

Mr. Meighen went on to point out the disturbance caused in industry, not so much by action on the tariff as by words—the constant threat of change. He noted that whereas the Dominion had always followed the United States in the republic's periods of prosperity, Canada had not reflected trade activity demonstrated across the border since the war.

UNEMPLOYMENT.

In regard to the unemployment situation, he commented, the Government proposed to hold another conference.

"They held one two years ago and all they did was to pass a resolution declaring that everything was all right. They did not like to go away without a good dinner and a drink, so they held a banquet—not of unemployed, but members of the conference—over in the Province of Quebec. It cost the country several hundreds of dollars, and they dispatched themselves to their homes in happiness."

Cost of living, Mr. Meighen showed from a Dominion Government chart, though it had tobogganed just prior to the first King budget, afterward rose a little, fell a little, and to-day is practically where it was when the first budget went into effect.

"This is the result of Mr. King's policy. Our workmen banished, homes broken up, factories in great measure closed, despair in the hearts of our artisans, hesitation in the minds of capitalists and business men, stagnation in business. These are the fruits of the policy of which Mr. King boasts. If he wants to test this thing let him try it out; now is the time. I have told him for six months we are ready. (Applause). The people of Canada will tell him to-day they are ready. Why is he not ready?

NOT A PESSIMIST

"Those who know me in public life, and especially those who knew me before, do not ascribe to me the traits of a pessimist. I am not a pessimist on this Dominion. It has not only per capita the greatest latent wealth in the world, but of those great elementary assets that are the foundation of greatness in every nation. We have above all the best average of humanity any country can boast of. You cannot plant pessimism in the hearts of the Canadian people, but if the Canadian people made a mistake, if the Canadian people by betraying of principles for votes in Parliament on the part of their Government, turn their eyes in the wrong direction and go into false lines of policy, there is nobody to pay the penalty but the Canadian people themselves. That penalty the Canadian people are paying now, and it is not some more penalty—some more Liberal policy—they art waiting for and asking for; it is a chance to decide again what fiscal policy we want in this Dominion—a chance to declare what they want to do with those men who sacrificed the fundamental interests of Canada in order to maintain themselves in power.

"Don't think for a minute that Mr. King, or at all events Mr. Fielding or Sir Lomer Gouin or Mr. Robb or Mr. Graham, that any of these five men—I will emphasize particularly the last four—ever for one hour believed in the fatuous policy they propounded to the people of Western Canada and some parts of Eastern Canada in 1921. They never believed it then. They did not believe it when they came into power. Why did they put it partly into effect? Because they needed some of the 65 Progressives to give them their majority, and though they knew the harvest the people would reap, they sacrificed the fundamental interests of this Dominion. This they did through the first budget and second budget, and then Mr. Fielding, who still was dealing budgets, said in Parliament: 'This thing we will do no more. From this day on we have gone as far as we can. From this day forward we are going to have stability of tariff.'

THE BY-ELECTIONS

"What happened? There came some by-elections. We had a by-election in Halifax and a majority of 5,000 was turned into a Conservative majority of 2,000. We had a by-election in Kent and a majority of nearly 2,000 was turned into a minority of nearly 2,000. We had a by-election in Essex and a majority of over 7,000 was turned into a majority of 1,000. We had a by-election in Cape Breton and these things taught them a lesson; they lost their majority in Parliament. These things made them dependent on the Progressive vote, so instead of carrying out the pledge of Mr. Fielding they came to Parliament and made a bargain with the Progressive party and threw the duty off fertilizers, brought down the duty still more on implements and other articles. They sacrificed the basic interests of our country to get the votes of Progressives in Parliament."

Mr. Meighen here outlined the fiscal policy of the next Conservative Government, as given earlier in this report, and continued: "By these fundamentals in office we have always abided. By that flag, against all the pressure of class influence, against all the pressure of new and rising parties, by that flag we stood and under that flag we marched. (Applause.) And now in the brighter light of experience, the light that has shone through the years that have gone, we propose to march still under that flag, but under that flag we will march to victory and not to defeat. (Applause.) The principles for which we have stood have been vindicated by our fathers before us. These principles have been attacked by every visionary, by every class and sectional interest. They have been menaced time and again; sometimes they have been invaded, but these principles are our principles still, and they will rescue this country from the condition it is in to-day, stop the exodus from the country and bring back exiles from foreign lands, restore confidence in capital and hope and exultation to our workmen; they will put this country on the plane and path where it can confidently march forward to the destiny which is its right." (Applause.)

At the close of the address President E. R. Dennis called for cheers for the King and Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen, which were given with a will by the large audience, which then reassembled on the flats to witness the unfinished sport events.

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NATIONAL POLICY HER ONLY HOPE

If Canada is to Fulfil Her Natural Destiny, Declares Meighen.

A CASE OF BARTER

King Government Holds Office Only by Concessions to Progressives.

Special to The Mail and Empire from Staff Reporter.

Eugenia Falls, Ont., Aug. 21.—What Canada wants through this period of business depression is a return to the national policy which aims to retain Canada for Canadian people, according to the slogan which Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, broadcast at this centre to-day when several thousand people from the northern counties gathered in this former stronghold of the U.F.O. and demonstrated by their numbers the fact tht the Conservative cause is gaining strength with each passing week.

The gathering in honor of Mr. Meighen was a public picnic when citizens met from points all over the farming community and listened and stood through two hours of preliminary speaking in order to hear the all-Canadian utterances of the Conservative leader. While Mr. Meighen touched upon many phases of the maladministration of the King Government the point which he emphasized the most was the fact that the time has come when the people in general can no longer overlook the importance of an adequate tariff protection for Canadian farmers as well as for Canadian industry and that the only thing which can allow Canada to take her proper place among the nations of the world and fulfil her legitimate destiny is a return to the national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Beside that, the speaker insisted all other issues pale and become insignificant. For, as he put is, Canada has come to the parting of the ways and each and every voter in the country must decide for himself and herself whether Canada is to become an independent nation or if it is to be nothing more than a vassal of the United States.

Adherence to the tariff policy of the King Government means commercial and agricultural strangulation of Canada, while adherence to the natural principles of a higher tariff means that Canada is to have her opportunity to fulfil her natural destiny. According to the present Government of Canada it is a case of government by barter, with a definite number of Canada's manhood bartered with each stroke which the King Government makes in an attempt to hold to the reins of office.

Truckling to Progressives.

As Mr. Meighen put it, the King Government holds its grip upon its office only through bartering off tariff reductions to the Progressives. It may have been perfectly true that during his pre-election promises the present Premier threatened to make tariff reductions in seventeen leading commodities including foodstuffs, but nothing appeared to be farther from the mind of the Government than that such threats should be put into commission. Then the time came when the Progressives held the whip-hand and so a certain part of Canada's tariff protection had to be bartered. That was the way it went at the last session of Parliament with the bringing down of the budget and that was the way it will go with the next budget if Mr. King hangs on that long. But each time Mr. King bartered away a portion of the tariff protection, he bartered at the same time a certain number of Canada's working manhood.

"The past has demonstrated that each tariff reduction means the closing of new industries, and the closing of industries means that thousands of other workmen must go to the United States to make a living.

"The Canadian farmers have complained that they are not getting enough for their produce," Hon. Mr. Meighen continued, "so what I would like to ask those of you who are here to-day is this: Does it help you one iota to have thousands of Canadian families driven to the United States; does it improve your market to have those people forced to migrate to another country? Hon. Mr. King promised tariff reductions, he has given a few, just some samples of what may come if he continues in office.

"So I ask if you like the result of the samples which you have seen? Do you like the harvest of a smaller market which he has given to you? And yet that is but a sample of what must follow if there is not a return to the principles of the National Policy.

Mr. Murdock's Solution.

"Hon. Mr. Murdock, one of Mr. King's supporters in the tariff reduction policy, has declared that he has solved the unemployment situation. Well, he did. But he settled it by driving the men out of Canada, where the voice of their unemployment could no longer be heard. He drove, they have driven hundreds of thousands out of Canada since coming into office, and in spite of that there is more unemployment today than there was when the King Government came into office. I am told that to-day in Ottawa there are twice as many men asking for positions as there were this time a year ago.

Mr. Meighen sent out his challenge to the Progressives by asking if they really wanted the tariff taken off foodstuffs. The tariff on foodstuffs he declared is too low instead of too high, and every farmer had a right to have it raised. To establish that statement he pointed to the adverse trade balance in the products of the farm. For the yearly import from the United States of farm products, outside animals and animal products, is eighty millions, compared with exports of the same products to the United States of forty millions. In that comparison the difference in population must be taken into consideration. That was but an illustration of what must happen if the tariff on foodstuffs should be lowered still more. In the interests of the farms of Canada, the only protection for the future and the only guarantee for prosperity in the years to come must be found in a tariff high enough which would leave the Canadian market to the Canadian producers of farm goods. As an example, American eggs came to this country under a duty of three cents, while the Canadian egg producer must overcome a handicap of an eight-cent duty before he could get into the United States. It was that margin of difference which accounted for the fact that the Canadian market was open to the American articles and produce, while the American was really not open to Canadian goods.

Must Make Choice.

Mr. Meighen declared, 'there are times of course, when your boys must leave home, when the farm is no longer large enough for them all. So I ask you if your boy leaves home, do you want him to go into a factory in the nearby town, or do you want him to have to go to the United States? That is the choice which each of you must make, and the choice is to be found in your attitude towards the National Policy. The National Policy means factories at home, but a lower tariff means that your sons and your daughters will drift to the United States to find employment."

Mr. Meighen met a remarkably fine reception, and was supported by a large number of speakers from different parts of the Province. The crowd which turned out was variously estimated at from five to eight thousand, and following his address, there was a reception which took three-quarters of an hour.

Among his supporters on the platform was J. R. McNichol, Hon. Edmund Bristol, William Breeze of Owen Sound, Earl Rowe, M.P.P., of South Simcoe; Hon. Dr. Jamieson and N. A. Boyes, M.P., of South Simcoe.

Mr. Bristol made a strong plea in the intetrests of the National Policy, declaring that it provided the only hope for Canada, while Mr. McNicol declared that the fine spirit of Conservative activity which he had found in and around Eugenia Falls was reflected all over the West. It pervaded the Dominion to the Pacific Coast, he declared, for the people were sick and tired of the results of the Government maladministration, which they found on every side of them.

Hon. G. S. Henry.

In presenting a general sketch of progress during the past year since the election of the Conservative Government in Ontario, Hon. G. S. Henry, Minister of Public Works and Highways, pointed out that Hon. G. H. Ferguson was a prime minister who, contrary to his predecessor, was not afraid to assume the responsibility for the actions of all his ministers. Touching upon the plebiscite, the speaker recalled that in his pre-election speeches the premier had promised a vote when the time seemed ripe and now that the time appeared ripe the Government was ready to accept full responsibility. "It will trust the people, and it realizes that the people have confidence in themselves to express what they desire. The Government," he added, "will carry out to the uttermost the views of the majority."

Mr. Henry pointed to Mr. Ferguson's personal interest in the affairs of the department of education. "He is studying the problem with a view to extending greater assistance where it is most needed. He is also developing a form for the correction of boys who have slipped, with an idea of giving them a chance to get back into more normal conditions and become better citizens. With that in view he is providing for an advisory committee from among philanthropic organizations." Mr. Henry was confident that the expense would justify itself as to the borrowing of more money.

The speaker referred to the $300,000,000 debt, the bulk of which was a legacy from the old Government, so in asking for $20,000,000 the Government was providing for the renewing of bonds which fall due this year, so that added to the ordinary capital expenditure of $25,000,000, represented a striking reduction from the conditions under the old Government.

Development of Mines.

Referring to the development of the northern mines, Mr. Henry felt that the Minister of Mines was a sane, conservative advertiser of the possibilities of that part of the province. Hon. Mr. McCrea had been doing some of that advertising in the Old Country and the rapid growth of the mines of the North had justified more than had been done. As an illustration, Ontario started gold mining thirteen years ago with an output of $47,000, then by 1923 that production had advanced to $23,000,000 and the production for this year was $25,000,000. Even so, the surface had only been scratched. Similar results had been shown in silver and nickel and as a result there had been a decided bearing upon the general prosperity of such cities as Toronto and Hamilton. The future in that line has become remarkably bright for Ontario.

Referring to his own department the Minister told of the cutting down of the staff on the highways which had resulted in considerable saving. In the solicitor's end of the highway department, as he put it, one woman now does the work which was formerly carried on by eight legal gentlemen. Another economy was to be found in the fact that stone from the quarries was now being purchased at from 65 to 80 cents where the former price was a dollar. There were many such economies which would be apparent when the next provincial budget was brought down.

Hon. Mr. Blair, leader of the Alberta Conservatives, while admitting that his province was not over crowded with Conservatives, found a cheering note. The farmer organization which was so powerful in 1921 had discovered a J. J. Morrison, he declared, and the promise was that he would do to the U. F. A. the very thing J. J. did to the U.F.O. and to Drury.

06525

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Calgary Herald Aug. 26/24

065252

Conservatives' Picnic

At St. George's Wednesday

Senator Sir James Lougheed will act as chairman for the programme at the Liberal-Conservative Association picnic being held Wednesday afternoon, August 27, at St. George's Island, and will introduce Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Dominion organizer, who will be the speaker of the day.

This event promises to be a real "gathering of the clan," as those most prominent in Conservative circles, together with their families and friends, have signified their intention to be present.

It will be a gala day for the Calgary boys and girls, as everything has been planned with the idea of giving the kiddies the time of their young lives. The sports programme is almost entirely devoted to children's races and stunts of various sorts, and the transportation committee announces that it has secured the scenic car to tour the down town districts and pick up all the youngsters it can accommodate. The car will leave Centre street and Eighth avenue at 1 o'clock sharp, with a band on it. All children who want a free ride to the picnic grounds should be at that corner ready to pile on when the car starts. Next to having the circus come to town, this ride on the gorgeous band wagon, or rather car, will give those who are fortunate enough to get a seat, the biggest thrill they have had since Stampede week.

Arrangements have been made to serve free tea and coffee to all picknickers. Those preferring to make their own tea will be served with hot water. Everyone in attendance is asked to secure a tag bearing their name, at picnic headquarters on the grounds, for purposes of introduction, to enable all to get acquainted.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

London Advertiser Aug. 29/24

065253

MEIGHEN CHALLENGED TO PUBLISH HIS PROOF OF FACTORIES CLOSED

King Asks Tory Leader To Prove His Blue Ruin Claims.

"TRUTH OR SILENCE"

Refutes Charges, Accusing Hon. Arthur of Slander and Duplicity.

Special to The Advertiser by Staff Reporter.

Peterboro, Aug. 28.—In a fighting speech, delivered to 5,000 electors of Peterboro and surrounding counties, Premier King hurled back in the face of Hon. Arthur Meighen the charge that the government had been guilty of duplicity. He also challenged the leader of the opposition to prove his statement that 2,000 factories had been closed as a result of changes in the tariff. The premier charged the Conservative leader with many cases of mis-representation.

"Mr. Meighen says he has a list of over 2,000 factories that I have closed," said Hon. Mackenzie King." I ask him to publish that list for the Canadian people. (Loud cheers). I ask him, as a man of honor discharging a great public trust in this country, to give to the people of Canada, that list of factories which he says I have closed. He says he has the list. I ask him to publish it, and I ask the people to be on the lookout for that publication."

Splendid Reception.

The premier had a magnificent reception, and was frequently applauded as he propounded government policy and refuted various statements of Mr. Meighen. Other speakers were: Hon. G. P. Graham, minister of railways and canals; Hon. W. E. N. Sinclair, Ontario Liberal leader, and G. N. Gordon, M.P., deputy speaker. A civic welcome was extended by Mayor Turner. R. R. Hall, ex-M.P., presided. Five hundred automobiles took part in a triumphal procession to Exhibition Park.

The premier paid glowing tributes to the work of Messrs. Graham, Sinclair and Gordon in their respective spheres, and thanked J. H. Burnham, ex-Conservative M.P., who was present, for taking the first courageous step which helped to insure the defeat of the late government.

Referring to the incident at Montreal on Monday, when the platform gave way beneath him, Mr. King explained it by saying that the government policies had become so popular and so many people wished to get in on the government's platform that no supports were strong enough to maintain the crowd it had.

Confidence In Canada.

"That is but a sample of the feeling in Montreal, where there is a by-election. I believe that throughout the Dominion there is a growing confidence in the principles of the Liberal party, which are drawing men and women of all shades of political opinion, men and women who believe that at times it is important that we should not have a government distracted by unnecessary divisions, but rather strengthened by a unity of the citizens." (Cheers.)

The leader of the opposition, continued the premier, was given largely to misrepresentation, and had gone from end to end of Canada sounding a note of distraction and pessimism, doing all he could to injure the government and at the same time injuring the development of the country. Despite the government majorities and press criticism of Mr. Meighen's denunciation of conditions, he was still sounding the same note that the country was going to the dogs and that conditions were such which would repel instead of attracting would-be comers.

"That is not patriotism to my mind, whatever it may be in the nature of partisan criticism," commented the premier.

He next took up and denied Mr. Meighen's statement that 300,000 Canadians had been banished to the United States, that homes were boarded up, factories closed, and that there was stagnation in business and despair in the hearts of the artisans.

Deplores Tactics.

"Immediately after making these charges, Mr. Meighen," continued Mr. King, "deplored what he called the exodus of Canadians to the United States, and spoke of the limited increase in immigration during the last year or two. Do you wonder that men contemplating emigrating to Canada, and reading words of this description from the lips of one who has held the office of prime minister, and who is now the leader of a great political party, would hesitate to come and settle in our country?"

The premier said there was an old trick on the part of a certain class of politicians who wished to score against an opponent to attribute to him that of which he himself was guilty.

"I am afraid Mr. Meighen is adopting that method when he accuses the government of duplicity. I don't charge him with duplicity. I don't intend to use language of that sort, but I do say that when Mr. Meighen talks of the duplicity of the government the people have the right to draw their own inferences as to what leads to the use of language of that kind."

The premier denied Mr. Meighen's charge that the government bought the Scribe Hotel in Paris. Mr. Meighen knew the facts, he said, because acting in accordance with what they believed to be the wish of the people the government gave the president and directors of the National Railways a free hand to do what they thought best in the direction of that enterprise, and the hotel was purchased without the knowledge of the government. "I believe that time will justify that purchase in spite of criticism," said Mr. King.

Building Needed.

Taking up Mr. Meighen's statement that "we are not going to seek the shelter of any more one and a half million dollar places in London, the premier supposed the reference was to the recent purchase of the building in Trafalgar Square, for housing under one roof all the departments of the Canadian government in London. Mr. Meighen knew that Australia, New Zealand and South Africa had such a building, and that Canada had been trying to get one instead of having its offices distributed all over London. This would bring economy and efficiency.

Mr. Meighen had said, "We are not going to conciliate reluctant supporters by sending them on free trips around the world at the expense of the people."

The premier desired the opposition leader to substantiate that statement and the inference drawn from it.

"We have sent no supporters round the world," he said, explaining that in the interests of British sentiment and solidarity, the government had thought it right to send a few representatives of the Canadian parliament as commissioners to the Wembley Exhibition, where Canada had the nicest exhibit of any. In doing so they had followed the example of Sir John Macdonald with respect to the exhibition at Chicago. The present government had risen above partisan feeling in the matter, and in addition to sending the two Liberal whips had sent the Conservative and Progressive whips."

Charges Misrepresentation.

That is what Mr. Meighen calls sending people round the world. And that language is indicative of his style in dealing with public affairs. If he makes misrepresentations in regard to these simple things, how much more is he deceiving you in regard to the larger questions and issues of the day?"

The opposition leader had said he would not conceal the debt of the Dominion by adopting a fake system of railway loans. The premier again scored by showing that in guaranteeing railway loans the government had followed the example of all governments during 25 years. The books had been kept and statements handed out by the same officials who did the work under previous governments.

Dealing with Mr. Meighen's' charge that 300,000 people had been banished to the United States, Mr. King asked the audience to imagine that statement being cabled to England and other countries as the responsible utterance of the leader of a great party.

"Could anyone set out to injure Canada more than by spreading false representations of that kind?" he asked.

A voice—"Traitor!"

On Emigration.

The premier, in explaining the situation regarding emigration to the United States, said when his government took office immigration machinery was at a standstill in the Old Land and Ottawa was doing little or nothing. The war was partly to blame. But after disarmament was over, instead of starting up the machinery, Mr. Meighen was thinking of other things, first, of attending the imperial conference in London, which he did. Then he announced a general election in August and continued campaigning until December, and during that time the emigration offices of the old world, which should have been operating, were doing nothing. The result was that when he came into office he found the springs dried up at their source.

You cannot start immigration work in a year, and it needed time to bring immigrants here. After the war a great boom had come in the United States, and with it restricted immigration except from Canada and Mexico. Men were returning in huge numbers from England with their families, not only Canadian soldiers, but imperial veterans, and what was more natural than that some should migrate temporarily across the line? There had always been that flow back and forth between the two countries, and men who entered the United States for temporary employment were classed as emigrants. Mr. Meighen had used the American figures. Mr. King pointed out that the United States kept no record of those who came back. "Our department made an estimate, and found that of 100 cases taken at random 60 had returned to Canada."

Canadians Return.

Mr. King again turned the tables on Mr. Meighen by showing that from April to July last 18,870 Canadians had returned to Canada. It was significant that was during the period the policy of a changed tariff was introduced and which Mr. Meighen said was ruining the factories.

The premier called upon Mr. Meighen to "keep quiet or tell the truth."

You will see not only Canadians returning in thousands from the United States, but you will see immigrants coming from all parts of the world to develop Canada's agriculture and her lumbering, mining and fishing industries.

"You will see that stream setting again towards our shores, proclaiming as they did when Laurier came into power a new prosperity for the great body of people in the Dominion."

Denies Debt Increases.

Mr. King also refuted Mr. Meighen's claim that the government had increased the public debt. The capital cost of the war and demobilization was $1,694,024,993, and every dollar remained a mortgage on the country These loans were exempt from taxation, and the present government not only had to pay interest on them but had to begin to pay principal.

In connection with the commitments of the former government which the present government had to shoulder he mentioned the purchase of the building from the Home Bank in Ottawa, which Mr. Meighen had bought on the eve of election and the note given for the new station in Toronto. The premier also stated that Mr. Meighen had used some of the demobilization vote for a publicity office in New York.

In reply to the slander and calamity howling of Mr. Meighen, he intended to see that the public knew some of the facts, said the premier in conclusion.

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PAPERS, Series 2 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

IF it will help Nova Scotia THE HALIFAX HERALD is for it.

THE HALIFAX HERALD

INDEPENDENT, Impartial and Progressive. No Entangling Alliances.

VOLUME 49, NO. 21 (PHONE SACKVILLE 3360) HALIFAX, CANADA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1924 Today's Weather—Cloudy. 12 PAGES

065254

Monster Conservative Demonstration Held at Truro

HURRICANE TAKES AWFUL TOLL

APPALLING HURRICANE DISASTER

At Least Eighty Killed in Islands Of Virgin Group.

APPEALS FOR RELIEF

One Thousand Homes Are Wrecked on St. Thomas Island Alone.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Sept. 1 — At least eighty persons were killed and many injured, and numerous houses were destroyed and other material damage done by the hurricane which struck the islands in this vicinity the night of August 28, and raged the following day, according to reports received here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The American Red Cross has sent an additional $4,000 to alleviate suffering in the Virgin Islands, resulting from the hurricane that swept them Thursday night, causing numerous casualties and much damage. Governor Williams and E. B. Boardman, chairman of the Red Cross chapter there, who is also collector of the port, both cabled brief reports of the disaster to National Headquarters of the society.

"Hurricane swept over Virgin Islands night of 28th," the governor said, adding that the islands of Saint Thomas and Saint John's were principally affected.

"Over one hundred casualties," cabled Mr. Boardman. "Heavy rains are still continuing the danger from exposure."

He estimated that one thousand houses were wrecked.

"Saint John's completely devastated," he said; "unable to estimate the damage on that island."

Mr. Boardman has made an appeal for clothing for five hundred men, five hundred boys and five hundred girls and 200 hospital gowns. The total known property damage is placed at $75,000.

ST THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Sept. 1.—The reports say that on the Island of Montseri, in the British Leeward group, forty persons were killed and many injured.

Tortola, the largest of the British Virgin Islands, is said to have been devastated. Twenty-eight persons were killed and one hundred injured and most of the houses were destroyed.

On the Island of Nevis, in the British Leeward Islands, four persons were killed and 300 houses destroyed. At St. Jan, eight persons met death.

Hundreds of persons on the various islands are homeless, and are being sheltered in churches and the police stations.

The cotton, limes and other crops are declared to have been destroyed or damaged.

The government here is sending building materials, food, medical supplies and doctors to the stricken islands. Many injured persons have been brought here for treatment.

MR. MEIGHEN HERE

Will Meet Friends and Party Supporters at 2 This Afternoon.

RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN and Mrs. Meighen motored through from Truro last evening, and are, during their stay in Halifax, guests at the home of W. A. Black, M. P.

At two o'clock (daylight time) this afternoon, Mr. Meighen will meet friends and party supporters at the Liberal-Conservative headquarters, 52 Granville street.

Bad Auto Smash: One Seriously Injured

SYDNEY, Sept. 1.—As a result of an auto collision at Ray's Hill, on the Sydney-North Sydney road tonight, J. C. McDougall, of Point Edward, was taken to the Harbor View Hospital, North Sydney, unconscious and in a serious condition, while a man named McLean, also of Point Edward, was taken to his home suffering from severe cuts about the head. McLean was in the car with McDougall.

The accident occurred when McDougall's Nash car met a Ford driven by Customs Preventive Officer Howard Clark, of North Sydney, on Ray's Hill. The Nash rebounded from the shock, careened off a telephone pole, hurled down a twenty-foot embankment, and crashed into the harbor. McDougall was rescued with some difficulty. The car is a wreck.

The Ford, which was occupied by two women and a man, besides Mr. Clark, was also badly wrecked.

SINCERITY AND DETERMINATION

Impression Conveyed At Opening of First Day's Session of League Assembly.

GENEVA, September 1—The first day's session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, which elected Dr. Giuseppe Motta, of Switzerland, president, and started in motion the machinery of the great congress which is expected to last a month, appeared to convey an impression of sincerity and determination to reach substantial decisions.

Tomororow will be devoted to the selection of the six commissions of the Assembly and the election of six vice-presidents and on Wednesday, when Premiers MacDonald and Herriot are present, the delegates will inaugurate the heralded debate on the report of the council, which includes the supreme questions of security and reduction of armaments.

Some disappointement was manifested here when the secretariat distributed a letter from Hugh S. Gibson, the United States minister to Switzerland, announcing that the United States government had declined the invitation to send a representative to the third commission, when it considers the draft convention on international control of the traffic in arms.

HER NEW HOME

America's Beauty Queen To Enter School At Vancouver.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 1—Vancouver will henceforth be the home if Miss Norma Niblock, the Toronto schol girl who has had so much popularity, prominence and distinction, since she was chosen America's Queen of Beauty at Madison Square last winter. Miss Niblock will resume her studies in a Vancouver school, thus dissipating rumors that she would enter the "movies."

FIELD GLASSES BARRED

BERLIN, Sept. 1.— Tourists' field glasses are military equipment and dangerous to Russia's safety when owned by foreigners, in the opinion Soviet custom-officers. Their importation is forbidden and consequently they are seized at the border is the report of a German citizen, recently returned from Russia minus a new and expensive prism-binocle.

AT A GLANCE

GENERAL

Thousands Hear Conservative Leaders. Page 1.

Appalling Results Of Hurricane. Page 1.

Story of "Thiepval" An Epic Of The Sea. Page 3.

Yarmouth County Visited By Disastrous Lightning Storm. Page 1.

LOCALS

Many Attend Post Graduate Course For Doctors. Page 12.

Boys Held For Stealing Newspaper Money. Page 12.

Fort Hamilton Has Two Casualties Through Storm. Page 12.

Man Drinks Wood Alcohol; Goes To Hospital. Page 12.

SPORTS

Canadian Tennis Stars Win in Halifax. Page 7.

Halifax Ball Team Beats All Stars Twice. Page 7.

Pittsburgh Gains on New York Giants. Page 7.

Carbone Knocks Out Gordon Paris. Page 7.

Stribling Beats Young Bob Fitzsimmons. Page 7.

DISASTROUS STORM IN YARMOUTH

Two Residences and Their Barns and Outbuildings Destroyed.

OTHER HEAVY DAMAGE

One of Most Disastrous Lightning Storms In County's History.

YARMOUTH, Sept. 1—This morning Yarmouth town and county were visited by one of the most disastrous thunder and lightning storms in their history. As a result, two men, Fred McGray, of Salem, and Coleman Fletcher, of South Ohio, lost their residences and buildings and others throughout the county suffered severe losses.

The storm, following a day of unusual closeness, broke suddenly at 4 a.m., and for over an hour the heavens were continuously lit up by incessant lightning. There was little wind and the thunder clouds during that time seemed to remain almost stationary over the adjacent country. The thunder at times was terrific and shook many of the buildings in town.

At 4.30 the large barn of Fred McGray, at Salem, was struck and with its contents destroyed. The flames spread to his large residence and another barn and they were both destroyed. Most of the furniture was saved.

The property destroyed was one of the finest and best known at Salem. The house, of two and one half storeys, was built over fifty years ago by the late Capt. Elijah Phillips. The loss is estimated at over $6,000, with only $1,800 in surance.

The Yarmouth fire department responded to the call, but the destruction was complete before assistance could arrive.

HEAVY DAMAGE

AT almost the same time the barn of Coleman Fletcher, at South Ohio, was struck and from it the flames spread to his residence. Both were destroyed. Several animals including a cow and calf, were burned in the barn. Most of the furniture was saved. His loss will be over $3,000.

At West Pubnico the storm raged with almost unprecedented fury. The large barn owned by Miss Annie D'Entremont, proprietress of the hotel in that village, was struck and destroyed.

At Argyle, Simon Frost lost his barn. His horse, cow and other cattle were in the barn at the time, and the flames spread with such rapidity that they were unable to get them out, and they all perished.

At East Pubnico, the front of the house of Captain William Kendrick was struck, but little damage was done.

The storm is described by many of the oldest inhabitants as one of the worst, if not the worst in their experience. During its course the lightning, sheeted and forked, never subsided, and the clouds seemed particularly low and close.

Yarmouth town, with the exception of Mr. McCray's loss, escaped.

Eventually the storm passed over to the eastward and died out.

IN OPERATION

Dawes Plan Declared To Be In Effect From Noon Yesterday.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The reparation commission today officially declared the Dawes plan in operation. The plan became effective at noon. The decision to proclaim the plan in effect was reached by the commission in a plenary session, presided over by Louis Barthou, president of the commission, and attended by James A. Logan, the United States representative with the commission.

An Increase

OTTAWA, Sept. 1—Sea fish aggregating a weight of 93,817,500 pounds, and valued at $2,983,250, were landed on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada during July. This is an increase over the catch of July, 1923, which totalled 82,204,300 pounds, and was valued at $2,802,720.

AT HUGE DEMONSTRATION

LEFT TO RIGHT—Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Liberal-Conservative Party in Canada; W. A. Black, M.P. for Halifax, chairman of the great mass meeting at Truro yesterday; W. L. Hall, K.C., provincial Conservative leader. Mr. Meighen and Mr. Hall were the speakers of the day.

REMEMBRANCE OF AWFUL DISASTER

TOKIO MOURNS FOR HER COUNTLESS DEAD.

Solemn Ceremonies Mark First Anniversary of Japanese Catastrophe.

TOKIO, Sept. 1—Tokio bowed its head today in solemn remembrance of the catastrophe which a year ago killed more than one hundred thousand of its citizens, and devastated by earthquake and fire sixty-five per cent. of the area of this city of two million inhabitants.

Two minutes before noon all activity ceased, the tram cars stopped, factory whistles wailed, and bells and gongs in scores of Buddhist temples tolled in memory of the victims of one of the greatest natural disasters ever visited on civilized mankind.

It was at 11.58 the morning of Sept. 1, 1923, that the first terrifying shock of Tokio's great earthquake came, bringing in its train fire, panic, death and untold suffering for millions.

The municipality itself, dozens of public bodies and temples and shrines of all sects, held memorial services.

The purpose of the day's observance was to recall to the people the awful nature of this visitation of forces outside human control, to bring home the necessity of precautions to prevent repetition of the conflagration which followed the earthquake, and which caused, according to experts estimates, ninety per cent. of the death and property damage, and to emphasize the necessity of economy and industry if the city is to resume its former place among the great capitals of the world.

The largest of the memorial services, under the auspices of the municipality, took place on the site of the former army clothing depot in Honjo ward, near the Sumida River, where 34,000 persons were killed by fire and suffocation the afternoon of Sept. 1. Services were also held on the River Sumida in memory of the thousands who perished in its waters during the panic following the quake.

Yokohama, still showing ghastly scars of the catastrophe, observed a program similar to that in Tokio.

REOPENS MONDAY?

Report is That Allan Shaft Will Resume Operations Then.

NEW GLASGOW, Sept. 1—The Allan Shaft may reopen for work on Monday of next week, according to statements attributed to the management of the Acadia Coal Company today.

The mine has been opened during the last few days and the section where the explosion occurred two months ago has been sealed off by the Draeger men and all danger of fire removed.

The mine has been found in unusually good [illegible] management are optimistic regarding its future [illegible] lowing the disastrous explosion.

Free Trade Theories Are Roughly Handled

Sir William Ashley Has Some Significant Statements to Make Regarding Fiscal Policies.

OTTAWA, September 1—Canadian free-traders, and those generally who, like Hon. Charles Stewart, claim that the "death knell of Protection" has been sounded in Canada, have received a very effective blow from Sir William Ashley, vice-principal of the University of Birmingham, England, in an address delivered before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its convention in Toronto. Sir William, having at one time been a member of the faculty in the department of Political Science of the University of Toronto, knows something of Canadian conditions.

Sir William laid it down as axiomatic that there was no longer adequate support for a policy of laissez- faire as applied to international trade. The experience of recent years, both before and after the Great War, has shown this to be true. The great industries of the German Empire, that made her such a mighty factor during that struggle, had also made the significant statement that "no great economist, neither Adam Smith, nor Malthus, nor Ricardo, nor John St art Mill, was an out-and-out free trader as far as practical application was concerned."

This was an important reminder for those in Canada who consider these economists as the final authorities in economics.

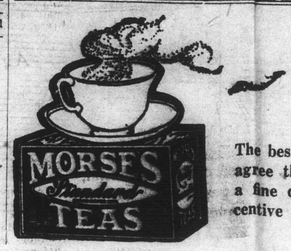
REGULATION NEEDED

SIR William Ashley also made the other following important statement: "Factory laws, education laws, sanitary laws alike show that no modern, civilized state any longer believes that social interests can be left to the working of immediate self-interest". From this it followed that such an important matter as trade could not be so treated either. The regulating hand of the state was needed just as much as in these other matters.

Referring to the policy of Alexander Hamilton, the father of Protection in the United States, Sir William Ashley said "he took the stand that since the United States possessed great resources in coal, iron, water power, it was flying in the face of Providence to leave these resources undeveloped and to continue to import many kinds of goods from countries not so well equipped by nature for their production. This is the same argument which we meet today as to the 'infant industries' argument. Professor Taussig appears to be of the opinion that the Protective system of the United States has justified the argument of Hamilton by developing the iron industry sooner and on a greater scale than it would have been developed under free trade."

Sir William cited data indicating that the amount of capital and labor may be augmented, stating that under certain conditions import duties

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)



The best medical authorities agree that tea is beneficial, a fine digestive and an incentive and urge to work.

PRINCE OF WALES AT BELMONT PARK

Heir to British Throne Is Centre of Attraction At Big Race Meet.

STOSSET, L. I., September 1—The Prince of Wales went to the races at Belmont Park today as an onlooker. But from the time he alighted from his motor car to enter August Belmont's box until he drove from the gate and his car joined hundreds of others on a hot Long Island road, he was one of the centers of attraction. Nothing better could illustrate the predicament of the Prince who considers himself off duty and on a vacation in his private and personal capacity. Officially the heir to the British Throne was not at the races; it was Baron Renfrew, an Englishman seeking a quiet and uninterrutive rest who was there. The crowd at the racing park who ignored that distinction and the throng that the embrasure of young royalty found pressing around him was as formidable as that in the subway in a rush hour. When the Prince descended from the grandstand to go to the paddock after the second race, his military aides and the state police had difficulty making way for him.

Finally he was led to the large enclosure where the horses are exhibited and after a squad of police had pushed back the crowd, he posed for photographers while waiting to see the animals.

The Prince drove over from the Harold Pratt estate, where he took luncheon very early. He reached the racing park soon after the first preliminary race started, almost an hour before the chief event of the day.

BADLY BURNED

New Glasgow Man Has Miraculous Escape; Encountered Live Wire.

NEW GLASGOW, Sept. 1.—James Smith, while walking on one of the streets on the West Side last night, encountered a live wire and was badly burned.

He had a miraculous escape from death, and is suffering from many serious wounds about the body. He will recover.

ANOTHER RAILROAD

JUNEAU, Alaska—Alaska soon will have another railroad, according to articles of incorporation filed here by the Terminal Railway and Power Company of Hyder, Alaska. The company is to build a standard-gauge line from Hyder up to the Salmon River Valley to the Alaska-Canada boundary line, a distance of 12 miles, and a two-mile branch from the main artery leading to the Texas Creek mines.

Again Today?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Army Air Service was informed today that the United States round-the-world fliers would not leave Indian Harbor, Labrador, before tomorrow.

A despatch from the cruiser "Milwaukee", filed last night, but not received here until late today, said the planes cannot leave Indian Harbor before September 2.

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL CONSERVATIVE LEADERS ACCLAIMED BY THOUSANDS

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and W. L. Hall, K.C., Given Great Reception at Monster Political Rally at Truro Yesterday—Thousands Attend From All Parts of Province—Speeches of Leaders Received With Marked Enthusiasm—"I Do Not Propose," Mr. Meighen Declares, "To Support Legislation For Western Canada, At the Expense of Eastern Canada, or Any Other Iniquity."

TRURO, Sept. 1.—More than three thousand people attended the Liberal-Conservative rally here today. It was one of the greatest political gatherings in the history of the province. The speakers were Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Federal Conservative Leader, and W. L. Hall, K. C., Provincial Conservative Leader.

It was originally planned to have the gathering take the form of a picnic in Victoria Park; but at seven o'clock this morning a light rain began to fall, the weather probabilities said that showers were likely, so arrangements were made to use the Flemming Arena, which had been engaged in the event of rain. Later in the morning the rain ceased, but the weather remained threatening all day.

A platform draped with bunting was hastily constructed in the arena and all arrangements were complete when the time for the meeting arrived. At two o'clock the arena began to fill up. The Truro Citizens Band marched from Inglis street playing all the way to the rink.

W. A. BLACK, M. P., CHAIRMAN

THE meeting opened at 2.45, with W. A. Black, M. P. for Halifax, as chairman. On the platform with him were the speakers of the day, the provincial Conservative candidates, Conservative Senators and former M. P.'s.

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IF it will help Nova Scotia THE HALIFAX HERALD is for it.

THE HALIFAX HERALD

INDEPENDENT, Impartial and Progressive. No Entangling Alliances.

VOLUME 49, NO. 21 (PHONE SACKVILLE 3360) HALIFAX, CANADA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1924 Today's Weather—Cloudy. 12 PAGES

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Box 188, House of Commons, Ottawa, Canada. 16/9/24S

Monster Conservative Demonstration Held at Truro

HURRICANE TAKES AWFUL TOLL

APPALLING HURRICANE DISASTER

At Least Eighty Killed in Islands Of Virgin Group.

APPEALS FOR RELIEF

One Thousand Homes Are Wrecked on St. Thomas Island Alone.

ST. THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Sept. 1 — At least eighty persons were killed and many injured, and numerous houses were destroyed and other material damage done by the hurricane which struck the islands in this vicinity the night of August 28, and raged the following day, according to reports received here.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The American Red Cross has sent an additional $4,000 to alleviate suffering in the Virgin Islands, resulting from the hurricane that swept them Thursday night, causing numerous casualties and much damage. Governor Williams and E. B. Boardman, chairman of the Red Cross chapter there, who is also collector of the port, both cabled brief reports of the disaster to National Headquarters of the society.

"Hurricane swept over Virgin Islands night of 28th," the governor said, adding that the islands of Saint Thomas and Saint John's were principally affected.

"Over one hundred casualties," cabled Mr. Boardman. "Heavy rains are still continuing the danger from exposure."

He estimated that one thousand houses were wrecked.

"Saint John's completely devastated," he said; "unable to estimate the damage on that island."

Mr. Boardman has made an appeal for clothing for five hundred men, five hundred boys and five hundred girls and 200 hospital gowns. The total known property damage is placed at $75,000.

ST THOMAS, Virgin Islands, Sept. 1.—The reports say that on the Island of Montseri, in the British Leeward group, forty persons were killed and many injured.

Tortola, the largest of the British Virgin Islands, is said to have been devastated. Twenty-eight persons were killed and one hundred injured and most of the houses were destroyed.

On the Island of Nevis, in the British Leeward Islands, four persons were killed and 300 houses destroyed. At St. Jan, eight persons met death.

Hundreds of persons on the various islands are homeless, and are being sheltered in churches and the police stations.

The cotton, limes and other crops are declared to have been destroyed or damaged.

The government here is sending building materials, food, medical supplies and doctors to the stricken islands. Many injured persons have been brought here for treatment.

MR. MEIGHEN HERE

Will Meet Friends and Party Supporters at 2 This Afternoon.

RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN and Mrs. Meighen motored through from Truro last evening, and are, during their stay in Halifax, guests at the home of W. A. Black, M. P.

At two o'clock (daylight time) this afternoon, Mr. Meighen will meet friends and party supporters at the Liberal-Conservative headquarters, 82 Granville street.

Bad Auto Smash: One Seriously Injured

SYDNEY, Sept. 1.—As a result of an auto collision at Ray's Hill, on the Sydney-North Sydney road tonight, J. C. McDougall, of Point Edward, was taken to the Harbor View Hospital, North Sydney, unconscious and in a serious condition, while a man named McLean, also of Point Edward, was taken to his home suffering from severe cuts about the head. McLean was in the car with McDougall.

The accident occurred when McDougall's Nash car met a Ford driven by Customs Preventive Officer Howard Clark, of North Sydney, on Ray's Hill. The Nash rebounded from the shock, caromed off a telephone pole, hurled down a twenty-foot embankment, and crashed into the harbor. McDougall was rescued with some difficulty. The car is a wreck.

The Ford, which was occupied by two women and a man, besides Mr. Clark, was also badly wrecked.

SINCERITY AND DETERMINATION

Impression Conveyed At Opening of First Day's Session of League Assembly.

GENEVA, September 1—The first day's session of the Assembly of the League of Nations, which elected Dr. Giuseppe Motta, of Switzerland, president, and started in motion the machinery of the great congress which is expected to last a month, appeared to convey an impression of sincerity and determination to reach substantial decisions.

Tomorrow will be devoted to the selection of the six commissions of the Assembly and the election of six vice-presidents and on Wednesday, when Premiers MacDonald and Herriot are present, the delegates will inaugurate the heralded debate on the report of the council, which includes the supreme questions of security and reduction of armaments.

Some disappointment was manifested here when the secretarial distributed a letter from Hugh S. Gibson, the United States minister to Switzerland, announcing that the United States government had declined the invitation to send a representative to the third commission, when it considers the draft convention on international control of the traffic in arms.

HER NEW HOME

America's Beauty Queen To Enter School At Vancouver.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 1—Vancouver will henceforth be the home if Miss Norma Niblock, the Toronto school girl who has had so much popularity, prominence and distinction since she was chosen America's Queen of Beauty at Madison Square last winter. Miss Niblock will resume her studies in a Vancouver school, thus dissipating rumors that she would enter the "movies."

FIELD GLASSES BARRED

BERLIN, Sept. 1.— Tourists' field glasses are military equipment and dangerous to Russia's safety when owned by foreigners, in the opinion Soviet custom-officers. Their importation is forbidden and consequently they are seized at the border is the report of a German citizen, recently returned from Russia minus a new and expensive prism-binocle.

AT A GLANCE

GENERAL

Thousands Hear Conservative Leaders. Page 1.
Appalling Results Of Hurricane. Page 1.
Story of "Thiepval" An Epic Of The Sea. Page 3.
Yarmouth County Visited By Disastrous Lightning Storm. Page 1.

LOCALS

Many Attend Post Graduate Course For Doctors. Page 12.
Boys Held For Stealing Newspaper Money. Page 12.
Fort Hamilton Has Two Casualties Through Storm. Page 12.
Man Drinks Wood Alcohol, Goes To Hospital. Page 12.

SPORTS

Canadian Tennis Stars Win in Halifax. Page 7.
Halifax Ball Team Beats All Stars Twice. Page 7.
Pittsburgh Gains on New York Giants. Page 7.
Carbone Knocks Out Gordon Paris. Page 7.
Stribling Beats Young Bob Fitzsimmons. Page 7.

DISASTROUS STORM IN YARMOUTH

Two Residences and Their Barns and Outbuildings Destroyed.

OTHER HEAVY DAMAGE

One of Most Disastrous Lightning Storms In County's History.

YARMOUTH, Sept. 1—This morning Yarmouth town and county were visited by one of the most disastrous thunder and lightning storms in their history. As a result, two men, Fred McGray, of Salem, and Coleman Fletcher, of South Ohio, lost their residences and buildings and others throughout the county suffered severe losses.

The storm, following a day of unusual closeness, broke suddenly at 4 a.m., and for over an hour the heavens were continuously lit up by incessant lightning. There was little wind and the thunder clouds during that time seemed to remain almost stationary over the adjacent country. The thunder at times was terrific and shook many of the buildings in town.

At 4.30 the large barn of Fred McGray, at Salem, was struck and with its contents destroyed. The flames spread to his large residence and another barn and they were both destroyed. Most of the furniture was saved.

The property destroyed was one of the finest and best known at Salem. The house, of two and one half storeys, was built over fifty years ago by the late Capt. Elijah Phillips. The loss is estimated at over $6,000, with only $1,800 in surance.

The Yarmouth fire department responded to the call, but the destruction was complete before assistance could arrive.

HEAVY DAMAGE

AT almost the same time the barn of Coleman Fletcher, at South Ohio, was struck and from it the flames spread to his residence. Both were destroyed. Several animals including a cow and calf, were burned in the barn. Most of the furniture was saved. His loss will be over $3,000.

At West Pubnico the storm raged with almost unprecedented fury. the large barn owned by Miss Annie D'Entremont, proprietress of the hotel in that village, was struck and destroyed.

At Argyle, Simon Frost lost his barn. His horse, cow and other cattle were in the barn at the time, and the flames spread with such rapidity that they were unable to get them out, and they all perished.

At East Pubnico, the front of the house of Captain William Kendrick was struck, but little damage was done.

The storm is described by many of the oldest inhabitants as one of the worst, if not the worst in their experience. During its course the lightning, sheeted and forked, never subsided, and the clouds seemed particularly low and close.

Yarmouth town, with the exception of Mr. McCray's loss, escaped.

Eventually the storm passed over to the eastward and died out.

IN OPERATION

Dawes Plan Declared To Be In Effect From Noon Yesterday.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—The reparation commission today officially declared the Dawes plan in operation. The plan became effective at noon. The decision to proclaim the plan in effect was reached by the commission in a plenary session, presided over by Louis Barthou, president of the commission, and attended by James A. Logan, the United States representative with the commission.

An Increase

OTTAWA, Sept. 1—Sea fish aggregating a weight of 92,817,500 pounds, and valued at $2,983,250, were landed on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of Canada during July. This is an increase over the catch of July, 1923, which totalled 82,204,300 pounds, and was valued at $2,802,720.

AT HUGE DEMONSTRATION

LEFT TO RIGHT—Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Liberal-Conservative Party in Canada; W. A. Black, M.P. for Halifax, chairman of the great mass meeting at Truro yesterday; W. L. Hall, K.C., provincial Conservative leader. Mr. Meighen and Mr. Hall were the speakers of the day.

REMEMBRANCE OF AWFUL DISASTER

TOKIO MOURNS FOR HER COUNTLESS DEAD.

Solemn Ceremonies Mark First Anniversary of Japanese Catastrophe.

TOKIO, Sept. 1—Tokio bowed its head today in solemn remembrance of the catastrophe which a year ago killed more than one hundred thousand of its citizens and devastated by earthquake and fire sixty-five per cent. of the area of this city of two million inhabitants.

Two minutes before noon all activity ceased, the tram cars stopped, factory whistles wailed, and bells and gongs in scores of Buddhist temples tolled in memory of the victims of one of the greatest natural disasters ever visited on civilized mankind.

It was at 11.58 the morning of Sept. 1, 1923, that the first terrifying shock of Tokio's great earthquake came, bringing in its train fire, panic, death and untold suffering for millions.

The municipality itself, dozens of public bodies and temples and shrines of all sects, held memorial services.

The purpose of the day's observance was to recall to the people the awful nature of this visitation of nature outside human control, to bring home the necessity of precautions to prevent repetition of the conflagration which followed the earthquake, and which caused, according to experts estimates, ninety per cent. of the death and property damage, and to emphasize the necessity of economy and industry if the city is to resume its former place among the great capitals of the world.

The largest of the memorial services, under the auspices of the municipality, took place on the site of the former army clothing depot in Honjo ward, near the Sumida River, where 34,000 persons were killed by fire and suffocation the afternoon of Sept. 1. Services were also held on the River Sumida in memory of the thousands who perished in its waters during the panic following the quake.

Yokohama, still showing ghastly scars of the catastrophe, observed a program similar to that in Tokio.

REOPENS MONDAY?

Report is That Allan Shaft Will Resume Operations Then.

NEW GLASGOW, Sept. 1—The Allan Shaft may reopen for work on Monday of next week, according to statements attributed to the management of the Acadia Coal Company today.

The mine has been opened during the last few days and the section where the explosion occurred two months ago has been sealed off by the Draeger men and all danger of fire removed.

The mine has been found in unusually good [illegible] management are optimistic regarding its future [illegible] lowing the disastrous explosion.

Free Trade Theories Are Roughly Handled

Sir William Ashley Has Some Significant Statements to Make Regarding Fiscal Policies.

OTTAWA, September 1—Canadian free-traders, and those generally who, like Hon. Charles Stewart, claim that the "death knell of Protection" has been sounded in Canada, have received a very effective set-back from Sir William Ashley, vice-principal of the University of Birmingham, England, in an address delivered before the British Association for the Advancement of Science, at its convention in Toronto. Sir William, having at one time been a member of the faculty in the department of Political Science of the University of Toronto, knows something of Canadian conditions.

Sir William laid it down as axiomatic that there was no longer adequate support for a policy of laissez- faire as applied to international trade. The experience of recent years, both before and after the Great War, has shown this to be true. The great industries of the German Empire, that made her such a mighty factor during that struggle, had also made the significant statement that "no great economist, neither Adam Smith, nor Malthus, nor Ricardo, nor John St art Mill, was an out-and-out free trader as far as practical application was concerned."

This was an important reminder for those in Canada who consider these economists as the final authorities in economics.

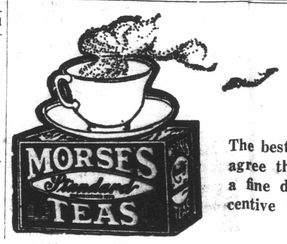
REGULATION NEEDED

SIR William Ashley also made the other following important statement: "Factory laws, education laws, sanitary laws alike show that no modern, civilized state any longer believes that social interests can be left to the working of immediate self-interest". From this it followed that such an important matter as trade could not be so treated either. The regulating hand of the state was needed just as much as in these other matters.

Referring to the policy of Alexander Hamilton, the father of Protection in the United States, Sir William Ashley said "he took the stand that since the United States possessed great resources in coal, iron, water power, it was flying in the face of Providence to leave these resources undeveloped and to continue to import many kinds of goods from countries not so well equipped by nature for their production. This is the same argument which we meet today as to the 'infant industries' argument. Professor Taussig appears to be of the opinion that the Protective system of the United States has justified the argument of Hamilton by developing the iron industry sooner and on a greater scale than it would have been developed under free trade."

Sir William cited data indicating that the amount of capital and labor may be augmented, stating that under certain conditions import duties

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 7)



The best medical authorities agree that tea is beneficial, a fine digestive and an incentive and urge to work.

PRINCE OF WALES AT BELMONT PARK

Heir to British Throne Is Centre of Attraction At Big Race Meet.

SYOSSET, L. I., September 1—The Prince of Wales went to the races at Belmont Park today as an onlooker. But from the time he alighted from his motor car to enter August Belmont's box until he drove from the gate and his car joined hundreds of others on a hot Long Island road, he was one of the ceners of attraction. Nothing better could illustrate the predicament of the Prince who considers himself off duty and on a vacation in his private and personal capacity. Officially the heir to the British Throne was not at the races; it was Baron Renfrew, an Englishman seeking a quiet and unobstrusive rest who was there. The crowd at the racing park who ignored that distinction and the throng that the embrassed young man found pressing around him was as formidable as that in the subway in a rush hour. When the Prince descended from the grandstand to go to the paddock after the second race, his military aides and the state police had difficulty making way for him.

Finally he was led to the large enclosure where the horses are exhibited and after a squad of police had pushed back the crowd, he posed for photographers while waiting to see the animals.

The Prince drove over from the Harold Pratt estate, where he took luncheon very early. He reached the racing park soon after the first preliminary race started, almost an hour before the chief event of the day.

BADLY BURNED

New Glasgow Man Has Miraculous Escape; Encountered Live Wire.

NEW GLASGOW, Sept. 1.—James Smith, while walking on one of the streets on the West Side last night, encountered a live wire and was badly burned.

He had a miraculous escape from death, and is suffering from many serious wounds about the body. He will recover.

ANOTHER RAILROAD

JUNEAU, Alaska—Alaska soon will have another railroad, according to articles of incorporation filed here by the Terminal Railway and Power Company of Hyder, Alaska. The company is to build a standard-gauge line from Hyder up to the Salmon River Valley to the Alaska-Canada boundary line, a distance of 12 miles, and a two-mile branch from the main artery leading to the Texas Creek mines.

Again Today?

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Army Air Service was informed today that the United States round-the-world fliers would not leave Indian Harbor, Labrador, before tomorrow.

A despatch from the cruiser "Milwaukee", filed last night, but not received here until late today, said the planes cannot leave Indian Harbor before September 2.

FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL CONSERVATIVE LEADERS ACCLAIMED BY THOUSANDS

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and W. L. Hall, K.C., Given Great Reception at Monster Political Rally at Truro Yesterday—Thousands Attend From All Parts of Province—Speeches of Leaders Received With Marked Enthusiasm—"I Do Not Propose," Mr. Meighen Declares, "To Support Legislation For Western Canada, At the Expense of Eastern Canada, or Any Other Iniquity."

TRURO, Sept. 1.—More than three thousand people attended the Liberal-Conservative rally here today. It was one of the greatest political gatherings in the history of the province. The speakers were Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Federal Conservative Leader, and W. L. Hall, K. C., Provincial Conservative Leader.

It was originally planned to have the gathering take the form of a picnic in Victoria Park; but at seven o'clock this morning a light rain began to fall, the weather probabilities said that showers were likely, so arrangements were made to use the Flemming Arena, which had been engaged in the event of rain. Later in the morning the rain ceased, but the weather remained threatening all day.

A platform draped with bunting was hastily constructed in the arena and all arrangements were complete when the time for the meeting arrived. At two o'clock the arena began to fill up. The Truro Citizens Band marched from Inglis street playing all the way to the rink.

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Conservative Leaders Acclaimed By Thousands At Monster Rally At Truro

(Continued From Page 1, Col. 8)

ing men, for a resumption of the National Policy would mean good times and steady work.

STABILITY DEMANDED

MR. MEIGHEN, who was the second speaker of the day, made a very powerful address, in which he stressed the absolute necessity of the country having a sound and stable fiscal policy, that will enable business to go forward with a degree of confidence which it does not at present enjoy. He showed that the removal or lowering of duties had not lowered the cost of living, but had resulted in the closing of factories, migration of workman, and a loss of revenue. Honest, frank and fearless and a master-debater, he carried his audience with him and was frequently applauded.

A GREAT DEBATER

MR. BLACK, in introducing Mr. Meighen, paid him a high tribute and stated that he was preeminently above any debater in the House of Commons. He said that under the "so called" Mackenzie King government transportation matters in this province were going from bad to worse. He deplored the fact that Canadian ports were not getting the business they should have.

Before Mr. Meighen rose to speak, Mrs. O. C. Cummings, of Truro, presented Mrs. Meighen with a beautiful bouquet, on behalf of the Liberal-Conservative women of the province.

HEARTY RECEPTION

MR. MEIGHEN was given a very hearty reception, the great audience rising and giving him cheer after cheer.

He said he was happy to be again in Truro and to speak under the chairmenship of the man who represented the Conservatives of the province in the Ottawa House. He paid a tribute to the high place taken in Parliament by Mr. Black; and he thanked Frank Stanfield, of Truro, for having accepted the presidency of the Nova Scotia Liberal-Conservative Association. He spoke of his visit to this province three years ago, when he said that the Liberal platform threatened the structure of Canadian business. He was apprehensive then of what the Liberal proposals would mean, although Liberal speakers were telling the people that a victory for Mackenzie King would, in the words of Mr. Macdonald, of Pictou, cause "the Sun of Prosperity to shine again".

"I have never complained of the verdict," he said, "but I propose to examine the government's record, bearing in mind the special claims of the Maritime Provinces.

"During the past three years Canada has enjoyed good crops and our present lot is not due to the with-holding of the bounties of Nature. In 1921 prices were low and the cost of living high. We shared those general conditions that follow every war and which were more marked in other countries than in Canada. The United States then had more unemployment in proportion to population than this country. But at the end of 1921, a revival of business began in the States. In 1922 the States enjoyed a great era of industrial expansion which lasted almost to the spring of the present year."

The United States have enjoyed much abundance and prosperity, Mr. Meighen went on, yet this was the first time that we had failed to enjoy any of that wave of prosperity which had always before had its reflex in this country.

HARD FACTS

WHILE business had dropped a little in the United States in recent months, it was again picking up. He contrasted this condition with that obtaining in this country.

"From Vancouver to Halifax," he said, "Canada is suffering a depression worse than in 1921. The clouds hang over us worse than three years ago. There is more unemployment than then, notwithstanding the fact that 300,000 of the best of our citizens have left for foreign lands. During the King regime more than two thousand business concerns have closed their doors.

"Mr. Mackenzie King has answered that we are selling more abroad than in 1921." The total exports, said Mr. Meighen, for 1923 showed a gain of only four million dollars over those of 1921. Last year the exports of grain amounted to one hundred and twenty million dollars more than in 1921. But this was due to Providence rather than to the King government. The forests last year had furnished exports totalling forty-four million dollars more than two years previously. Thus, in spite of sending out of the country one hundred and sixty-four millions of raw materials more than in 1921, the total exports had grown only four millions. This meant that the value of manufactured products exported in 1923 was one hundred and sixty million dollars less than in 1921.

MARITIME RIGHTS

TURNING to the subject of Maritime Rights, Mr. Meighen said that when depression over a country was greatest, special demands were strongest. He proposed to speak frankly on the subject of Maritime Rights. With regard to transportation, he said he could not conceive that there had been any breach of contractual right established by the pact of Confederation, but he believed that the power of Canada should be exerted to divert Canadian trade through Canadian Ports and bind these provinces closer to the heart of the Nation. The intent of the Confederation pact he believed was that as Canada grew in power she ought to more and more divert her trade to Maritime Ports. He had supported the government in its proposal to reduce duties on goods brought through Canadian ports; and he believed there were ways by which more could be done to bring goods from these provinces to markets in the other provinces. These developments would take time. They would not come with the waving o fa wand. There were charlatans and quacks before the last election and some of them were in power today.

The government had restored the Crow's Nest Pass rates, which was unfair to the rest of Canada. He had opposed the restoration of these rates in Parliament and had spoken for fair and equitable rates for the Maritimes.

"I do not propose," He said, "to supuport legislation for Western Canada, at the expense of Eastern Canada, or any other iniquity."

The sixteen Liberal members from support legislation for Western oration of the Crow's Nest Pass rates, while he had opposed it. The Progressives had told the government to give these rates or get out of power. The party whip had prevailed—and the sixteen Nova Scotia Liberal members had caved in and voted for the restoration.

THE TARIFF

PASSING to the question of the tariff, Mr. Meighen declared that the country's policy in that regard was the very fountain-head of national existence. A sound fiscal policy was basic and essential; the finding of the right tariff policy was absolutely vital.

"Whenever the country has been right on the tariff it has prospered," he declared, "and when the tariff has been wrong everything else had gone bad. The Conservative party has always stood for adequate protection; and whatever triumph we have achieved has been because of that policy."

There was a great exodus in the Seventies and Confederation was nearly broken up. Then came the National Policy of Sir John A. MacDonald which showed immediate results, and for forty years there went on a strengthening of the fiber of the country and the fabric of industrial life. After forty years the annual production of manufactured goods had increased to seventeen times what it was, and the annual production of farm products had increased to thirteen times what it was. The Dominion had grown in stature and strength; and when the war came it was ready to throw a great engine of wealth and power into the struggle.

But what had been the results of Liberal rule since 1921? He knew that the Liberals of the East had no regard for their platform. It was only to entice those who believed in the sort of tariff they promised, especially those in the West. Mr. Meighen said he had in the House that he never voted for the party's fiscal policy of 1919; and never believed in it. He should have said that before the election. Before Mr. Fielding had taken ill, the government had yielded a little here and a little there on the tariff; but after Mr. Fielding's illness Mr. MacKenzie King went on the trail. He cut the duties on farm implements from 20 per cent. to ten per cent., and on steel products, virtually swept away all protection. The duty on fertilizer was removed.

"They put on a performance of perfidy," said Mr. Meighen, "never equalled in the checkered history of this country." Duties were lowered at the bidding of the Progressive party—"who commanded their very souls in the House."

COST OF LIVING

HAD the cost of living decreased? asked the speaker. He showed by a chart from one of the government's departments that there had been no lowering since June, 1922, when the government's first budget went into effect. At that time they took duties off woolens and cottons, and added a sales tax. But while the cost of living had not come down, what had happened to textile factories? Thirty of them had closed their doors, and many of their workers had gone to the United States. Out of seventy thousand textile artisans, nearly forty thousand were out of work or on part time.

Since the last budget twenty-four implement factories and seventeen boot and shoe factories had closed.

"Due to constant threats against Protection," Mr. Meighen went on, "business is despairing, and bonds cannot be sold for industrial enterprises. Confidence can be restored only when a sound fiscal policy has been adopted and the people know that that policy will stay in force. American concerns have been starting an average of fifty branch factories in Canada annually, but last year they started only twelve. The price of farm implements has increased, notwithstanding the reduction of duties."

He produced lists showing the prices before and since the advent of the King administration; and declared that on every single farm implement the buyer is today paying more than before the present government came into power. The average today is ten per cent higher to the consumer than three years ago. At that time Mr. Meighen's government was collecting a sales tax of three per cent on implements, besides a tariff of 12 1-2 per cent on binders and reapers and twenty per cent on some other machinery. These taxes produced revenue to help run the country. "The revenue is gone today," he added, "and the prices to the consumer are higher. We have lost the industry; we have lost the wealth; we have lost the population; and the farmer is paying more for his implements than before."

FRANK STANFIELD

PRESIDENT of the Nova Scotia Liberal-Conservative Association, to whose efforts much of the success of the huge Truro Rally is due.

IF it had not been for the National Policy the United States would have absorbed this country, nationally and economically before this.

THE EXODUS

MR. MEIGHEN deplored immigration to the United States. Where it had been three thousand a month, it had jumped to fifteen thousand a month under the King regime, and last year amounted to 200,000. This he declared, was the product of a policy that was to bring the 'Sun of Prosperity'.

Those in the cabinet from Eastern Canada had no faith in this tariff policy, but they obeyed the Progressives. Mr. King was already to sacrifice the interests of the country to hold on to the sweets of office. The bye-elections of Halifax and Kent had placed the government where it was in a minority in the House of Commons; and the Progressives now held the whip hand.

The tariff was vital to Nova Scotia. "How are you", Mr. Meighen asked, "facing a United States tariff which goes up and down periodically, going to do business unless you can hold the Canadian Market? "This would be a better province today if there had not been constant threats against the policy of Protection.

"Only," he said, "as you give Canada a chance for her life will you have a Canada that can put the weight of her wealth and power into helping the Maritime Provinces".

"Mr. King has denied the provinces agricultural aid and road money, yet the Dominion was a hundred millions worse off that when he took office, while the United States had paid off two and a half billions of its national debt.

"Cut off the buying of these Scribe hotels," the speaker exclaimed, "These clubs in London and bootleggers wharves" and the public works in every province which were being built for no purpose, but to get votes! He pledged that when the Conservatives were returned to power, such things would be cut out at whatever cost in popularity.

We must steer our course, Mr. Meighan said, to hold the Canadian Market for the Canadian people. When the United States put up their tariff on farm stuff, ours should have also been raised.

In his peroration, Mr. Meighen declared that a sound fiscal policy would put Canada in a position to pay off her debt; to hold her population; and to attract the peoples of other countries.

BY FALSE PRETENSES

MR. HALL, dealt solely with provincial issues. He reviewed the present government's record of depleted natural resources, increased debt and lost population during its 12 years of continuous power, and charged that the government's one concern had been to maintain itself in office.

In 1920, the government obtained power "by false pretenses". Their three major issues in that election were (1), the personality of Mr. Murray, (2), highway development, and (3), cheap light and power for the people of the province. At that time, Mr. Murray had been Premier for nearly twenty-five years and had a tremendous personal following. They capitalized his popularity for the purpose of the campaign. Their battle cry was, "Keep the Captain at the Wheel". And the electors responded to this slogan.

After the election the scene was changed and in the very first Session, an act was passed providing for the payment to Mr. Murray of a retiring allowance of $5,000 a year during his lifetime. That act was passed on the 28th day of May, 1921, and the natural sequence was Mr. Murray's retirement from office within a few months. Then came the search for a new "Captain." The Premiership was offered first to a gentleman from the Eastern end of the province; and then to a gentleman from Montreal, and probably to other; when they all with one consent began to make excuse", and Mr. Murray's mantle finally fell upon Mr. Armstrong.

The latter had been defeated in Yarmouth at the general election, Mr. Hall went on, and a seat had been found for him in Shelburne, "as the result of a deal whereby two new jobs had been created, at the public's expense and thus a new 'Captain' took the wheel."

THE "USURPERS"

MR. HALL then outlined the other changes in the government. Today, the four executive positions in the cabinet were each filled by men, not one of whom had been elected in an administrative capacity at the last general election. In 1921, the Liberals of Canada had designated Mr. Meighen as a "usurper," and claimed he should not be returned to power because he had persisted in holding office without a mandate from the people; but Mr. Meighen had been elected as minister of the Crown in 1917; and when Sir Robert Borden resigned in 1920, Mr. Meighen assumed the Premiership, re-organized his cabinet, led the government for one session of Parliament, and then appealed to the people. His course was in accordance with constitutional usage and was the right course.

Mr. Armstrong was in a different category, Mr. Hall declared. He would have been justified in holding office for one session after cabinet reorganization and then appealing to the people. He took office in 1922 and should have gone to the country after the session of 1923. This was particularly true, because all his ministers had obtained office since the last general election. But Mr. Armstrong had held on through the sessions of 1923 and 1924 and apparently intended to hold on during another session and until driven to the country by efflux of time. Such a course was the "most brazen effrontery."; contrary to all precedent and a direct defiance of the first principles of responsible government. "But there is method in the government's madness," said Mr. Hall. "They know they could not be returned to power today and are holding onto office and to the salaries and perquisites thereof, hoping, Micawber-like, that something will turn up. The government will not bring on an election because they fear the verdict. They know they have been weighed in the balance of their 1920 promises—and have been found wanting."

HIGHWAYS

IN 1920 they had appealed to the country on a highway program, which promised the reconstruction of 9,000 miles of roads over a five year period. They had promised to build 1200 miles to the Federal Aid standard; 300 miles was to cost $4,000 a mile, and the remaining 900 at $2,500. Then, there was 2800 miles of class one roads at $1500 a mile, and 5,000 miles of class two roads at $500. The people of the province believed in the government's sincerity, welcomed this program and voted for the government.

"A more colossal fraud was never perpetrated," the speaker declared. "In July 1920, while members of the government and their supporters and press were extolling their highway program, the St. Margaret's Bay and Port Joli steals were at their heighth. The St. Margaret's Bay road—17 miles—has cost the country well over half a million dollars and the contractors had a further claim of $300,000 which would have been paid but for Percy C. Black, of the Highway Board, who discovered what was going on and demanded an investigation. Then the books were lost and it has never been found out just how much was stolen; but when it came to contributions under the terms of the Federal Act the Federal government would only pay on a cost basis about $200,000 less than the amount paid out by this province."

"What became of the missing $200,000? I do not know, and the country does not know because the books were secreted, but it is known that the major portion of the loot went into the government's campaign fund. While members of the government were preaching the doctrine of cheap good roads, their machine was flooding the country with the people's money, stolen from the highway fund. Surely the government dare not appeal to the country in its highway record!"

AND HYDRO

MR. HALL, then asked the audience to consider the government's record on Hydro. In 1920 they promised, if restored to power, to give cheap light and cheap power to the people of the province. Mr. Hall traced the history of the St. Margaret's Bay development and the delivery of its power under a thirty year contract to Nova Scotia Tramways and Power Company—a creation of the Murray government, at the behest of Mr. Robert, of Montreal. The result was that the province, at an expenditure of $2,500,000, was delivering power at Halifax for one-half the cost of power developed from coal, but the Power Company was reaping the benefit and the average cost of light power and then service in Halifax had been increased.

"The people of the province provided the money," said Mr. Hall "the Nova Scotia Power Company and its favored shareholders reap the benefit and the users of this public utility pay increased rates. Is this the fulfilment of the government's 1920 election pledges?"

Mr. Hall then discussed the increase in the provincial debt and the added burden of taxation since 1920, and repeated his challenge to the government to go to the country on its record of the last four years. He promised that the Liberal-Conservative party would appeal to the country on a thoroughly constructive platform, to be brought down before the election. They would give the country a business administration. "Today," he said the departments of Agriculture, Mines and Highways are headed by lawyers without special training or fitnes for these departments. It would be impossible for a government taking office now, to relieve the people from the whole burden of taxation. They must continue to pay for the last government of the past. The fixed charges for interest and sinking fund on the public debt amount to almost m llion dollars a year, and this must be paid before anything could be spent upon the public service. The business of the province must be conducted efficiently and greater expenditures should be made on such departments as Education and the Public Health."

He promised rigid economy in the conduct of the government. "Pay rolls," he said, "are crowded with unnecessary commissioners and incompetent party workers who have been provided with jobs that they may maintain the party machine at the public expense." The new government would reform the civil service and do away with all unnecessary appointments.

INDEPENDENT AUDITS

MR. HALL then referred to the result of independent audits into civic and municipal finances throughout the province, and urged the crying need of a thorough investigation into the accounts of the province. When it was considered that one government had been in power continuously for twelve years; that this government was spending five and a half million dollars annually, in addition to millions being expended by the highways and vendors commissions, and that during all the years there had never been an independent audit of the provincial accounts, it must be evident to all that such an investigation should be made. It followed that the investigation should be conducted by a new government, rather than by the government responsible for the over-expenditures and misappropriations which were known to exist. "Such an investigation," he declared, "will be made when the new government takes office."

"The progress and prosperity of Nova Scotia is dependent on the development of our natural resources. Unfortunately it has been the policy of the present government to hand over our resources to monopolies. For instance, the development of the St. Margaret's Bay power for the Tramway Company; the big lease of Crown lands to the Oxford Paper Company, and the British Empire Steel Corporation's monopoly of our coal areas. The 1890 Dominion coal legislation has not properly safeguarded the people's interests in the matter of royalties, and the government has failed to retain control over the prices to be charged, with the result that the people of Nova Scotia are paying more for their coal than in any other coal-producing country in the world. Later the government granted a charter to 'Besco,' which permitted an enormous overcapitalization, and trouble and turmoil followed in its wake. It is common knowledge that industrial and social conditions in our mining centres are most unsatisfactory. Many reasons have been asserted, such as the inflated capitalization of the company, absentee management, unfair treatment of labor and lack of continuity of mining operations. It is urged that much of the trouble arose from the fact that the one corporation virtually controls the mining operations in the province, and in order to reduce costs his concentrated its operations on the most easily worked mines and closed down collieries which did not yield quite so large a profit.

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

"PREMIER ARMSTRONG stated in the House last winter that cheap coal can only have one result; cheap labor. This is buncombe. It has been reported that Besco can deliver coal in Montreal for $5.10 per long ton, but the consumer in Nova Scotia pays more than double that price for the same coal. Certainly, labor cost is not a factor in this spread. The coal areas belong to the Crown and surely the government has as much right to regulate the price of coal within the province as the price of electric light, gas and tramway service".

Mr. Hall said he "fully realized the necessity of protecting legitimately invested capital. The industrial development of the province requires capital and capital so invested must receive fair play. The problem before the government of Nova Scotia is to envolve a system which will be absolutely fair to thee classes—the operators of the mines; the industrial workers, and the consumers of the product within the province. The present government cannot be trusted to solve this problem. Time and again it has revealed both bias and incompetency. The new government will appoint a board of enquiry which will have the fullest powers to investigate all matters relating to the operation of our coal mines and to recommend remedial legislation most calculated to bring about conditions absolutely fair to the operators, the miners and the users of coal in the province."

MARITIME RIGHTS

MR. HALL, said he did not want to encroach on subsequent speakers who would deal with the question of Maritime Rights, but he must discuss briefly the attitude which a provincial government should take in matters federal in jurisdiction, but directly affecting the interests of the province. He referred to the conditions under which the Intercolonial Railway was built. Its construction was a condition precedent to the entrance of the Maritime Provinces into Confederation. At that time we were carrying on a splendid business with the New England States by Water, but Confederation changed these conditions. Tariffs had to be made to affect the whole country and acted adversely on this province, and we were entitled to such an administration of the railway as would enable this province to place our manufactured goods and natural products in any part of Canada on a competitive basis with any foreign country. Mr. Hall cited instances of great discrimination against these provinces, and said the lines operating in the Maritime Provinces should be treated as an independent unit, having headquarters in these provinces and under the management of men thoroughly familiar with local conditions. Canada's exports should go through our ports, and the whole British preference should be limited strictly to importations made directly through Canadian ports. A provincial government should put Nova Scotia before party and fight for the rights of Nova Scotia, without thought of embarrassment to any federal government. He cited the Crows Nest Pass legislation, when the "solid Sixteen" of Nova Scotia "sat dumb in the House". It was well known that the provincial government practically controlled its party organization in Nova Scotia. The "machine" centred in the Province Building and the provincial government should throw all its influence against the re-election of any candidates who had failed to support the vital needs of the province.

"That is the attitude", said Mr. Hall, "which the new government at Halifax will take. Our platform is over the line—the people will not support any man in public life who has been recreant to the interests of this province."

THE CHOICE

IN closing, Mr. Hall appealed to the audience to work for a change of government. The next government would either be a Liberal or Liberal-Conservative. There was not room in Nova Scotia for group or class government. He asked farmers and the members of the Labor party to fight within the Liberal-Conservative ranks. There was room for all, and all would get fair play. The government's tactics was to divide its opposition into factions and if the opposition united, the government would be annihilated.

Nova Scotia had not prospered because its government had not been progressive. It had dealt with our natural resources as campaign fund sources.

"Help us," said Mr. Hall, "to give this province an economical and progressive government that will encourage capital investment, but will not be a tool of big corporate interests; that will play fair to all classes; build up industries and protect our natural resources and thus fill this province with a happy and prosperous people."

CONFIDENCE

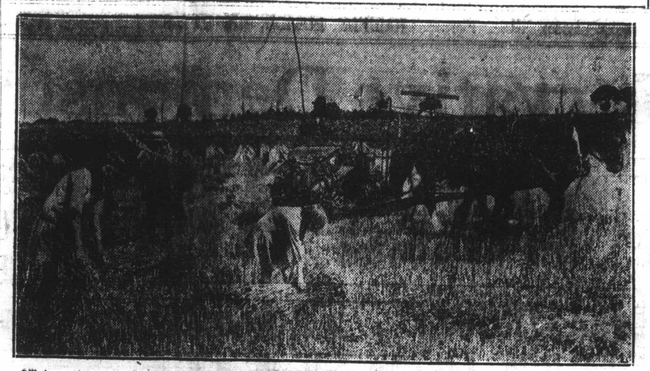
THE following resolution was moved by Stanley W. McCulloch, of Truro:

"This mass meeting of electors of Nova Scotia, assembled at Truro, in the interesests of the Liberal-Conservative Party and good government, acclaim W. L. Hall, K.C., the trusted leader of the Party in provincial affairs, place on record this declaration of their unqualified confidence in him, and pledge him their hearty and devoted co-operation in the battle which he is successfully waging for clean and progressive administration, vindication of Maritime Rights, and the promotion of provincial welfare.

"This meeting further declares: That the Armstrong government has failed to give Nova Scotians constructive leadership; That they are more concerned about the fleshpots of office than the welfare and development of the province; That they are nothing but whited sepulchres on the vital matter of Maritime Rights; That inefficiency, jobbery and corruption are in evidence in every branch of the provincial service; That Nova Scotians must choose one of two courses—We must either continue to be satisfied with conditions that discourage, that depress enterprise, and that cause thousands of our people to leave the province; we must either continue to be humbly to accept the crumbs which are grudingly dropped to us by Dominion governments; or, we must take our rights from the power and entrust them to men of vision and action; and stand up resolutely for provincial rights and unitedly fight for those rights until they are conceded, and grievances are redressed: That no hope in this regard will be reposed in the Armstrong government: That they must be driven from office to make way for a government of patriotic and energetic Nova Scotians, who will wipe out long standing abuses in provincial administration, abolish privilege and prodigal extravagance, give the province clean, progressive and economical administration, reduce the burdens of taxation, and steadily combat all influences that work against this province being given a square deal as one of the founders of the Dominion.

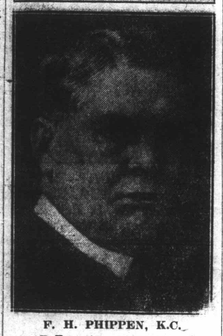
"And electors assembled here today pledge themselves again to this important undertaking for the redemption of Nova Scotia under the leadership of W. L. Hall, knowing that he will be faithful to the trust they repose in him."

Bringing In The Sheaves



IT is estimated that every twelve hours of golden sunshine is worth at least $5,000,000 to Canadian farmers for their wheat crop. Cutting is general in all parts of Canada, nearly all the danger points being past. This scene, while taken in Kent, England, is being duplicated many thousands of times all over Canada now.

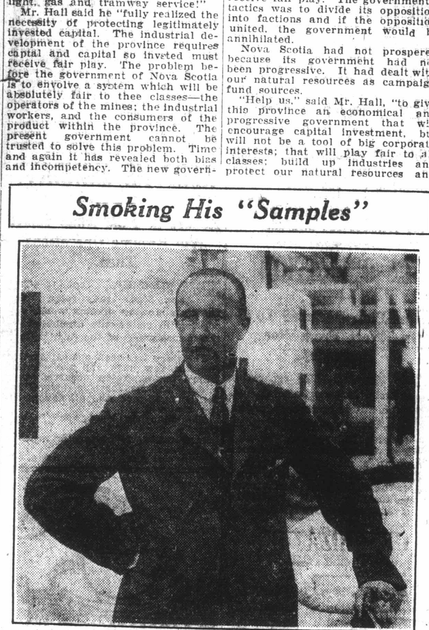
For Companies



F. H. PHIPPEN, K.C.

OF Toronto, represents the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Telegraph Companies, which will investigate the dispute between the telegraphers and the companies.

Smoking His "Samples"



THE fifth Earl of Gosford, Gosford Castle, County Armagh, Ireland, photographed at Vancouver just before he sailed for China on the Canadian Pacific S. S. Empress of Canada. His lordship expects to spend the next four years in the Orient in the interests of the British American Tobacco Company of which he is a director.

The WOOD BROS. CO., Limited
HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA

$2.50 Pure Silk Stockings
$1.39

WE have not offered better value in years than this sale of pure silk stockings at the above price. They are slightly imperfect in weave, but not enough to impair the wear or appearance.

There are just two colors—black and light grey. Black are full fashioned and come in sizes 8 1-2 to 9 1-2 only. Grey in sizes 8 1-2 to 10. After you have examined these stockings, if you are not satisfied that they are great value they may be returned.

POSTAGE FREE.

Middleton Married Men Defeat Single Players

MIDDLETON, Sept. 1—Coming from far and near, mostly by car, one of the largest crowds of the season gathered this afternoon to witness the sports carried out on the athletic grounds. First on the program was a ball game when married and single men contested for honors. The game was one of the best exhibitions of baseball seen here this season and was won by married men 1-0. Dodge was on the mound for the winners and pitched in old time form, holding his opponents to a few scattered hits. Reagh, pitching for the single men, likewise kept the hits scattered against the hard hitting first team players. Boyne secured the only extra base hit of the game in the first frame and scored the only run on an overthrow to third to prevent him stealing.

The game was full of good fielding which prevented both sides from scoring several times. G. R. Beals refereed. Following the ball game, E. J. Capwell, with his assistant, Albert Zuberbier, of Medicine Hat put on an exhibition of ranching stunts. The crowd was greatly interested in the performances and with lariat, saddle and bare back riding of an unbroken broncho and wild steer by Zuberbier caused much excitement. Mr. Capwell and assistant gave all their services this afternoon gratis. Which act was much appreciated by the local people. They left Medicine Hat with 160 horses, and have disposed of all but 30, many of them going to this vicinity.

SHADED GOWN

The shaded gown is seen not only in georgette and chiffon, but also in velvet.

ASSAILS LITERATURE OF POISONOUS TYPE

"THE FILTH UPLIFTERS."—

Such is the title of an arresting editorial in the Ladies Home Journal of recent date. Social reformers are sometimes sneeringly called "Uplifters." Every man and every woman ought to be a real uplifter, but to be a "filth uplifter" is surely a term of deserving and deeped reproach. The editor's reference is to a certain type of books and magazines which, while not produced in Canada find from time to time a considerable temporary circulation in the Dominion. His opening sentences are "There is a new 'moral' let loose among us to convert us from our sins by smothering us with revelations of rottenness. In books, in magazines, etc., we are urged that the only way to cure present-day humanity of its degenerate and debased tendencies is to fill our eyes and our ears and our inner selves with as many ideas and suggestions of all that is vile and vicious as we can crowd upon our receptive and retentive senses."

It is sex stuff as daring, as vulgar and as offensive as the law allows—and then some. It usually takes the form of story laying bare the facts of sexual lure and even of sexual gratification. But sometimes it is written in the form of serious sex education material. And there is need of sex education if it were of the right form and spirit and motive. But the object of this "filth uplifting" is to make money. It is for sale. One reads those who seeks to glorify the animal side of wedded love is said to have made a fortune out of cheaply gotten-up books that happily cannot legally sold in Canada being a clear violation of the Criminal Code. In the land of their production no end of harm has followed their introduction. Vice among the young and unmarried has flourished besides the promoting of "married vice'. The regular birth rate and marriage rate have gone steadily down to the alarm alike of scientists, statesmen, religious leaders and social students and reformers. The editorial in question proceeds—"Before the war there was a handful of crude sex-stuff magazines. Now they are numbered in scores. Scarcely a week passes that a new one fails to make its appearance, proclaiming itself as the only authentic and up-to-date model of unashamed nastiness. One of the latest wrinkles is to label the insidious trash as honest-to-goodness self-revelation. Tag it as fact, and convince it in the manner of the dirtiest slander and muck sheets and it is allowed to present the same defensive argument that yellow journalism always calls back on, "we cure society of its ulcers and its vices by presenting them in the raw." These magazines are bought and read chiefly by minors."

The uplifting of 'filth' whatever the avowed motive—whatever the real motive—means the demoralization of great numbers of young people. It is characteristic of mental and moral poison that once it hangs its pictures in the mental galleries of the young they can never be wholly removed. It seems to the writer that the production and purveying of such poison is among the very worst of crimes. Every lover of the young surely will count it a privilege to resist to the utmost the "filth uplifters" and to suffer in sacrifice if need be in defending the youth of Canada against their poisonous productions.

TO EXCAVATE GRAVE

SZENTES, Hungary, Sept. 1—The grave of Attila, leader of the original Huns, soon will be excavated, according to Dr. Csallany, director of the museum in this city. He has been supervising scientific excavations near Dongt since 1900.

NEW NECKLINES

The necklines of the new fall dresses seem to hug the neck very closely, the round line with the round collar being particularly liked by younger women.

PLAID WOOL

Linings of plaid wool in very bright colrs are seen on dark coats with fur collars and suffs. Frequently they come in the plaid combinations with a dress of the plaid to match.

NEW TOUCH

A smart new touch is to have a tube frock button directly under each arm and have a close row of buttons clear to the hemline.

Melfort Journal Sept. 2/24

065256

CONSERVATIVE LEADER WILL SPEND DAY IN MELFORT DISTRICT

Wire Received From Honourable Arthur Meighen Stating That He Will Come To Melfort On Tuesday, September 23, Coming Direct From Winnipeg; Everyone in District Should Hear Outstanding Leader In Canada

A wire was received by the local Conservative Association on Saturday evening from the Honourable Arthur Meighen, stating that he would come to Melfort on Tuesday, September 23rd, coming direct from Winnipeg.

Everyone should make it a point to be present to hear Mr. Meighen, who is acknowledged by all shades of political opinion to be the most outstanding man in the affairs of the Dominion of Canada today.

EVERYONE SHOULD ATTEND

If fine weather permits it is proposed to hold the meeting in the open air on the town hall park, and in the event of wet weather either the rink will be utilized or the loft in L. Campbell's implement shed.

It is the desire of the local Conservatime executive to have everyone in the district present to hear Mr. Meighen.

~~280~~ 3

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Moose Jaw Times Sept. 3/21

065257

HAS NO SYMPATHY WEST'S GRIEVANCE SAYS MR. MEIGHEN

Opposition Leader In Speech At Halifax Tells His Opinions.

MUST KEEP UNION

Tells Them the Freight Rates Must Come Down Soon.

Halifax, Sept. 3—Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, speaking here yesterday on the rapidly growing movement of the various provinces of Canada to secure better treatment under the Confederation agreement, declared that while Canada was a "hard country to govern' the various problems would largely be solved if a more human touch was established with the extremities of the country.

"The shattering of the dream of our forefathers," declared Mr. Meighen, "would be a tragedy as black as the dismemberment of the countries of long ago, a reflection on our patriotism, a backward step in civilization."

He expressed himself as sympathetic with the grievances of the maritime provinces, although he was unable to recognize any breach of the Confederation agreement.

He made an appeal for "Canadian traffic through Canadian ports," a goal in which central Canada should be as vitally interested as the seaboard provinces.

Mr. Meighen believed freight rates must be reduced and the burden borne by the Dominion as a whole, and less by the maritime provinces. The ex-premier said the prairie provinces think they are the only ones who have been denied the rights of the Confederation pact.

"I am going to tell them," he said, "that I am not in sympathy with their grievances."

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Halifax Herald Sept 3/24

CANADIAN TRADE FOR HOME PORTS

That, Declares Mr. Meighen, Must Be the Policy Of Canada.

MARITIMES HAVE CASE

Burden Must Be More Fairly Borne By Whole Dominion.

"THE problem in Canada today is to devise a fundamental policy which will result in a better average sharing of the common burden and a better average enjoying of the results," declared Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Liberal-Conservative Party, speaking before the Halifax Rotary Club yesterday.

"Canadian trade through Canadian ports"—that, said Mr. Meighen, was the goal defined, though not written in the Confederation pact. "And," he said, "it is just as binding as the written word."

The problems of Canada must be solved, the Conservative leader declared, and Confederation must stand. "The people of Canada must make up their minds that what must be done, must be done—and the burden must be borne equally."

Mr. Meighen and W. A. Black, M. P., who were guests of honor at yesterday's club luncheon, were given a most enthusiastic reception. There was a good attendance of representative business men of Halifax and both speakers were accorded prolonged applause.

WARM WELCOME

COLONEL RALSTON, as chairman of the day, introduced the speakers, reminding the club that politics was a forbidden subject and remarking that it was to insure the enforcing of this rule that he had been selected as chairman.

"Mr. Black," he said, "needs no introduction to the Halifax Rotary Club. We welcome him as a prominent citizen of Halifax in every worthy work, as a leading member of our Board of Trade and as a federal representative of this constituency."

In his brief speech Mr. Black had warm words of praise for Rotary. The club, he believed, was capable of doing great good, not only in the community but throughout the world by their international affiliations. He made reference to meeting a party of Rotarians returning from attending the International gathering in Toronto and spoke particularly of their enthusiasm over the influence which the organization had and the good it was doing. He congratulated those present on being members of Rotary and expressed his appreciation for their kindness in permitting him to address them.

In presenting Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen to the Rotary Club, Col. Ralston declared that the Conservative party leader was welcomed as a "fellow Canadian, one in close, keen touch with all Canadian problems; as a man who is sincerely putting forth every effort to make a substantial contribution to Canada for Canada's good and as a Western man who comes to the Maritimes to study Maritime problems. And," continued the speaker, "in view of the high position he holds at Ottawa, to do what he can to effect a solution for these difficulties in a fair and just manner."

CONFEDERATION

WITH a word of thanks and a return compliment for the chairman, Mr. Meighen opened his address. "Not only as a citizen of Halifax but as a Canadian, in peace and in war, Colonel Ralston has well served his country," he said.

It was his intention, Mr. Meighen said, to speak briefly with regard to Canada, with special reference to the rapidly growing movement on the part of the various provinces to secure better treatment under the Confederation pact. He would deal with the subject, he said, in a manner entirely divorced from politics, with no criticism for any leader.

The Dominion was peculiarly susceptible to movements of this kind, he said. "I sometimes think Confederation came too soon. Undoubtedly it is the ideal state, but if some of the provinces had gone through the experiences they have since traversed before the pact had come into existence, the problems which have since arisen might have been mitigated."

Canada as a country was susceptible also to geographical problems, he said, due to the width of the country, to its scattered people and to the different races which make up the population. "These things do not contribute to the easy solution of the geographical difficulties," Mr. Meighen said.

DIFFICULTIES

Many a time when he was in office as Premier, Mr. Meighen went on, he had murmured Sir Wilfrid Laurier's words: "Canada is a hard country to govern," and he felt quite safe in saying that Mr. King too had had occasion to repeat them in his moments alone.

"Canada is a hard country to govern and will be a hard country to govern," he declared, "but if we steadily move along and surmount our obstacles, discuss and remedy our difficulties and establish more human touch with the extremities of the country, the problems will be solved.

"THEY MUST BE SOLVED," Mr. Meighen declared Confederation, he held, must stand. **"The shattering of the dream of our forefathers would be a tragedy as black as the dismemberment of the countries of long ago; a reflection on our patriotism; a backward step in civilization."**

"The people of Canada must make up their minds that what must be done must be done," Mr. Meighen continued; "and the burden must be borne equally." He believed that the Maritime Provinces were as anxious as any other part of Canada to preserve the Confederation pact, and he expressed the sincere hope that they would never swerve from this view.

"Canada is one," he said. "She belongs to all. The Canada of yesterday must be the Canada of tomorrow, grown in strength and glory."

THE MARITIMES

WITH reference to the grievances of the Maritimes, he declared he was sympathetic. One could not come in close touch with the Maritimes without being so. "I cannot agree, however," he said, "that what you complain of can be traced to any breach of the contract. I cannot agree that you can read into the contract any guarantee such as has been stated by some." A perusal of the pre-Confederation speeches, he held would bring to light many contradictions and would even give support to an argument which would nullify the pact.

"Surely those who have given earnest thought to the question will say I am right," he said. An endeavor to establish such guarantee from the speeches would lead to a blank wall," he claimed. "You could not go any distance before you would be in chaos."

"CANADIAN TRAFFIC THROUGH CANADIAN PORTS," was, he declared, the goal—and a goal in which Central Canada should be just as vitally interested as the seaboard provinces. That, he contended, was the goal defined by the compact, and it was just as binding as the written word. "The Fathers of Confederation could not write that into the contract," he said, "but they have built the structure so that these things may come about." He did not think that any political party in Canada had gone too far in an effort to bring them about, he said.

"If you read into the compact, the speeches of '64" said Mr. Meighen, "you would have to close the port of Vancouver altogether."

"What Canada can do, the Conservative leader said, is to put a premium on all goods entering by Canadian ports. Some have been put on and some will be put on, and in this way the desire of the Maritimes will in some measure be gratified.

FREIGHT RATES

TOUCHING on the question of freight rates, Mr. Meighen declared that undoubtedly the rates must be reduced and the burden borne more by the Dominion as a whole and less by the Maritime provinces alone.

"This cannot be done as rapidly as all would like," he said. "The burden is heavy everywhere. In the Prairie provinces, they think they are the only people who have been denied the rights of the Confederation compact".

"I am going to tell them", he said, "that I am not in sympathy with their grievances." It was insane, he said, to talk of the Western provinces breaking away from the rest of Canada. Canada's attitude to the West had always been sympathetic and he did not believe the Westerners ever had a just complaint.

Referring to Canada's debt, Mr. Meighen said it had "been honorably acquired and would be honorably discharged", and he would accept full responsibility for his share of it.

"The problem is", said Mr. Meighen in conclusion, "to devise a fundamental policy which will result in a better average sharing of the common burden and a better average enjoying of the results."

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Wpg. Tribune Sept. 16/24

King Government Policy Blamed for Depression

Hon. Arthur Meighen Says It Has Brought Disaster to Canadian Business

Declaring the policy of the King government had brought disaster to Canadian business and paralyzed industry throughout the country, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, addressing a meeting of the Conservative Association Monday evening at the Marlborough hotel, laid responsibility for the present depression on the government administration.

Reciting the country's experiences of what the present government had done he said that what Canada had already suffered had been due not only to the inactivity of the government but to the present unwholesome tariff atmosphere it had produced.

At the very heart of Canadian prosperity was the matter of definite and clear cut tariff policy. There were, he said, other difficulties to be overcome but these could be met and dealt with individually. The urgency was to get right on the fundamentals of which he characterized the tariff as the chief item of importance.

Factories Close Doors

In the course of his address he said that 2,000 Canadian factories had closed their doors since the King government had assumed office. The opposition leader said that he had previously made this statement in a speech delivered at Stratford and Mr. King had asked that a list of these industries be furnished in substantiation of the statement.

Mr. Meighen said that he had had the list in his possession and had handed it over for the purpose of investigating the cases which it recited. The prime minister need have no misgivings about its accuracy as further investigation had revealed to him that it was not only the absolute truth but by a considerable margin, understating the facts.

So far as the tariff was concerned Mr. Meighen said that he came to preach to the west the same tariff that he had advocated in 1921. In that contest the western provinces furnished the only battle ground on which the tariff had been a real issue, and although the Conservative party had suffered reverses in the western field on the tariff he still adhered to his former views.

National Railway Support

He compared the tariff issue in the West to the National Railway issue in Montreal. At that point, he said, he has frequently fought the battles of the National Railways and had always supported the government ownership policy as being the only thing feasible under the circumstances. If restored to power he did not purpose finding himself in the same position as the present prime minister found himself today. His intention was to support the National Railways and the National policy the path of which had been plazed by statesmen of former days.

Preceding the opposition leader's address N. K. Boyd, president of the association, explained that Mr. Meighen had expressed a desire during his visit to the West to confer with the party leaders and workers in the province. Pursuant to his request invitations had been sent to all candidates who took part in the last Dominion and provincial elections and the presidents and secretaries of the various associations throughout the province.

Efficient Organization

Hon. Robert Rogers urged the necessity for efficient organization of the party forces and welcomed Mr. Meighen at a meeting which had been planned to arrive at plans in promoting the best interests of the party. he referred to the recent Quebec by-elections in St. Antoine and Rimouski as instances where better organization might have produced a different result. The government victory in St. Antoine was largely due to Liberal activities in manipulating voters' lists, abundant evidence of which practice had been furnished him in connection with the St. Antoine contest.

The year 1925, he said, was going to be a critical one for Canada and an emergency had arrived which the Conservative party had to meet. In every previous national crisis the party had laid down a constructive policy which remedied the conditions. He urged for forceful and efficient organization of the party forces in every city and town in the province and he hoped that the evening's conference would provide plans that would be definite and clear cut.

Government Majorities Reduced

In referring to the purposes of the meeting Mr. Meighen said that he looked upon Manitoba as his political home and the province from which he had first entered public life. Commenting on the Rimouski and St. Antoine elections he noted that the government majorities had been substantially reduced, in one case from 5,000 to 2,000 and in the other from 3,500 to 700, a circumstance that was general in every by-election that had been held since the King government has assumed office.

In the campaign of 1921 Mackenzie King had promised the West certain tariff changes and these promises he assumed were responsible for influencing a great many votes. Two years of history had shown that Mr. King had refrained from giving the West 90 percent of the tariff program which he had promised.

In reciting the effects of the 10 percent that had been granted, he said that it had brought nothing but disaster. The cost of living stood today at virtually the same level as it did in 1921. From the day of the government's first budget it had not fallen a single point.

Textile Workers Hit

A reduction had been made in the duty on woollens and cottons. Thirty textile factories had been put on the road and one-half of the textile workers of Canada were out of work.

Reduction had been made in the duty on agricultural implements, but that reduction had not lowered the price to the farmer by a single dollar. The price to the consumer today was 10 percent higher than it was when the King government took office. There was the additional feature that 24 implement concerns throughout the country had closed their doors.

"I do not want to state that the farmer has to pay a higher price because the duty is off," he said. "But I do say that with 24 less competitors in the field there is evidenced one good reason. The American manufacturer has been enabled to capture the Canadian implement business. Canada is today the chief purchaser of American implements. Mexico occupied that position four years ago and Canada was fourth. Today the positions of the two countries are interchanged and Canada is first with Mexico fourth."

Face Stern Battle

"The government put fertilizers on the free list. But within three months from the time they were put on the free list every factory in Canada in this particular line of business closed its doors."

Mr. Meighen said he regarded immigration figures a pretty reliable barometer as to the measure of esteem in which government policies were held. He had no faith in the policy of an administration which spent millions in seeking to coax immigrants from every European capital. The kind of immigration he favored was that where the country found a job for the immigrant when he arrived and provided the opportunities for reward for honest work and endeavor.

"Canada," he said, "necessarily has to fight a stern battle. Her people have to pursue their callings adjacent to the biggest commercial entity of the world in the United States of America. No country so young in its history has ever had a competition quite so keen. There used to be from 20,000 to 40,000 recorded as leaving Canada annually. These were the figures which prevailed up to June, 1923. In the month of June the figures suddenly jumped 200 percent and have maintained that exalted level ever since."

Illustrates Exodus

"The migrations to the United States in the month of June for the present year were between 19,000 and 20,000. Every month it means the depopulation of a city half as big again as Brandon, removed from Canada and placed in the United States."

Mr. Meighen said that although he had made repeated efforts he had been unable to secure the figures for July or August. The annual loss in population he said was in the neighborhood of 200,000, representative of a annual purchasing power of 200,000,000. Acentuating difficulties that the remainder of the population enrountered in the loss of thousands of artisans and 200,000,000 of earning and consuming power the farmers of the country had to climb over the Fordney tariff in every item of produce that they tried to sell.

"The King government has paralyzed the whole production enterprise of the country. It is steadily going into debt and carrying the country in its backward course. Last year it went deeper by $42,000,000. This year it is already $30,000,000 worse off than it was a year ago. It continues to heap up enormous burdens notwithstanding the fact that the aggregate harvests of the Dominion for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 have been the greatest in the history of the country.

The opposition leader concluded by stating that the necessity of the moment was to strengthen the loins of Canada commercially. To do so it was imperative to get right on the main issue. The present government was moving the wrong way and had finally fallen into an aimless wandering which would inevitably lead to disaster. Half the millions of money which Canada was spending on education was today being spent for the benefit of the United States which had been built up by a protective policy and was today able to provide a field of effort for the cream of Canada's population.

At the conclusion of Mr. Meighen's address representatives of the party organization throughout the province held a private conference to discuss the business for which the meeting was called.

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C ARCHIVES
CS PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Standard Winnipeg Sept. 19/24

RT.-HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN CONDEMNS THE KING GOVERNMENT

The leader of the Conservative party is paying a visit to the west, and on Monday evening addressed representative provincial conservatives at the Marlborough Hotel. The meeting was well attended and accorded a hearty welcome to him as he entered the room close on 9 o'clock.

N. K. Boyd presided and explained that Mr. Meighen had expressed a desire to meet the party leaders and workers of the provincial organization, and pursuant to his request invitations had been sent out to all candidates who had been defeated at the last Federal and provincial elections, also to the presidents and secretaries of the various associations throughout the province. Then after a few felicitous words of welcome to Mr. Meighen, the chairman called upon the Hon. Robert Rogers to address the meeting.

Mr. Rogers welcomed Mr. Meighen, expressing for those present and himself the gratification experienced by having the leader of the party in Winnipeg, proceeding the speaker said.

"There never was a time in the history of the party when there was greater need for organization. Whilst there might have been other causes responsible in part for the failure of the Conservatives in the recent elections in Quebec, at St. Antoine and Rimouski, undoubtedly the lack of an efficient organization was mainly responsible, and Manitoba should at once set about to once again restore the Conservative organization with an active force.

He maintained that another cause for the defeat was the activities of the Liberals in manipulating the voters lists, and he could furnish Mr. Meighen with ample evidence of cases where twenty or more ballots were cast for three or four residents in one house.

The year 1925, he said, was going to be a critical one for Canada, and they would have to meet the emergency. It could only be met by the Conservative party, insofar as Manitoba was concerned by a thorough reorganization of the party machine. As in every previous election and critical period of Canada's history the Conservative party had a constructive policy. The present deplorable conditions would have to be checked, the resources of the country developed and the ties of Empire strenghtened, and he concluded by a fervent hope that the result of the evening's conference would inaugurate a definite and clear cut policy for a forceful and efficient organization throughout the province.

The chairman then called upon Mr. Meighen who received an ovation.

"I need not express my appreciation of your hearty reception, nor the pleasure it affords me to meet so many old faces. I look upon Manitoba as my political home and the province from which I first entered public life."

"No doubt some of my best friends, confronted as they are from day to day with the criticism of the current press in Manitoba, wondered whether they were facing in the right direction. With my speeches reported in a garbled fashion and my actions daily mis-represented it is a cause of satisfaction to have this opportunity of stating what the party has been doing at Ottawa and to declare the policy the party shall adhere to. We are still holding aloft the standard of traditional conservatism and the necessity of a closer knit Empire. Whilst the party unfortunately is without a daily newspaper supporting our views and promulgating Conservative principles I am glad to take the opportunity of congratulating you upon the advent of The Standard, a weekly paper that is unmistakably presenting the aims and purposes of the party, and I extend my appreciation to those courageously publishng it.

"With reference to our recent defeats in Quebec, to which my friend Mr. Rogers has referred, let me say that I am by no means downcast by the results. Nothwithstanding the old voting lists and the manipulation of the ballots, I find some reason for a modicum of satisfaction. They have been described by the Liberal organs as the greatest political victory that has taken place in the Dominion. There are some reflections to be cast upon the press which so described them, however the Liberal party were welcome to whatever comfort they could obtain from the figures, for in both cases the government majorities had been substantially reduced; in one case frm 5,000 to 2,000 and in the other from 3,000 to 700. A circumstance that had been general in every bye-election since the King Government resumed office.

"The Liberal candidates and their supporters not only decended to unscrupulous tactics but appealed strongly to racial dissessions. I was represented as an ogre, prepared to launch into another war, when conscription would be enforced and sons dragged away from the arms of their loved ones. In fact the naked and unadorned was never presented so badly in any election in Quebec.

"Now let me refer to the lessons of the last two years of the Liberal administration, especially with regard to the national policy of protection. In his campaign of 1922 Mackenzie King had promised the west certain tariff changes, and I assume that those promises were responsible for the number of votes he secured. At the end of two years we find that 90 per cent. of the tariff programme promised to secure those votes had not been carried out. The Progressives had absolved the government fom not getting the 90 per cent., and had waved the flag of victory because the government had given them 10 per cent. Premier King had reduced woollens and cottons, but the foodstuffs he had left untouched. He had reduced farm implements and machinery, and the fertilizer he had made free altogether, and the cost of living to-day was virtually what it was in 1921.

"But let me tell you some results of the reduction of tarffs on woollens and cottons. Thirty textile factories have been put out of business and the textile workers of Canada were out of work. Whilst the reduction on implements had not reduced the cost to the user a dollar, but twenty-four implement factories had been closed and seriously increasing the number of unemployed.

"I do not want to state that the farmer has to pay a higher price because the duty is off, but I do say that with 24 less competitors in the field there is evidence why the American manufacturer has been able to capture the Canadian market. Canada to-day is the chief purchaser of American implements—Mexico occupied that position four years ago. To-day the position of the two countries is changed and Canada is first and Mexico fourth.

"The government put fertilizers on the free list, but within three months from the time they were put on the free list every factory in Canada in that line of business was closed.

"Mr. King claims that only 100 factories have closed down, but I have a list of over 200 which I have placed in the hands of a prominent paper in the dominion to investigate.

Now let me refer to the policy of immigration. I regard immigration figures as a pretty reliable barometer as to the degree of respect in which government policies are held. I have no faith in the policy of a government which spends millions in seeking to coax immigrants from every European capital. The kind of immigration I want is having a job for every immigrant when he arrives, and providing him with the opportunity of reward for honest work and endeavor. A country that has plenty of work for those already in it, and whose development is of a progressive nature has no need for spending large sums of money inducing people to come to it. The prosperity of the country is an attraction in itself.

"Canada, necessarily has to fight a stern battle. Our people have to pursue callings adjacent to the biggest commercial entity of the world in the United States of America. No country so young in its istory has ever had a competition quite so keen. There used to be from 20,000 to 40,000 leaving Canada annually for the United States. This condition prevailed up to 1923. In the month of June the figures suddenly jumped 200 per cent., and has continued to that exalted level ever since. The migration amounts to 200,000 annually,, representative of an annual purchasing power of $200,000,000. Just think what it means, the depopulating a city half as large again as Brandon every month, and removing it to the United States. Accentuating difficulties that the remainder of the population encountered in the loss of artisans and $200,000,000 of earning and consuming power, the farmers had to climb over the Fordney tariff in every item of produce that they tried to sell.

"The King government has paralyzed the whole producing enterprise of Canada. It is steadily going into debt, and we are retrograding every day. Last year we went deeper into debt by $42,000,000, and this year so far $30,000,000, which means that we are worse off than last year. The government continues to heap up enormous burdens, notwithstanding that the aggregate harvests of the dominion for the years 1922, 1923 and 1924 have been the greatest in the history of the country.

"The present government is moving entirely in the wrong direction, nay, I will say moving in an aimless, wandering manner that must inevitably lead to disaster.

"Half the millions of money that has been spent on education was being spent for the benefit of the United States, which had built up, by a protective policy, and was to-day able to provide a field of effort for the cream of our youth, and Canada's legitimate useful citizens.

"I have not come to preach a new faith, but that which I preached in 1921. I have no explanations and no variations to make. It may not be a popular policy on the plains, and it has been abandoned by the daily press here, but I maintain it is the only policy that can be of national benefit. As I conceive it, protection is the only way to build up this great country of ours. The only policy that will help us in our struggle with the nations. I have no apology to make for adhering to the old tariff policy, which has made Canada what it has become. If this policy is maintained she will grow and become the most prosperous country in the world. Under the Mackenzie King regime she is steadily going backward, and I appeal to you to put your organization on a battling basis and get behind me.

"If the Conservatives return to power on the next election I intend to support the national railway policy and a national policy regarding tariffs.

"As to the criticisms regarding myself in certain eastern papers, and the suggestion of calling a convention to decide upon the leadership of the party, let me definitely and clearly state that no appeal is going to influence me unless it comes direct from those who stood in the battle line with me, and who stand to-day in the battle-front. Who fought for the country for me in the great struggle and maintined their share of the attack. Any appeal from deserters or from those who fell by the way in the battle will have no effect upon me. It was with reluctance that I accepted the responsibilities and duties of the high office I was called upon to fulfill. I have served the party to the best of my ability, and to allow a fickle press and certain selfish interests to influence me would be little short of a betrayal to those who elected me their leader, and to the party as a whole."

After a few brief remarks by Major Fawcett Taylor, M.L.A., leader of the provincial Conservative party, the meeting went into private session in connection with organizaton, for which the meeting was primarily called.

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, Volume 112)

CHIVES
JBLIQUES
CANADA

Mail & Empire Toronto Sept. 20/24

065261

HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN TO SPEAK IN TORONTO

Conservative Leader to Address Business Men's Club on Oct. 21.

The executive committee and the officers of the Liberal-Conservative Business Men's Club of Toronto met last evening when the president, Mr. R. C. Matthews, announced that he had been fortunate in arranging for the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P., to address the club at a luncheon on Tuesday, October 21st.

A very extensive program was mapped out for the coming season, and the report of the treasurer showed that the club was in a flourishing condition, with the membership steadily increasing.

The Crystal Room of the King Edward Hotel, which will accommodate approximately 700 people, has been secured for the luncheon at which Mr. Meighen will be the speaker.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Moose Jaw Times Sept 20/24

065262

Meighen Trip To West Is Delayed

Edmonton, Alta, Sept. 20.—Hard on the heels of the announcement that the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen would be in Edmonton shortly, and would take a trip into the Grande Prairie and Peace River districts, local Conservatives have now received a telegram from Mr. Meighen, to the effect that owing to unforeseen circumstances, he would be unable to come west until December. All arrangements have accordingly been cancelled.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The Journal Melford Sask. Sept 23/24

Huge Crowd Greeted Hon. A. Meighen

STATES HIS PARTY IS PLEDGED TO BUILD H.B.R.

As Soon as Financial Chaos Was Straightened Out Would Complete the Road Without Delay; Predicts That West Will Return to Policies of McDonald and Cartier; Claims Crows Nest Pass Agreements Discriminates Between Various Districts

It was indeed a revelation to many that such a large crowd as was assembled in the Melfort rink on Tuesday night, Sept. 23, could be got together at one place in the Carrot River Valley to hear a prominent man give an address, and the Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen expressed gratification and pleasure at so large a gathering of our citizens to listen to his remarks on "The Affairs of the Dominion". There were people from as far south as Pleasantdale, Naicam and Humboldt, and northwards from Nipawin, autoloads came from all the districts as far west as Birch Hills, and eastwards from Tisdale and the total assemblage must have been close to 2,000 people, this at a time when the rural work is in its strenuous period; thus showing to the world at large that Mr. Meighen's presence is indeed a magnet that could be counted upon to draw together great concourses no matter whether in the East or the West.

WHOLE-HEARTED CO-OPERATION

To a large section of Melfort's citizenry are due thanks for the whole hearted co-operation afforded to our local Conservative Association, both financially and assistance, towards making the affair the success it was.

Another branch to whom warm commendation is awarded is that of the Ladies' Conservative Association, whose conducting of the reception in honor of Mr. Meighen was all that could be desired for they provided ample refreshments to the multitude that came to the Town hall after the meeting, enabling our guest to greet a host of old-time friends, some of boyhood days in St. Mary's Ontario and others who knew him at Portage.

It was well before time scheduled for opening of the meeting that a continuous stream of people wended its way into the rink and while the audience was congregating E. Jerrett entertained them by playing favorite melodies on the piano and soon had them singing choruses until the arrival of Mr. Meighen who was greeted with great applause.

VERBATIM REPORT

There are many who were unable to be present at the meeting while others would like to refresh their memory of what was said by Mr. Meighen on this memorable occasion so special ararngements were made by The Journal to report verbatim our honored visitor's remarks. We venture to suggest that our readers carefully peruse the speech and judge for themselves the sincerity and candour that permeates this constructive address.

McN. STEWART IS CHAIRMAN

Chairman of the meeting was Mr. A. McN. Stewart, president of the Melfort Liberal-Conservative Association; on the platform also was Mr. J. P. Shaw, president of the Melfort Provincial Conservative Association. Mr. Stewart introduced Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen to the audience in his customary witty style, pointing out that there were several questions of particular interest, chief among which was the Hudson Bay Railway, to this north country to discuss especially as this portion of Saskatchewan was going to be largely the hope of the middle portion of the Dominion of Canada. That our country was teeming with immense resources which it was desirous to have fully developed. At the conclusion of the chairman's remarks, two little tots, the Misses Margery Redman and Evelyn Dobson stepped onto the platform and presented Mr. Meighen with a large bouquet of sweet peas.

On rising to speak Mr. Meighen was greeted with a rousing outburst of applause.

MR. MEIGHEN'S ADDRESS

"I should first acknowledge in the hearing of all the kindness of the beautiful little maidens of Melfort, and the graceful manner in which they have received me, and in the same breath express the real pleasure that is mine in meeting so vast an audience in this northern town of Saskatchewan, and to hear between election contests public issues discussed. For the first time I have the opportunity of coming to this new northern town. Some of your citizens journeyed to Prince Albert one year ago, and there I gave them a promise that on my next visit West I would come to Melfort. On this trip though it is not a speech-making trip at all, I felt that I had to fulfill that promise. Consequently I have come around via some of these southern cities and I am here with you to perform my part. I am happy to meet, as I have done in the past hour, so many friends, indeed neighbors, from old Ontario and some from Manitoba. Some are here who fought with me the earliest political battles of my life and helped me to the position of member of Parliament.

WANT BETTER TRANSPORT FOR GRAIN

Now here in the rural portion of Saskatchewan your minds revolve around not only issues that are Canada-wide, but perhaps more particularly others that you feel concern yourselves especially, and you would not think very much of a public man if he came and painted over any subject that you expected him to discuss and that you thought was of concern to yourselves. Your Chairman has mentioned that your country abounds in resources. Canada, on the point of resources, is the richest of all the nations of the world proportioned to her development, and you here are no exception, and naturally want such policy followed and such administration of those of the Dominion as will give a fair share of Canada's help to the people of your district. I feel myself that there is one great article of policy which alone develops resources in a new land. Of this I will speak later. You particularly want now better transport for your grain to the world's markets, and many of you at least, if not all, believe that if you could get a shorter route by the North you would get your grain into European markets cheaper than you do today. In a word most of you, I have no doubt, want the Hudson Bay Railway completed, and completed with the least possible delay. I believe this to be the general sentiment of the West, possibly not so unanimous as in some other years, but nevertheless substantially unanimous still. Yes, this question is time-worn as Mr. Stewart says. It is as old as I am myself; it is older than my residence in this country. Both platforms have pledged the honor of those parties, the honor of this country, to the completion of this road. Take in the first decade of this century, the Liberal party then in office bound itself to construct the Hudson Bay Railway! they went out of office without any actual work done, but with some indications that they did intend to go on. When the government of Sir Robert Borden came in, Mr. Cochrane who became the Minister of Railways examined the site, became an advocate of the road, and the government of Sir Robert Borden commenced the construction and prosecuted that construction until I think the year 1917, prosecuted it during two or three years of the war, and about twenty millions of dollars was spent, but the demands on the Treasury, and the fearful shadow of the war became so black that we felt that we could not continue at that time and work ceased I think in the year 1917. It was always the intention of the Government to complete it just as soon as we honorably could in justice to the creditors of Canada, and in justice to the taxpayers of the Dominion. We went out of office in 1921. A new government came in, pledged also to the completion of the road. They have been in office now almost three years —two years and eight months and so far not another foot has been made in the way of construction. All that has been done to this hour in the way of construction of new roadway or anything else was done by the government of whilh I was for some eight years a member. There has been much to justify construction. There has been considerable mineral development along the line; there are indications of much

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greater development, and there are many who believe that aside from development along the line, there will be a cheaper transport for grain after it is through. Only time will tell who are right in this regard. But the Conservative party is pledged to complete the project. Now there lies in your minds the question, "Will you do it?" Well, if I followed the tactics of those who attained power in 1921 I would promise you completion at once. This was their method. The whole record of that campaign is placarded with the wildest and most reckless promisess, one and all of which have been repudiated and annulled. It is a course I do not propose to follow.

HEAVY DEBT

"The Dominion of Canada is laboring under two million three hundred ing under two billion three hundred ation at the level it is today, and it is going to take from sixty to a hundred millions a year, as probably will be our experience this year. I don't believe any country in that position can honorably undertake the tremendous investment necessary to complete the harbour at Nelson and make the road a permanent success. We have got to get into a better position than that before this country is able to go into a great construction of that kind. I believe we can get into a better position, and readily get into a better position, but I tell you that just as soon as we can face the taxpayers of Canada, can face the creditors of Canada and honorably discharge our obligations, just as soon must we complete that road; whether it will be the first or second year, I don't know.

It was a matter of contract with the settlers who had gone into this northland in their thousands on the promise of a northern line. The Conservative party will, in any event, never be a party to an indefinite post ponement of its completion

MOTHERWELL'S PROMISES

I know that Mr. Motherwell has been here and told you what an enthusiast he is for the Hudson Bay Railway and urging you to keep up the propaganda. I believe he has posted up all this propaganda. I cannot understand a public man taking an attitude of that kind. If the Government is not able to go on. Why do you all want this propaganda If he is in favour of completing the line can he not convince his colleagues. If he cannot it is his duty to retire in protest against their action. Imagine a man coming before an audience to make himself popular without getting any of his colleagues to act and stay a member of the Government. He hasn't a notion of Ionstitutional government. I have heard of his promises before where there were thousands of postcards circulated through Regina in the campaign of '21 "Vote for Motherwell and the Wheat Board" and the people voted for Mr. Motherwell and they didn't get the wheat board. He said that he would get the wheat board, that he would fire the chairman of the railway commission or move a resolution to have him fired. Instead of the Wheat Board the afrmers got an act which disgraced Canada's statute books, and which no public man would put into effect. He has been there for two and a half years and has never fired the chairman of the railway commission or moved a resolution to have him fired so do not aecept any promises from Mr. Motherwell.

OTHER FACTORS

"I now come to discuss some other factors in regard to this government. I don't doubt but what you are aware of some of the tactics by which they attained office. In this constituency a Progressive was elected. You will for give me if I discuss public questions just in the same way as I would had you elected a Liberal. The Progressive in the House of Commons is only an extreme faction of the Liberal Party, an obedient adjunct of the government, always ready in sufficient numbers, perhaps not altogether, but in sufficient numbers ready to adopt them to keep them in power, but they adopted the same tactics in 1921 that the present government adopted. Their policy since 1921 is just as much at their door as it is at the door of the policy of the government itself. They were parties to that whole tragedy of the wheat board. They told the government what they were doing was perfectly right and they had rejelted the only kind of wheat board posisble in peace, one without compulsory powers.

WHEAT BOARD OF 1919

"I had something to do with the installation of the Government wheat board in 1919, knowing as I did that a competitive board could not be established in peace times would have established a wheat board financed by the Government and with every facility enjoyed by the Wheat Board of 1919.

"When the board of 1919 was elected I came to this Western country and delegation after delegation waited on me, all opposedo to it. Liberals and Progressives came to me and denounced it, and told me I was doing it to benefit the millers and the Grain Exchange and it had not been in effect for six months till they changed their minds. The best board this country could have was a voluntary Board with the powers of the other Board, only voluntary.

FREIGHT RATES ROSE IN 1922

"I will refer to one or two other parts of this administration in which the Progressive Party is also jointly responsible, to show you with what capacity they have managed public affairs since they jointly came into power. In 1922 the freight rates on our Great Lakes rose to unheard of heights. The Lake steamers absorbed to themselves the advantages that they accrued from the enactment of the Crows' Nest Pass Agreement, the enactment of which was unjust to a portion of this country. All portions of this country should be compelled to bow to the jurisdiction of the common court of Railway Commission of Canada. By no other system will all sections of this country abide. The lake shippers absorbed to themselves in higher lake freight rates the benefits that otherwise should have come from the re-enactment of the Agreement. They raised their rates and have taken it to them selves, the farmers did not get it. It is presenting a problem to the government. There was only one way to solve it. They could solve it by abrogation of what is known as our navigation losses, thereby allowing American vessels to compete, or by placing our own boats on the water owned by the people of this country and using them for the shipment of our wheat. They receded and first appointed a Royal Commission. That is the way they do everything. They can hardly go home at night now without having the Royal Commission tell them when to go. The Royal Commission reported, after a cost to the country of scores of thousands of dollars, that the thing to do was to give the grain commission power to control those rates and a Bill was put through providing that all carriers of grain, all shipholders should lodge with the Commission their char ter, that is their contract, and if the grain commission felt their rates were too high they were given power to reduce those rates as they saw fit. It sounds all very nice, and to those not acquainted with shipping conditions might appear right. What happened? When this law went into effect the American ship owners refused to ply between the American ports and Canadian ports and refused to carry Canadian grain, carrying coal and iron, giving the Canadian owners a monopoly and the rates were higher than in 1922. The grain commission did not dare to lower them because it would have meant stoppage of the wheat crop on these prairies. Up to the 20th of October, because of this foolish enactment the farmers of this country not only paid the rates of the year before but paid at least three million, eight hundred thousands dollars in excess rates because of that enactment over and above the rates charged by the American boats. On this date the government repealed its own law and did not even ask Parliament for the privilege. This Government sent its representatives down to the American vessel owners and fell at the feet of the ship owners of the United Stat es, begging to be forgiven for the law they had passed and the government of Canada gave to the vessel owners of United States a bond of indemnity indemnifying them against damages for violating a law of Canada which the government itself had passed. That's the way they took of repealing the law, although they had no right to repeal anything passed by Parliament save by a vote of Parliament itself.

The government had lacked courage to repeat the act and had taken a sham method of getting it done. It had been amended so that we now had a law under which the poor skipper could be fined if he paid too much but the shipowner got off free.

"I asked you to name one statute that the present government have passed of benefit to the people of this country.

BRANCH LINES

There had been objections raised as to the actions of the Senate in rejecting the branch lines. The Senate was as much Liberal as Conservative. It had rejected two branch lines and a part of one in parts of the country as they were nothing but political lines.

Although those branch lines were in the Province of Saskatchewan for the most part, and although we did not obtain one single seat out of Saskatchewan, and perhaps won't get very many another election, (though I hope and believe we will have some) we in the House supported every one of those branch lines, because having been over the ground I felt that they were entitled to them, that the farmers were really suffering because of the want of them. The Senate of Canada rejected branch lines in all parts of our country just as much as here. We opposed them in other provinces too because they were a waste of money in an effort to get votes for the administration. This province has over half of all the branch lines projected in Canada, although prior to any of them being built there is more mileage of railway in Saskatchewan in proportion to the population than any other province in Confederation. Consequently it seems to me that all this alleged indignation is just so much camouflage insincerity. I believe that the Senate endeavored to be fair with every part of Canada. Saskatchewan has been treated fairly and this will be done no matter how Saskatchewan may vote.

I see that the Prime Minister has launched a campaign in Ontario to abrogate the powers of the Senate. He is going to cut down the Senate powers, he says, so that if a bill passes the Commons twice it could not be rejected in the Senate. No bill has ever so far been rejected a third time by the Senate after passing the Commons. I have taken the trouble to have the records searched; it has never been done, so I don't see any object in preventing what has never yet been achieved. The government put a Bill through the House of Commons this Session to continue to the veterans what is known as the "bonus", and also other extensions of a minor character, involving an expenditure of several millions of dollars. This Bill, along with several others

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were so delayed in the House of Commons, not by Conservative members, because we supported them, but by their own men, until it reached the Senate only in the last twenty-four hours of the Session, a bill, mind you involving an expenditure of millions per annum. They (Senate) had many other bills to consider at the same time and there was no opportunity to review this measure at all. The leader of the Senate arose and asked the Senate to reject the measure altogether and have the government introduce it next Session. The leader of the Senateis a member of Mr. King's government, and a member of his own government made a request to destroy the measure and hold it over until the next Session. The Conservative leader of the Senate objected to throwing the measure out and objected to throwing such a measure into their midst within twenty-four hours of prorogation. Premier King affected to be indignant with the Senate and there had been attempt by the Government to mislead the people.

TARIFF ISSUE

"With regard to the tariff issue. Having been honored with the post of leader of the government for a short time in this country and being faced as leader of the government with a tariff program produced first by the Conservative party, and secondly by the program of the Progressive Party which would have spelled disaster for Canada. I asked the people which they desired.

"The Liberal party followed the direction or policy of the Progressives in the West. and looking over the Progressive program determined that they would make a tariff policy just as near the Progressive policy as they could. In those portions in which their Liberal policy was unpopular they told them not to be afraid Their policy was almost word for word with the Progressive policy. Seventeen classes of articles they bound themselves to make free, the others they proposed to reduce, but the seventeen classes constituted over half the imports of this country. Against those proposals I set my face in the government of which I was the head. Those proposals would have meant in my judgment the wrecking of the industrial structure of this country. No sooner was the issue appointed than they fled the issue in every industrial section of this country.

PAINTED MEIGHEN AS A BLOOD STAINED HANGMAN IN QUEBEC

In QuebeI they refused to accept the tariff issue, refused to discuss the issue at all through the sixty-five counties, they sought to destroy Meighen, not because he stood by the flag of protection, but because he stood by the flag of war, and the conscription issue. There they painted me, every speaker painted me as a blood-stained warrior who had turned their sons from their homes and sent them to be slaughtered. In that contest as ever held in that province they still painted me as a bloodstained hangman who had sent their sons to war. Every speaker for the Liberal party fled the protection issue every time, and he declares another war is looming on the horizon and if Meighen gets into power our sons will be sacrificed to power our sons will be sacrificed to Moloch. Better have King, the peacemaker than Meighen the fire-eater and warrior. These were their tactics, but believe me, I think the Conservative cause has strengthened mightily in the last year and I think that Quebec will return the flag of Cartier and McDonald, and the pioneers of old.

FLED PROTECTION

"Down in New Brunswick the same campaign had been carried on in 1922. They fled the question of protection, but brought up the question of the Intercolonial Railway which had been merged with a great National system. He had been described as the autocrat who took the Intercolonial from the maritime people and promises had been made that it would be given back. It had not been given back, in fact the only change made in the administration of the Canadian National Railway system since 1921 was the dismissal of a directorate of business men and the substitution of a board of astute politicians. Directors of high business capacity had been thrown in the scrap and replaced by men like Mr. Dawson, of Prince Rupert, a party campaign manager and at the time under the charge of having sold beer against the law, O. E. Talbot, an employee of the Quebec Liberals at a small salary and R. P. Gough, of Toronto, now under indictment for fraud in the Home Bank case.

DISCREDITABLE EPISODES

And there have been rather discreditable episodes in the management of the Canadian National since the present government came into power. You now have a Paris hotel which cost $3,000,000 and the Union Club of London whilh cost $1,750,000 and was bought without the authorization of parliament. And this from a party which says it cannot find money to complete the Hudson Bay Railway and which clamored for a return to parliamentary government. site. And this by a government who had howled themselves hoarse against what they called the autocracy of the Meighen government.

"We are therefore on the Main St. of Paris and the Main street of London. Is that any advantage in getting the Hudson Bay Railway? Before Parliament was advised that the government thought of buying a site, the government had bound itself to extract the money and purchase that ste.

NOT FOR GOOD OF THE WEST

"I have already reviewed the tariff pledges under which this Party was returned, under which every Progressive was returned. I stand before an audience here and I say that those pledges had in my mind no significance at all. I do not believe they are for the good of Canada nor for Western Canada. Therefore I opposed them. When a Party solemnly pledges itself to make them law, then that party is guilty of betrayal if when it attains power it fails to make them law and I venture that honor in our country surely is not dead. Surely there is still some morality in public life. When a party is elected on there pledges, fails to carry out these pledges they grossly deceive the electors.

CANADA SHOULD LEARN RIGHT COURSE ON TARIFF MATTERS

"Only one of the 17 articles to be placed on the free list by the Liberal Government this was in the last Session when fertilizer was made free. Certainly they reduced farm implements, also certain articles of clothing. Theye things they have done, but these things are against public interest in my opinion. But it was not this they said they would do. They said they would make the whole range of them free. This they have not done and which they have no intention of doing. I will give you some of the results of what has actually been done. A thousand people learn more from experience than a hundred evr learned from argument, and Canada should now learn the right course on tariff matters. One half of the Liberal party in the Commons was protectionist. That was why the sweeping fiscal program could not be put through. If the issue of protection was put squarely to the Canadian people, there would be an immense majority in favor of it.

"I fight an issue on the question of protection. As I recite some things that have happened I don't ask you to say that all is the result of the 5 per cent or 10 per cent reduction on woollens, or of the removal of th etariff on fertilizer, or of the reduction from 12½ to 6 per cent on binders, or of the reduction from 20 per cent to 16 per cent on wagons. I don't ask you to believe that, but I say that what I am going to review is the result of part of that but very largely the atmosphere of the instability of the whole program of the Progressive Party. Because of that atmosphere there is distrust and want of confidence all through this Dominion; because of their constant threats; because of that you cannot sell industrial bonds in Canada; industrial concerns cannot get the money to go on and consequently close. Are you interested in that fact or not? I have never been a party to any propaganda that sheds the least suspicion on the fidelity of this country and the people of Western Canada. In this Western country I have lived all my mature life. This Western country does not want any particular nostrum applied in Canada, however well it sounds that is going to weaken the future of the whole Dominion. What have these past three years witnessed? They have not witnessed poor crops. Look at your own province and the whole Dominion, and look back over the three harvests since this government came into power. We have had the most abundant crops. I stand here prepared to prove that never had we in the history of the Dominion, had three years in succession of such abundant harvests as since Mr. King's government came into power, I don't ask you to agree with me that it is due to the King government. Some no doubt. would like to take the credit for it. In 1922 we exported ninety million bushels of wheat, in 1923 we exported one hundred and twenty million more, this year we will export less. In Ontario, in Quebec, the Maritime provinces and in Manitoba the crops are more abundant. In southern Saskatchewan they are good and in British Columbia, and in many parts of Alberta. This year will be a very successful harvest indeed, and putting the three together you could not find in the history of Canada three years where the bounty of Providence was more proficient than the three years since the King government came into power. Nature has given them abundance. Fortune has favored them. Under those conditions you would expect would you not, that the country would show progress in proportion to the harvests we have reaped. Not only have we reaped those harvests but our mining development has taken a wonderful spurt. Our gold export has increased from two million to eighteen million and the King government has no more credit for this than the Eskimos at the Poles. These things you would think would be reflected in the progress of Canada. What has this progress been? Our neighbors to the south of us have progressed. In 1921 they were situated much the same as we. In 1921 this Dominion was in the high tide of post war prosperity. We then went in the trough of depression following the war.

HAVE WE PROGRESSED

"I ask you to look over the country and tel me if you think yourselves that we have progressed. What is the best barometer by which to tell the progress of a country. Is it not the success with which the country holds and increases its population?

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Do you know any better? A country who is prosperous, whose policy is right; that is on sound and sane lines, that country holds its people, increases its population as well as its wealth A cycle of prosperity sets in. Our population since 1921 has gone down Since the last year it has seriously di minished, and this is in the face of the fact that we have had some substantial emigration. Millions are being spent to coax people in and many are coming but not at all proportioned to those who leave our shores. In the last year two hundred thousand have left this country for the United Stat es alone, and this is at the end of two of the finest harvests we have ever seen. Now I ask you to reflect on these things. We are always losing people to the United States, always have.

In 1921 the United States strengthened their tariff position and we were swept by the Liberal Progressive pol icy. The United States as a result of their tariff had gone through a cycle of expansion, which though it had now temporarily ceased they could still see the sun shining beIkoning them on to another period of expansion.

Through 100 years of protective sys tem the U.S. have built up an industrial nation and have lots of employ- for young people and every year two or three thousand would drift across the line to the U.S. but never till the King Administration did they reach the appalling quantity now recorded. In June 19,000 went from Can ada to stay according to U.S. officials records.

We have to compete with them. There will be always some going though we steer the ship of state as best we can. Mr. King tells us that we are getting 4,700 per month back, a record now but do we find the people coming back. I have been through all parts of Canada and I have not seen very much of a return. Assuming he is right, he claims 4700 per month. For a period of four months what is 4700 against 19000 going to do? How are you going to build a country that way?

"Of those two hundred thousand who left last year their earning power was two hundred mi lion, according to the records of our own Labor Department. That two hundred million was consumed in Canada, spent in Canada before they went.

"Now to feed them you have to pay a tariff on wheat. hay, etc., Now it is spent in the United States. They are making more in proportion by the diversified farming in the United States. Those people helped you to pay your taxes before they left, now the taxes they paid are added to the taxes you paid before and you have to pay it all. Let that propositon keep on and we will know something about heavy taxation in this country. Are people of Western Canada deluded by the assertion that you are being benefited by a policy which has those results. Surely the conclusion is taht that policy is wrong.

"Mr. King reduced implements; they were always 12½ per cent, pret ty low. He made then 6 per cent. Those that were 20 per cent he made 10 per cent. He did not put the burden of it on the implement manufacturer. What has been the result? Before I tell you the results I will give you something else. When we went out of power we had a 3 per cent sales tax increased to 6% in 1923. He raised it to 4½ in 1922 and 6 per cent in 1923. This was applied to implements both coming into Canada and those manufactured here. The farmer had to pay it as well as on anything else. This year when putting the tariff down. taking the 6 per cent off implements, the manufacturers were able to reduce by the sales tax, about 5 per cent.

Those implements were reduced by the amount of the sales tax, but for the reduction of duty there was not a cent of reduction in the price to the farmer, and today (and I speak in the hearing of a thousand farmers now) you are paying notwithstanding the fact that the government does not get a cent in sales tax, you are paying about 10 per cent more than when Mr. King came into power. Was it worth while driving our implement makers to the United States in order that you might have the privilege of paying more for American implements? They are higher today although the country gets no revenue in the way of sales tax than when he came into office, and every man that buys a binder is paying 10 per cent more for it. I wonder where the benefit is? Will you who hoped so much from these things, you were told by these wise Progressive leaders what great things would happen if the Progressives got into power, are you satisfied now with the harvest you have reaped? Twenty-four implement factories have closed their factories since the last reduction, and are no longer com peting, and the United States factories will have a monopoly, and you will pay what they dictate.

I give you another instance, in the East there was a glass factory, making two thirds of the glass for Canada 300 were employed in the factory, 300 that produced the raw material and in all about 2500 were supported by the Libby-Owens glass factory and they had an investment of $2,000,000 not only did this factory support this number of people but it also furnished the railways with $60 000 of freight. A duty of 18½ per cent on glass was sufficient to protect this industry, but when the Belgian currency depreciated the Belgian glass makers were able to invade Canada over the tariff wall. The government had been asked to raise the duty on a square foot basis so as to nullify the effect of the depreciation, but had declined. The result had been loss of adequate protection and the millions of investment had gone. Just as soon as the Canadian firm closed down the prile had been jumped to 17½ per cent over normal.

2,000 FACTORIES CLOSED IN CANADA SINCE 1921

Since taking off the duty on barbed wire resulted in that there was not one factory making it in pay in Canada. In 1921 we had 24 binder factories and now we have only three and a member of the Progressive party, Mr. Hoey, declared in Parliament in 1923, just last year, that in this Dominion where we consume more than any country in our size in the world, we are only able to make 10 per cent of what we consume. A fine thing for our country! These were the results of tariff reductions. His party was not guiltless in the matter, he admitted. In 1917 the Union government had taken off tractors. Now not a tractor was made in Canada. There was not a fertilizer factory in Canada now, although fertilizer had only been on the free ilst three months. Ten fertilizer factories had gone out of business since last May. 70,000 textile workers are out of work or working on part time.

"If the whole world had free trade, we would have some industries that could get along without any tariff. Standing alongside the United States our industries would move one by one in a veritable procession. If they get the American market by going there and our market too, why would n't they? Staying in Canada they haven't the American market, and not even our own since Mr. King came into power, and I can prove it. Two thousand factories in this Dominion have closed their doors, resulting in approximately three hundred thousand leaving Canada. Two hundred thousand in the last year alone. Some others have been established, but their numbers are smaller compared to those gone, and in the employing capacity are smaller still. Is this to go on? If it is to go on where is the farmer of Western Canada going to be? Are you ready to shoulder the three hundred and fifty million dollars per annum that we must raise to pay off our debts and keep up the government. The proportion of that paid today is very small. If this goes on your proportion gets bigger and Western Canada cannot stand under a heavier taxation than it stands under today.

INCREASED TAXATION

This government increased taxation year after year. They had not erduced the taxes by reducing the tariff. They have increased the taxes by increasing the sales tax, increased the stamp tax, and have taken millions more out of the masses, but far less out of the rich. In the first year of the income tax they collected I think it was twenty-eight million dollars less than we had in our last year of power, but got thirty-one millions in the sales tax, which the masses paid, because they increased it the first year by 50 per cent. Reading the Liberal Press lately, I noticed that your Progressives claim that the income tax must be reduced. These are the people who said that we were saving the rich from taxation and pressing down upon the poor. Every tax that comes out of the masses of Canada they have raised since they came into power.

"Now I make an appeal to the people of Western Canada, what is the right direction we are to take? You have your grievances; your Hudson Bay road you say must be built; your freight rates must be reduced. There is nobody more anxious to get these things done than I am when they can be honourably and justly done. The only way you can reduce freight rates and be fair to the rest of the country and be fair to others is to put the back of the whole Dominion under the burdens of our country, but you must strengthen the back of the Dominion before doing so. When we do that we can keep our industries and our children at home. We must strengthen the industrial fibre of our country and keep our sons at home. That nation that is wise is the one that has diversified callings.

OUR EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS BENEFIT U.S.

Our educational institutions today, those for which we willingly pay, out our thousands and millions, the higher seats of learning of our country, they exist half for the benefit of the South. Our sons when they become graduates of these institutions cannot find work in their own land and go to the United States to find it. The endeavour of Canada is to overcome this situation, endeavour to hold our people and increase our industrial diversity in competition with the people of the South.

Led by the polily of McDonald and Cartier we have been climbing up steadily and never commenced to falter until this deleterious propaganda was planted by the Liberals and Progressives of Canada.

The time is coming when Western Canada will stand behind that policy as the Western States do today in their country. The doctrine is truly Canadian.

"These things I submit to the people of Melfort and to the people of the district, and I ask you to view these things as citizens of our own country, and when you come to a decision, look over the length and breadth of the country, because what ever weakens the whole, weakens you, and whatever strengthens the whole strengthens you as well.

CROW'S NEST PASS AGREEMENT

There is another subject I should mention, the reinstatement of what is called the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. I have come to it all the more readily because I stand before a Western audience and I tell you very frankly as I spoke in Parliament, I am against this reinstatement. I don't believe it is right. The Crow's Nest Pas Agreement was made in 1897 with a consideration made by Parliament whereby the Railroad decided or agreed that certains rates would prevail in respect of grain going East and in respect of certain Eastern

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products coming here. It was in effect for three or four years, and in 1903 the whole subject of railway rates was taken out of the hands of Parliament and out of the hands of the Privy Council and placed under the control of a court representative of the whole Dominion, and that Court was instructed to so make rates in this country as to be fair to every part of the Dominion, and its hands were free from restraint on the part of the government or any part of it. The Maritime provinces were told the same and Ontario and Quebec the same. That court represented the whole Dominion. The Crow's Nest Pass Agreement still remains, but it was in effect annulled for this reason, that already the rates were lowered because of the improved transportation facilities that have come about.

This government has restored the Agreement, restored it in order to get votes in Parliament.

The restoration has not reduced rates in Manitoba but in two other provinces they have been reduced below general level and this makes other parts pay the extra burden. It has put them down below the gen-

TAKE IN — — — — — —

but in the other two TAKE IN —— it has put them down below the general level for this country, and when you do this the effect is just that you are making other people pay extra over and above what they would otherwise. What right have we to level on somebody else a burden that is ours? Why should we say to the Maritime provinces or British Columbia that you have to submit to the Railway commission and we get special rates from Parliament. Is that fair? Can you hold the Dominion together by proceeding along these lines? I am not afraid to stand before the people of the west and plead for fairness of all Canada because the West wants to be fair to all Canada

MUST RECEDE FROM AGREEMENT

"This government has got to recede from the Crow's Nest Pass Agreement. It cannot possibly adhere to it and the position I take in Parliament, we take in Eastern Canada, and I take it here because that position is right and just.

PLEDGE OF FAITH

I thank you cordially for the hearing and attention you have given me and I assure you that if it is ever my privilege to come to you if entrusted with power in Canada, I shall have no apologies to offer, for what I have promised I will perform, and when the time comes when I must mislead to get into power, then the time has come when the Conservative Party will have to have another leader than myeslf. I don't propose to lead the people of Western Canada or the people of the East to believe that things can be done that cannot be done, and I don't propose to entice the votes of one sectionby one appeal and entice the other by exactly the opposite appeal. We have had too much of that in Canada, from the Great Lakes to the Atlantic Coast. The people of our Dominion, I believe, see that the country's whole condition is in chaos, all due to a false position to gain votes, and I sincerely hope that it is the case here, and I sincerely trust that the flag that McDonald raised will become the flag of the West as of the East again.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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London Advertiser Sept 24/24

065268

MEIGHEN IN THE WEST, WOULD BUILD BAY LINE

Tells Prince Albert Gathering Hudson Bay Road Must Be Completed.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 23.—Completion of the Hudson Bay Railway was a national obligation as soon as the country could honorably afford it, the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen told a gathering of his supporters here today at a luncheon. Personally, he added, he had not as much faith as some in the ultimate success of the project, but completion of the line was a contract entered into with the people which must be fulfilled.

Mr. Meighen had assailed the fiscal policy of the King government and said the Dominion, after one of the best harvests in history, showed more unemployment than eight years ago, and emigration to the United States was fast increasing. The only course Canada could pursue in competition with the United States was protection.

The Conservative leader addressed the collegiate students this morning and tonight he is addressing a meeting at Melfort.

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Winnipeg Tribune Sept. 24/24

065269

WEST WILL SHIFT TO PROTECTION, SAYS MEIGHEN

Speech of Conservative Leader in Melfort Covers His Policies

[Special to The Tribune]

MELFORT, Sask., Sept. 24.—Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, the Conservative leader, devoted the greater part of a two-hour address here Tuesday evening, to an appeal for western support of protection as a national policy.

Since the Liberal government came into office in 1921, he said, the most abundant crops in history had been reaped in Canada and many valuable mineral discoveries had been made. But despite these natural advantages the country was not prosperous. In three years 2,000 of its factories had closed their doors and 300,000 of its people had migrated.

The best barometer of prosperity was the holding of population, and the return of Canadians from the United States at the rate of 4,700 a month did not offset their departure at the rate of 19,000 a month.

Would Complete Road

Mr. Meighen anticipated a swing behind protection on the part of the western provinces, like that of the western states of America. He said that a real fight on the issue in Canada would reveal a large majority in favor of protective tariffs. In Quebec the Liberals still dodged the issue having described him at the recent by-elections as a bloodstained hangman and fire eater who would sacrifice Canadian youth to Moloch if returned to power.

On the Hudson Bay issue Mr. Meighen reiterated what he said in the west last winter. He pointed out that both political parties were pledged to complete the Hudson Bay Railway and said that the built portion was all laid by a government of which, for eight years he was a member. Demands on the treasury had made a stop imperative in 1917 but the government of that year had always intended to complete the line and the Conservative party of Canada would never be a party to indefinite postponement.

Motherwell Scored

Mineral development and the prospect of a cheaper wheat haul to Europe, said Mr. Meighen, were strong arguments in favor of completion, but no country in Canada's financial position could afford the necessary outlay on Port Nelson. Completion of the road, however, was a matter of contract with the thousands of settlers who had come into the north country.

Mr. Meighen was critical of the Hon. W. R. Motherwells' advice to "Keep up the propaganda." "I cannot understand a public man taking that position," he said. "If he is in favor of completing the line, can he not convince his colleagues? If he cannot it is his duty to retire in protest against their inaction. He hasn't the first notion of what constitutional government is."

Vote-Catching Plan

The prime minister's proposals for the curtailment of the Senate's power were described as a vote-catching scheme by Mr. Meighen. The plan was to take a measure passed twice by the House of Commons law automatically. But the Senate, said Mr. Meighen, had never rejected any measure three times passed by the Commons so that he could not see the utility of the scheme.

As for Saskatchewan branch lines Mr. Meighen said the province had more railway extensions planned than any other province and had a very large share of transcontinental mileage. He did not agree with the Senate in rejection of Saskatchewan lines, but he pointed out that Conservatives in the Commons, although they did not include a man from that province, voted solidly for them while Liberals joined Conservatives in opposing them in the Senate.

There had been discreditable incidents in the administration of the Canadian National Railways during the last few years. A Paris hotel had been bought for $3,000,000, and lately the Union Club of London had been bought for $1,750,000, without the authority of parliament, "and this," said Mr. Meighen, "from a party which cannot find money to complete the Hudson Bay Railway and which clamored for a return to parliamentary government."

Factories Closed

Dealing with the tariff issue, Mr. Meighen ascribed depression in Canada not so much to specific tariff reductions as to a general instability and distrust. It was impossible just now, he said, to sell industrial bonds in Canada owing to the well known timidity of capital.

Illustrating his statement that factories closed as a result of bringing down "tariff defences," he said 10 fertilizer factories had closed since May, when fertilizer was put on the free list. There was now no fertilizer factory in Canada. Half the Dominion's textile workers were unemployed.

The number of binder twine factories had been cut down over a period of years from 24 to 5, while barbed wire factories had disappeared entirely. A Canadian glass factory, employing 600 and representing an investment of $2,000,000, had recently gone out of business on account of inadequate protection.

Opposes Rates

In conclusion, Mr. Meighen dealt with criticisms of himself for his opposition to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. He was opposed to its reinstatement, he said, because he believed that every part of the Dominion should be obliged to submit to the common court, the railway commission, established to regulate freight rates in Canada.

It was not fair, he argued, that Western people should say to British Columbia and the Maritimes, "you must submit to the commission, but we will get special rates from parliament." The government and not the railway commission, said Mr. Meighen, had created the rate discriminations at present complained of.

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Moose Jaw Times-Herald Sept. 29/24

065270

MEIGHEN AT 'PEG

ATTACKS FINANCIAL POLICY OF KING GOVERNMENT IN ADDRESS

Winnipeg, Sept. 28.—Rt. Hon. Meighen was welcomed to Winnipeg Saturday evening at an informal reception given by the local Conservative Club and in a brief address the Opposition leader continued his criticism of the King government, paying particular attention to the financial policy of the present administration. He again charged that the King government's claim of a surplus of $38,000,000 was not only misleading, but dishonest.

Mr. Meighen returned to Portage la Prairie later in the evening and will be back in Winnipeg on Tuesday, when he addressed the Commonwealth Club.

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Manitoba Free Press Oct. 1/24

065271

CONSERVATIVE LEADER COMMONWEALTH CLUB

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Tells Winnipeg Members Indefinable Empire Relations Best

Deprecates Putting in Black and White Exact Conditions —Canadians Take Middle

Declaring that there are extremists who seem to favor everything that tends to a complete autonomy which amounts to independence or separation from the Mother Country, and others who are raging, rampant imperialists, while the great bulk of the Canadian people take the middle ground, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Dominion Conservative party, addressed the Winnipeg Commonwealth club on the subject of "Empire Relations" at a banquet in the Royal Alexandra last night.

Mr. Meighen claimed that the indefinable relations which in the past had made for the strength of the British empire should be allowed to continue, and argued that though direct representation in the peace conference and the League of Nations had been obtained by the Dominion, these occasions were in a distinct category, and that for general international treaty-making purposes Canada, and the other dominions should be content with representation on the British panel, leaving direct negotiations with the British authorities.

The Conservative leader, who was cordially received by the club, which is a non-partisan organization, depreciated holding any constitutional conference "whose majestic object would be to re-write and put in black and white what the exact relations of the empire are." In that he apprehended great danger, and he maintained it would be much safer to let the relations developing along the lines that had made the British empire what it is today, the most potent factor that exists for the betterment of mankind.

Share Burdens

Mr. Meighen emphasized the point that the relations must not only be kept intact but that there should be a greater measure of co-operation on the part of the dominions in sharing the burdens of empire, and in this connection he suggested that more should be done in meeting the cost of defence and fortification.

Edward Anderson, K.C., presided. Premier John Bracken was among those present. Mr. Anderson, in explaining the aims and objects of the Commonwealth club, said it was originally an insurance organization, but had developed into a patriotic club to develop closer relations between Canada and the other parts of the British empire. It was endeavoring to preserve the British connection between Canada and the other dominions. Changes had taken place in the relations of the self-governing nations of the empire, and it was hard to say what the relations might be, but the club wanted to know what was going on and it wanted to have its say in determining what those relations should be. It was a non-partisan, non-political club, and was not political in the ordinary sense of the word. It was the intention to ask gentlemen of different views on this question to address the club, hence the invitation to Mr. Meighen.

Premier to Be Heard Later

An invitation, Mr. Anderson explained, had been sent to Premier Mackenzie King, but Mr. King had replied that the short programme already arranged for his western visit precluded the possibility of additional meetings. The club was hopeful, said Mr. Anderson, that Mr. King would manage to address the club at some future time.

Mr. Meighen stated that the advance of a family of nations had been from the small to the large. The unit had been growing from the dawn of time. Some 2,000 years ago there was the Roman empire, which had prosecuted its expansion wholly without regard to the rights of others. The British empire had developed to a magnitude vaster far than that of the Roman empire, and its progress had been marked by reasonable concern for the rights of other people, while its penetration, even in the far-off days, had been a penetration dictated not only by self-interest but in the main by a real desire to help the people among whom the British went. As the law of the unit expands all the time, it seemed to follow that anything in the way of disintegration or weakening of that unit was a step backward for the human race. Consequently they as members of the empire were of the mind that though the strain at times may be very hard, though the oligations may be perplexing, though opinions may sharply collide, they must strive to maintain the empire intact and ennoble its purposes in the world.

There were extremists, this speaker said, who seemed to favor everything that tended to a complete autonomy that meant independence or separation, while there were other extremists who were raging, rampant imperialists, sometimes he was put in that class, but he was free to confess that the great mass of the people of Canada occupied the middle ground. It was this middle ground that he intended to explore now.

Local Self-Government

Mr. Meighen declared that the British Empire was the first of the units which had sought to grow upon the principle of local self-government or autonomy. Naturally, the expansion of the British Empire on this principle had been a matter of gradual development. Canada, the pioneer Dominion, exemplified from its growth the soundness of this principle. He explained the various stages of this development and the apprehension of some people in the Mother Land as to the compatibility of this expansion with the diplomatic unity of the Empire. But as time went on and each succeeding experiment in self-government was successful, there came a more liberal mind on the part of the authority overseas, and less difficult became any struggle in connection with the aspirations of the Dominion to control its own affairs, until treaties in which Canada alone was interested were concluded by Dominion representatives, with the British ambassador occupying a more or less formal and purely diplomatic sphere. Responsible statesmen of all parties in Great Britain were inclined to give the dominions what they wanted in the way of self-control of their own affairs, and the dominions on their part wanted to make their contribution to the progress of the Empire.

Canada's Autonomy

That was the relation that ought to exist, said Mr. Meighen. That was the attitude of mind that was proper. There were some who thought that in respect of the demand for complete autonomy Canada had gone too far in regard to matters of Empire policy. Canada had a certain method of stating its case and presenting its views in respect of matters of major concern affecting the relations of the Empire with other countries. It was an inadequate method, he admitted frankly. It would take years to perfect it, and it would be a matter of evolution and growth. In exercising that right Canada had gone to great lengths in certain very important cases. Mr. Meighen showed how it had been exercised in connection with the treaty of peace and the League of Nations, but he pointed out there were very special reasons why Canada could lay claim to such direct representation. It must always be remembered, however, said Mr. Meighen, that these two occasions were in a category by themselves.

At Reparations Convention

"In the matter of the recent reparations convention," continued Mr. Meighen, "the British government, in deference to the other powers taking part in the negotiations, yielded to the view that it would be impossible to give distinct and separate representation to the Dominions, and that all the Dominions could justly claim was representation on the panel of empire representatives conferring day by day. The Canadian government acquiesced in that concession, and when the Canadian government announced its acquisecence, I was very pleased indeed to agree with its stand. It seems to me that in negotiations of that kind, it is better for the empire, and better for ourselves, that the Dominions should be represented on the panel. In that way their policy can be expressed, and in that way the British policy can be kept as one before the rest of the world. In that way there can be merged and welded together the different viewpoints of the various portions of the British empire.

Cornerstone of Structure

"I emphasize with as much fervor as any Canadian the essential character of that autonomy which I have traced. There can be no subtraction from the degree we have reached, and I don't believe there can be any addition which we can completely express and which the representatives of the Canadian people desire we should have, that will be seriously denied by the British government. I believe that history has proved that the British people accept that principle as the cornerstone of the whole imperial structure. I am not one who believes in that as the only cornerstone, and that on that alone can the greatest usefulness of the empire be attained. Indeed, I don't believe that the British empire can permanently hold together unless coequal with that principle of autonomy is kept in mind the necessity for the further cornerstone of mutual co-operation."

In this respect, Mr. Meighen claimed the Dominions should do more in the way of contributing toward the cost of imperial defence.

Mr. Meighen, in deprecating the holding of a constitutional conference, said that if one were hold he would prefer some other than himself to represent Canada. It would be a difficult and dangerous matter to put in black and white the relations of the empire, and it was better to let them proceed along the lines on which they had moved, taking care of each contingency as it arose.

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Manitoba Free Press Oct. 1/24

065272

BLAMES COMMONS FOR PENSIONS BILL DEFEAT

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Says House Not Absolved From Onus by Commission

Opposition Leader Declares Failure of Veterans' Legislation Due to Government

"I wish emphatically to state that the findings of a Royal Commission or a Commons committee upon any subject do not absolve either house from responsibility and the fact that the pensions bill failed to pass the Senate cannot be blamed to that body as it had no time to review it. It was attributable entirely to the government," said Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen this morning to a composite delegation of veterans' organizations which interviewed him this morning at Winnipeg office of the G.W.V.A. in the London block.

Representatives of the G.W.V.A., the Army and Navy veterans, Imperial Veterans' association, Amputations association and the Tuberculosis veterans submitted to Mr. Meighen suggestions whereby the powers of the Pensions Appeal Board might be extended over matters of entitlement and rateability instead of having jurisdiction merely over the attributability of injuries to war service. Finding on this basis did not always mean corresponding action by the Pensions Board it was alleged.

It was also urged that the pension bonus should be made permanent according to the recommendation of the Commons. Such action would involve no further expenditure of public monies, it was pointed out, and would enable pensioned men to plan their lives with some security of expectation. The Senate's action in failing to pass amendments makin pensions claimable by widows whose husbands had died of disabilities developing after marriage, was deplored.

Pensions Board Findings

A. E. Moore, former Labor M.L.A. for Springfield, appealed with eloquence and force in favor of making all findings of the Pensions board appealable. The frivolous claims would, he said, be negligible. He also urged the merits of the scheme whereby the canteen funds might be split among the provinces and used in the erection of institutions for invalid soldiers.

Mr. Meighen expressed himself as definitely in favor of extended powers for the Appeal board although reserving the question of rateability for further consideration. The Conservative leader was emphatic in his protest against the entire blame for the fall of the pensions bill being placed on the Tory senate. They had no right to pass it without consideration and the criticism levelled against the commons for rushing it through had a basis of justification he averred. "The fault lay," he said, "with the commons committee, which held it up four months in spite of Conservative protests and with the member of the government who introduced it to the senate in such a way as to invite its rejection at the eleventh hour. Such a procedure was grotesque, and it was absurd to lay all the blame on the senate which was the victim of tactics which aimed to avoid expenditure and leave them the responsibility.

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Standard Winnipeg
Oct. 3/24

RT. HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN AT THE CONSERVATIVE CLUB

Last Saturday evening an informal reception took place at the Conservative Club Rooms, when the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen gave an address briefly touching upon Conservative principles and the government's record.

The rooms were crowded to excess, and a number of people were unable to pay their respects to the leader of the Conservative party. The President, Major W. W. Kennedy, on behalf of the members, cordially welcomed Mr. Meighen, expressing in felicitous terms the pleasure his visit afforded them and explained that there would be no speech-making beyond the address that they would hear from their honored leader.

Upon rising, Mr. Meighen was accorded a tremendous reception, and after expressing his pleasure in meeting them for the first time in their home, said:

"I feel it is a signal honor to be so cordially welcomed, and find it is particularly pleasant to see so many faces of students I remember as far back as 25 years, and whose swords had flashed in many a contest. I am visiting the West on business of a personal nature, and had intended postponing public appearance politically until a later date. But as I am here, I would like to mention that whilst in Saskatchewan I found that Conservatives were more numerous than some people would have us believe. I do not intend trespassing upon your time and patience by a lengthy address, but will take the opportunity of reviewing as briefly as possible some of the doings of the King regime during the past two years.

"But first let me say that the standards of the party are inevitably bound up with the faith, the permanent faith in British connection, and all that it means. Conservatism was the history of this country, and its basic faith was the permanency of the Empire. It was not a mere form of words, but something real and vital in our national life, and British connection in the Conservative book represented a force striving to influence all that was useful and great within the Empire; also for the world. Every association within the Empire which has stood for honorable purpose, has been part and parcel of the party's principles since the time that Conservatism has existed in Canada as I am sure the records prove.

"As far as home issues are concerned, I am convinced that it is absolutely necessary on the part of any administration guiding the country's destiny to revive the application of the principles of past generations in politics to-day. But Liberalism today in Canada, means anything that will meet the immediate occasion. If I were asked to define the present principles of Liberalism as expounded by the King government, I would say that it was one thing, and one thing only, "Keeping inside the Grit coral." (Applause and laughter.)

"Which party is most constructive? Is it the Conservatives with the Canadian Pacific, founded by them, which bound by steel, instead of parchment, the furthermost points of the Dominion; or the Liberal party with the millstone of the Transcontinental of 20 years ago, which will hang around the necks of generations to come, and which was the chief cause from which Canada federally suffers.

"Criticism has been directed to remarks I made here in this city reaffirming my belief that protection was the pivot of our national policy, and that trifling with it was responsible for the ills of the present day. I am charged with making the doctrine of protection subservient to other issues of greater consequence. I admit that I am keeping the tariff problem prominently in view. I am convinced that the right decision on this point means more to this country than all the others combined.

"Of these two great basic questions: That of British relations, and the matter of national policy the Conservative party had built its house. On many occasions it had unflinchingly met difficulties of administration with the same courage and vision that had animated statesmen of the past who had laid these principles down. (Applause.)

"The King administration have not courageously dealt with one public issue. One after another the great questions affecting the nation have been postponed. They have shirked the problems which beset the nation. Those who talk of constructive policy should look back a few years, and they would find that the Conservative party had had a consistent history. It had been mainly responsible for the birth of the Dominion of Canada. Its leaders had been the fathers of the country.

"We have been severely criticized with reference to our taking over the railways now recognized as the national railways, but the amalgamation of those lines saved the nation millions of dollars. I ask you what other course we could have adopted? The government were loaning large sums to two of the lines, one a viritable millstone about its neck, and the Canadian Northern was in such straits that only government aid could save them. Were the government to be periodically drained to carry them on and add up an unredeemable indebtedness? We took them over and created a Railway Board that creditably performed a thorough reconstruction of the lines, and brought them out of a chaotic condition into something like a coordinate mass. Then in came the Liberals and ruthlessly displaced them, substituting a board comprised of Liberal politicians. The Conservatives had selected men of experience and undoubted shrewdness, but the present board had nothing to recommend it.

"We have been charged with extravagance and mismanagement of the war, but the present government has done nothing to uncover one single instance to substantiate. The charges made relative to the Ross rifle as an inefficient weapon imposed upon Canadian soldiers. The whole contract was imposed on us by a party which was not a Conservative party. We were bound by the contract and Canada had only one factory where rifles could be manufactured. It would have taken a year or more for that factory to have substituted machinery to turn out the Lee-Enfield or other efficient type of rifle. The British government was appealed to for a supply of Lee-Enfields, but the demand for her own army was so tremendous that she could not aid us for some time. But at the earliest possible date the Lee-Enfield was supplied our soldiers.

"Ladies and gentlemen, let me tell you that the war government's expenditure during those years was less than that of the present government in times of peace. Since the termination of the war Great Britain had paid several hundreds of millions of pounds on her national debt. The United States had reduced hers by two billion dollars. Canada, however, was becoming more heavily indebted. For the first two years of its office the government had taken care of a deficit in the National Railways by borrowings from the national treasury. Mr. King claimed that he had a surplus of $38,000,000, but the statement was not only misleading but dishonest. Instead of loaning $90,000,000 or more to the National Railways, the government had loaned $23,000,000, and then had the railway borrow the rest. Knowing that the country would have to pay it in any event, as the government of course had to guarantee the obligation. But in their computation they had not counted the amount as a liability. The whole process was not only deceiving the people of Canada, but shaming them.

"The King government also temporized on the lake freight issue with humiliating and unfortunate results. They appointed a commission to investigate the freight rates, and on its findings had rushed through a bill, the Lake Shipping Act, with a clause in it that barred the United States shippers from carrying Canadian grain, and then when they realized the tremendous loss to the grain growers and merchants, instead of amending the act, sent the Board of Grain Commissioners to the United States shipowners with the humiliating proposition that they could break the law and would be indemnified. Up to last October twenty shippers in Canada had paid in excess freight rates $3,300,000 over and above what their competitors had to pay who were able to get American boats. The government's neglect to effectively regulate Canadian lake shipping rates has cost the farmers of western Canada many millions of dollars on the transportation of their last year's crop.

"There is another matter to which I must draw your attention. That is the promise of the King government to create a wheat board. Oh, yes, they kept their promise, but in passing that piece of legislation they have strings to it, making it absolutely unworkable. They failed to obtain a chairman to assume the responsibility, even from among their Progressive adherents. I don't see how in the face of the many betrayals of the government that the farmers can support the government. Their failure to provide a wheat board; to safeguard grain handling and transportation over the lakes, and to grant the necessary funds for the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, formed a pretty heavy indictment against the government by the western farmer.

"I will not inflict upon you a more extensive criticism of the government. I have brought no new shibboleth nor policy, just a new application to that which stood the test of our fathers, a revived application, if you will, of protection. I found in Satskatchewan the Conservative cause more alive and its hopes more buoyant than I was led to expect, and the brief moments I have had in Manitoba with the stalwarts of the party, and in this meeting tonight, has cheered me considerably. I can see a revived interest in the aims and purposes of the party, and am convinced that many who deserted us are returning. I appreciate the kindly expression of feeling that you have shown me, and can assure you that if we unflinchingly and courageously face the coming fight we shall overthrow the King government. But whether we do, or do not, I assure you of my firm intention to stand on our national policy, and though I am not giving you a new brand of wisdom, I am rather emphasizing the principles that our forefathers practised, and trust that they will become more prevalent on the plains than they have of late been. If we are to check the immigration of our people to the United States we must have our factories reopened and operating, our mineral resources in full swing of development, and our large areas of uncultivated land in possession of satisfied settlers, and I am fully convinced that protection will obtain those things for us. Along with this we must continue our efforts to more closely cement the ties of the Empire."

The President, on behalf of the club, thanked Mr. Meighen for his address, and after the singing of the National Anthem Mr. Meighen mingled with the audience, greeting old friends and making the acquaintance of many staunch supporters.

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Gazette Montreal
Oct. 13/24

065274

MEIGHEN ON AFTER-WAR CONDITIONS

Drew Sombre Picture of World Six Years After Hostilities Ceased

OLD CONDITIONS PRESENT

Former Premier Addressed St. James' Methodist Church Congregation in Connection With Window Unveiling

It was a gloomy picture of after-war conditions which the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen drew with light touches in speaking last night at the St. James Methodist Church. Mr. Meighen spoke in connection with the unveiling of the war memorial window at the morning service. On the dais with Mr. Meighen, in addition to the pastor, Rev. Dr. McIntosh, was Hon. C. C. Ballantyne and Senator Lorne C. Webster.

Mr. Meighen, while admittedly sombre in his picture of the world after six years of peace, pointed out that too much must not be expected in a short period, that no progress in civilization and democratic paths could be expected except at the price of suffering. The sacrifices that the young men of Canada had made in the Great War would be for the benefit of those who come after, even as the sacrifices and struggles of our fathers were reaped by ourselves. One fact was certain, and that was that in every hamlet, village and town the memory of those who had served, and especially of those who fell, was commemorated.

Some people today are inclined to feel misgivings as to whether the war effort and sacrifice had been worth while, whether the war had which justified a modicum of good which justified the awful sacrifice. It had been felt at the commencement that it was a case of the principle of evil opposed to the principle of good, that it was a matter between justice and liberty as opposed to the principle of might and despotism. As we look around this year there was to be found, said Mr. Meighen, the spectacle not of amity, as had been hoped would come about, but the darkness of suspicion between the units making up the world. There was the same old traditional jealousy, the same antipathies, the old competitions which prevailed before the war. In Europe, where civilization had reached its highest point previous to the war, people were still struggling through a long trail of wreckage, struggling to again build up national structures.

MUST HELP THE DEFEATED.

One point made by Mr. Meighen was the fact that the victorious nations now realized that they must raise the prostrated, defeated nations if they were to reap the results of their victories. Britain, struggling to overcome problems that would break the heart and spirit of any other people, still stretched out her single arm in an effort to help. The Empire was the greatest of all forces with the outstretched arm to all nations which are bent in the pathway of peace. In a passing reference to the ideals of the League of Nations, Mr. Meighen wondered how long the great power of the United States was to be withdrawn from the efforts to restore peace and safeguard civilization.

There were some who talked of what would have happened in Canada if we had not participated in the war, or even if the war had not come, but it was idle to go into the realm of supposition any more than it was to seek to peer into the future. However, as far as the human mind could judge, and history teach, it might be said that if the result had been otherwise we in Canada would have lost the heritage secured through two hundred years of effort, and been within the despotic compass of German power.

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Mail & Empire Toronto Oct. 18/24

065275

LARGE CROWD TO GREET HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN

Conservative Leader to Address Business Men's Club on Tuesday.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen is coming to Toronto on Tuesday next to address the Liberal-Conservative Business Men's Club at luncheon at the King Edward Hotel. In its circular letter to members the club states, "Mr. Meighen has always been warmly received in this city and on this visit he will meet with a cordial reception.

"In the last session of the House of Commons, as in preceding sessions of the present Parliament, he towered above all others, and impressed himself upon the country as the truly National Leader. He has an unequalled grasp of the country's affairs, and it is to the country's affairs that he devotes his great talents. The burning question of the time for Canadians is the preservation and upbuilding of the home market for home industries. This question of paramount national importance will bring a large gathering of Conservatives to hear the Conservative leader."

Mr. R. C. Matthews, the president, reports a large inquiry for tickets.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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Oct. 29 Vernon night ✓

30 Kelowna

31 Summerland afternoon Penticton not ✓

Nov 1 Penticton ✓ Penticton ✓

2 Grand Forks nights

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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Gazette Montreal Oct. 20/24

campaign 1924

UPPER CHAMBER SUPPORTED BY MR. MEIGHEN

Warns Premier to Be Cautious in Clipping Senate's Wings

KEEP CANADIANS AT HOME

Danger of Next House of Commons Being Controlled by Progressives

Special to The Gazette.

Quebec, October 18.—Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen came to Quebec today and met the re-invigorated young Conservatives of this city at a banquet at the Chateau Frontenac, at which the keynote was enthusiasm for the party leader. Seated at the head table were leaders of the Quebec district, and of Montreal, veterans such as Senator Thomas Chapais, Senator L'Esperance, former Liberal fighters of renown, such as Armand Lavergne and L. J. Gauthier, one time M.P. for St. Hyacinthe-Rouville; Conservative fighters such as Romeo Langlais, K.C.; two of Mr. Meighen's Montreal colleagues, Hon. R. Monty and Hon. Andre Fauteux and other local leaders, such as Alex. Chateauvert, Gedeon Gravel, Eusebe Belleau, K.C., Maurice Dupre, K.C., Arthur Larue, P. Drouin, Jos. Savard, R. Bolduc, Dr. N. A. Dussault, Dr. A. Langlois, Vanier Montmorency, Jos. Emard, J. O. Lacroix, Elzear Baillargeon, L. Marand, A. Dobell, K.C., P. Audet, Emile Demers, Geo. Dussault, Antoine Langlais, Jules Langlais, M.L.A., G. Gagnon, H. Bernier, C. J. Lockwell, A. Dion and others.

The points stressed by Mr. Meighen were that Premier Mackenzie King had better be cautious in attempting to clip the wings of the Senate; that the best means of securing immigrants was to keep our own people at home and make the country prosperous, and a warning against permitting the next House of Commons to be made up in such a way as to give the Progressives control therein.

FRANK AND BRAVE.

Mr. Meighen had two qualities which were much appreciated in Quebec, those of courage and frankness, said Antoine Rivard, president of the Quebec Junior Conservative Association, in his speech of welcome. Mr. Rivard's speech was of a fighting quality, a veritable call to arms under a leader of whom the young Conservatives were proud. If Mr. Meighen wanted generals Mr. Rivard was not prepared to supply them; if he wanted soldiers, they would be forthcoming.

In the course of his French speech which lasted 29 minutes, and was frequently interrupted with rounds of applause, since with the acquirement of the French tongue the Opposition leader has also taken on something of French wit, Mr. Meighen said that the people of this province had always given him kind receptions, even in the most sombre days. He recognized no barriers between one or other race in Canada. Since he had been last in Quebec the Rimouski by-election had taken place which contest he had not taken part in because he felt he could not be effective by reason of insufficient command of French, though he would have been glad to join the many Quebec friends who had gone to Rimouski and labored for the cause. In that campaign the adversaries had resorted to the old ruses, repeated the old falsities, and invented several new ones, and once again had imposed upon the people of the province. The Liberal candidate would find that he had lost more than he had gained. The Conservative party, said Mr. Meighen, was the party of Confederation, of unity and harmony in effect and action, rather than in words and promises. It was the party of the commercial integrity and industrial integrity of Canada, of increased population and a much greater Canada.

Cartier and Macdonald had built on the principles of unity, greater commercial prosperity and equal rights, and it was by these means that the Canada of today was built up. Those fathers of Confederation had not given way to a sectional domination. In no place more than in Quebec were the principles of these two leaders approved, and as leader of the Conservative party, he promised a treatment that was equal and generous, whether in power or in opposition.

Turning to English, Mr. Meighen said no party could be said to be in despair which possessed young men of the type and calibre of Mr. Rivard. He was proud and delighted to see the ranks close up, and when the call came they would be able to meet the foe and give him at least some measure of what he merited.

The issue before the country today was the commercial one, said Mr. Meighen, but he was not unaware of the herculean efforts being made to divert attention, and they could be sure that when the battle was joined every effort would be made to keep the public gaze from the issue.

THE SENATE ISSUE.

"The Prime Minister is traversing the West, and finds himself enthusiastic as to the Hudson Bay Railway, but regrets exceedingly that he cannot build the road at once because the iniquitous Senate would block the bill. All I can say on this point is that it would be at once more honest and honorable if he were to frankly say that his followers in the House of Commons would not support it, and it is only playing with their sympathy and friendship when he makes the statements he is making. The Prime Minister is engaged in a campaign to maim and abbreviate the powers of the Senate, so that it can do no harm. He is never happy unless he can ring in something about democracy. He has set out to curb the power of the Senate so that it cannot prevent the passage of a bill after going through the House of Commons twice. What is the purpose? I am not aware of bills being defeated three times in the Senate after being passed that number of times in the House. Certain measures last session were allowed to drag in the House of Commons, a bill with provisions for bonuses and other clauses regarding the soldiers. It was almost strangled in committee, and finally, in the last week of Parliament, it went through the House, and 12 hours or 24 hours before the time fixed for prorogation it was hurled into the Upper Chamber, though it was a bill which involved much expenditure. The Senate took the view that could have been expected of any body sitting as trustees. The Government leader, Hon. Mr. Dandurand, by his words virtually invited the Senate to destroy it by saying there was no time for consideration. The leader of the Conservative party in the Senate urged that though there was no time to properly deal with it, they might be able to agree as to some of the necessary provisions, and urged that a committee be formed so that such parts of the bill could be saved, and this course was decided upon. The committee was composed of four on each side. This committee did as directed, and saved the bonus and essential features, and amended other matters which could not be considered, but could be carried over, and returned the bill to the Senate, which passed it, as amended, with the support of the Government leader. When the House got it there was a request for a conference, which conference the Senate refused. The course pursued was that followed at the suggestion and outlined by the Government leader in the Upper House, and because of this the Prime Minister is out to clip the wings of the Senate and has entered upon his campaign. Could anything be more pitiful? Imagine a government pretending to be indignant about a body which followed the advice of the government leader.

GUARD PLEDGES.

"I do not propose to further discuss the merits of the proposals of the Prime Minister in this regard, except to say that it is not a matter of such transcendental value as to warrant the interest of Canada being diverted to it, but I do add that the pact of Confederation rests on the basis of agreement to which all sections and all parties agreed, and no mere majority of the House of Commons has any right to impair or destroy that pact save with the agreement of those parties who sat at the table and arrived at these terms. No mere majority of the Commons can rashly invade the pact of Confederation into which this province, and Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces entered. This truth I ventured to utter to the Prime Minister when he made his attack. This principle I urge him not rashly to invade, or he may run into difficulties he does not contemplate today."

Mr. Meighen did not believe that the Government forces in Rimouski had laid the commercial issue before the electorate, but from his reading of the speeches it was a case of old prejudices being stirred again and revamped, denunciation of the leader of the Conservative party and other chiefs of that party, denunciation that was of the dastardly kind, "and I almost said blackguardly," added Mr. Meighen, "and to the effect that our hands were dripping with the blood of our fellow-Canadians. To those who can sink so low let me recall that if our hands are dripping with blood, they have sat in Cabinet with colleagues whose hands are also dripping with blood. They have bestowed Government favors on men who were honorably by our side in those days. By these means our adversaries carried Rimouski, and by these means they propose to carry other counties of the province, and use principles as bad to appeal to other counties in Canada. I do not want to go into old issues, except to say that we stand by the course we followed as having been the right course, and by that course we would be compelled to stand if the same thing—which God forbid—were to happen again. Never have I uttered language such as attributed to me, or insinuated by my political foes. Never have I organized or encouraged by word or act any campaign

Window Cleaning Co.
Lanchelere Street West
CLEANING
Dry and House Windows,
Partitions, etc., promptly
experienced men.
SASKATOON VANCOUVER

Americans who had contracts for pulpwood.

Mr. Meighen went into the financial record of the government, and the manner in which the reputed surplus had been arrived at. His estimate of the deficit for the current fiscal year was 100 millions. He next turned to the fiscal policy, showing that though the "breaks" had been with the government, especially in the matter of three bountiful harvests, conditions were not good in Canada. Mr. Meighen said he was not a pessimist, and still believed that Canada was the best place in the world for a young man to make his way, but facts were facts, and should be treated as such. Canada was weaker commercially today than when the present government took over. These conditions had brought about the exodus, the general uneasiness and hesitation of capital. No benefits had resulted to the Canadian farmers by the reductions in duties, yet great harm had been caused to the industry in Canada. The exodus in the last six months had been 14,900 a month, and while they leave Premier King was boasting that 4,000 a month were returning. The Premier did not state how many of these 4,000 were coming back to get their families to take over, but the statistics as regards exports of settlers' effects were significant. As to immigration, the government claimed that 7,000 to 11,000 a month came in, "but I ask the people of this audience what is the hope of retaining in this Dominion those who come to us from far off lands, some from Britain, some from northern and some from Central Europe, when we cannot retain at home the sons of Canada? What is the hope of finding work for immigrants, whom we have to train to the ways of the country, if we cannot find something to do for the sons of Canada at home? Let me say that I never believed in a very wide intensive policy of immigration. The best policy of immigration is a sane fiscal policy for the people for the people who are here. Bring about such conditions that business men will have confidence, that money can be procured for enterprises, then we will keep people in Canada, and when those on the outside see a contented people here they will be glad enough to come, and if they don't I would rather have one son or daughter of Canada at home than five immigrants. So I say, let us turn our vision to a great Canadian self-dependent policy, and let us look after our interests in the commercial and industrial sphere the same as other countries are looking after themselves."

BRITISH PREFERENCE

Mr. Meighen made it clear that his belief was that Canadian industry should be protected against goods from all the world including Britain. There had been no return for the preference we had given Britain for many years.

"We owe it to the Canadian workers to keep the tariff high enough against Britain or otherwise, to enable Canadian concerns to compete against rivals in any country in the world." What might be left of the British preference should be only left to encourage Canadian ports, and with that end in view he had voted for an increase in preference on goods coming through Canadian ports. Mr. Meighen referred to the special need of encouraging the places at the extreme parts of Canada. To encourage the far away provinces to reach their market he believed the extra burden due to these distances should be partly borne by the older provinces, and in that way do away with antagonisms. All these things, said Mr. Meighen, were not new principles, but principles laid down by Cartier and Macdonald, and principles on which the Conservative party would continue to stand.

Mr. Meighen referred to what might happen in the next Parliament. The Liberal party today had half the members of the Commons, and was in a state of semi-independence. The general elections would certainly strengthen the Conservative party, even if it did not come to power, so it would mean a Liberal government depending for power much more than today on the Progressives.

"I appeal to the patriotic people of our Dominion to reflect on the certain result," he warned.

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The points stressed by Mr. Meighen were that Premier Mackenzie King had lost no time in attempting to clip the wings of the Senate, that the best means of securing immigrants was to keep our own people prosperous, and a warning that by permitting the next House of Commons to be made up in such a way as to give the Progressives control therein.

FRANK AND BRAVE.

Mr. Meighen had two qualities which were much appreciated in Quebec, those of courage and frankness, said Antoine Rivard, president of the Quebec Conservative Association, in his speech. When he came, Mr. Rivard's speech was of a fighting quality, a veritable call to arms. Mr. Rivard said that the young Conservatives were proud that Mr. Meighen wanted generals in them. He was not prepared to supply them with the rank and file soldiers, they would be forthcoming.

In the course of his French speech which lasted 35 minutes, and was frequently interrupted by outbursts of applause, since with the acquirement of the French tongue the Opposition leader has also taken on something of the French spirit, Mr. Meighen said that the people of this province had always given him a warm welcome, even in the most sombre days of his career. He had riers between one or other race in Canada. Since he had been last in Quebec, a Liberal by-election had taken place which he had lost. He had not taken part in it because he felt he could not be effective by reason of his ignorance of the French tongue, though he would have liked to join the Conservative party in the Senate.

GUARD PLEDGES.

"I do not propose to further discuss the merits of the proposals of the Premier in this regard, except to say that it is no exaggeration of such transcendental value as to warrant the interest of Canada being made to stand still while Mr. King's pact of Confederation is being altered on the basis of agreement to which all sections and all parties agreed, and no one more than the Premier of this Commons has any right, to make or destroy that pact save with the agreement of those parties who said to the Premier at these conferences, "We will not agree to this." We have a pact of Confederation into which the Maritime Provinces and Ontario, and the Premier knows it, have put the truth I ventured to utter to the Prime Minister when he made his speech in Toronto, that we would not rashly to invade the Senate and urge him into difficulties he does not contemplate today."

Mr. Meighen did not believe that the Premier was correct in what he had laid the connection in Rimouski before the electorate, but from his reading of the speeches it was a matter of pride to be called stirred again and revamped the ghosts of the leader of the Conservative party and other chiefs of that party. "Nothing was said of the dastardly kind, "and was said of the blackguardly," added Mr. Meighen, "and to the effect that our hands were dripping with blood, and that our fellow-Canadians in Rimouski were sink so low let me recall that if our hands are dripping with blood, they have bestowed Government favors on men who were honored by Rimouski, and by those means they propose to carry other counties at the provinces, and use principles in Canada, I do not want to go into old issues, except to say that we have pelled to stand if the same thing—which God forbid—were to happen here. Let us have no more of such language such as attributed to me, or insinuated by my political foes. Let us have organized or encouraged by my political friends, such as have been given to me, or insinuated by that course we would be compelled to stand if the same thing—which God forbid—were to happen here. Let us have no more of such language such as attributed to me, or insinuated by my political foes. Let us have organized or encouraged by my political friends, such as have been given to me, or insinuated of hatred against any province, and none know it better than those who have thunder. I believe in the British Empire and the British flag, I believe in Canada standing in a manly way to see that the policy of peace and security is maintained. I believe in the principle of unity, that principle have I called this government to stand.

READY AYE, READY.

There was quoted against me on the Turkish situation that I said: "Ready, aye, ready." I know nothing sinister in those words. The Turks in Canada's place in Imperial affairs was Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and their import was more important than "Ready, aye, ready." I was your humble servant.

Mr. Meighen made it clear that he was for Parliament to decide Canada's actions, and no man outside of Parliament should speak for once a government in Canada which had assumed to take action without the sanction of Parliament. In 1899 Mr. Meighen said he was in making this reference in a spirit of criticism, but for the benefit of the Premier and his friends of the day.

Mr. Meighen dealt with the days of development of Canadian resources, referring specially to the great work of the Conservative Commission which had studied the matter. He did not fear retaliation against Canada because of a policy of protection to our own natural resources. He scored the government for its guarantee, by order-in-council given for ten years to come to

Americans who had contracts for pulpwood.

Mr. Meighen went into the financial record of the government and the manner in which the reputed surplus had been arrived at. His estimate of the deficit for the current fiscal year was 100 millions. He next turned to the fiscal policy, saying that though the "breaks" had been against us, especially in the matter of three bumper harvests, conditions were not ripe for a change. Mr. Meighen said he was not a doctrinaire, but felt that Canada was the place in the world for a young man to make his way, but facts were facts, and should be faced. Canada was weaker commercially today than when the present government came into office. These conditions had brought about the exodus in the last six months. The exodus in the last six months had been 4,000 a month, and while they leave Prairie, month, was boasting that 4,000 a month coming back to get their families in state how many leave Prairie, Ontario, Lake over, but the statistics are regarded as of no value. Other effects were significant. As evidence of the government claimed that 7,000 to 10,000 a month came in, "but I ask the hope of retaining this Province, million those who come to us from some from Britain, some from Britain, fain at home the sons of Canada's immigrants, where we send them to the ways of the country, it train cannot find something to do for the country, I ask, I say that I never believed in a very wide intensive policy of immigration. The best policy of immigration is a sane, sound policy for people for the people who are here. Bring about such conditions that business men will have confidence, that manufacturers will go into enterprises, then we will need for employment in Canada, and when those on the land are contented people here they will be a contented people, and if they don't I will come, have one son or daughter of Canada left on the farm, I will be one of the first to encourage immigrants. So I say, let us turn our attention to Canadian self-dependent policy, let us look after our interests in the commercial and industrial sphere as other countries are looking after themselves."

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Mr. Meighen made it clear that his belief was that Canadian industry should be protected against goods from all parts of the world including Britain. There had been no question of British preference we had given Britain for many years.

Referring to the Canadian workers to keep the tariff high against Britain or otherwise, to enable against Canadian concerns to compete in the British market, he said the British preference should be only for the benefit of Canadian ports, and with the British people we had voted for an increase in preference on goods coming through Canadian ports, special need. Mr. Meighen referred to the places at the extreme parts of Canada. To encourage the far away believed the extra freight rates on these distances should be partly borne by the older provinces, and in the West they were with Alberta. All these things were with Alberta. We were not new principles, but principles laid down by Cartier and Macdonald and the Conservative party on which the Conservative party would continue to stand.

THE SENATE ISSUE.

Mr. Meighen referred to what might happen in the Senate if Parliament. The Liberal party, at least half the members of the Commons, was in a state of semi-independence. This Senate would strengthen the Conservative party, even if it did not come to power. It would mean a Liberal government if it would mean much more than today on the Progressives.

The Prime Minister is traversing the West and finding his Liberal enthusiasm. He is a Prairie Liberal, not build the road at once because but industrious Senate would block it; that it would be at once more honest and honorable if he were to frankly say that he is opposed to the House of Commons would be wrong, and it is only playing with the sympathy and friendship when he tells the extremists he is making campaign to make the extremists the powers of the Senate, so that it can do no harm. He is now trying to make the people believe that nothing about deadlock. The Senate set out to curb the power of the Senate, so that it cannot prevent the passage House of Commons legislation. The Senate defeated three times in the Senate after it had passed that measures in the House of Commons and other clauses regarding the soldiers. It was almost entangled in the House, and finally, in the last week of Parliament, it went through the House, and 12 hours before the time fixed for prorogation the Senate had to pass the bill which involved much expenditure. The Senate was expected of any body sitting virtually invited the Senate to defer it by saying there was no time for consideration. The leader of the Conservative party in the Senate urged that though there was no

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 2 (MG 26, I, Volume 112)

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Gazette Montreal
Oct. 20/24

EMPIRE BASIS IS AUTONOMY OF PARTS DECLARES MEIGHEN

Mutual Responsibility Second Pillar for Continuity, Quebec Audience Told

RELATIONS OF EMPIRE

Tendency Is Towards Greater Combinations, and Should Be Encouraged—Lt.-Governor Attended Lecture

(Special to The Gazette.)

Quebec, Oct. 18.—On two pillars does the basis of Empire rest, autonomy of the Dominions and mutual responsibility, said the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in speaking today before the Canadian Club at the Chateau Frontenac. Mr. Meighen elaborated his theme at considerable length before an audience which may be described as the elite of Quebec City, absolutely non-partisan, since the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, judges of the Court of Appeal and of the Superior Court, Liberal members, all shades of opinion, gathered at what will pass down as a memorable meeting of the Canadian Club, under the presidency of Maurice Dupre, advocate, of this city. Among those present were Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Hon. L. G. Belley, Justices Desy, Sevigny, D'Auteuil, Bernier, Belleau, Rivard, and Gibsone, Senators L'Esperance and Tessier, Sir Richard Turner, Hon. Frank Carrel, Hon. Philippe Paradis, Sir George Garneau, Mayor Samson, Arthur Cannon, K.C., Hon. Gerald Power, Hon. C. F. Delage, Brig.-General Landry, Allan Boswell, Col. Beckett, Armand Lavergne, Hector Laferte and a host of others, some 300 in all.

Preliminary to the lecture was an expression of regret at the untimely death of Sir William Price. Mr. Dupre referred to his work in brief and eloquent terms, and Mr. Meighen added a token of tribute and remembrance.

In the words of the Old Testament, Sir William Price well had merited the description of "a prince and a great man," said Mr. Meighen.

The Opposition leader said he had no new evangel to preach in the matter of Empire relations, no startling doctrine to announce, because it was his belief, though there was some misunderstanding, and that most unfortunate, that the great mass of the Canadian people take much the same view, both of the history of our position in the Empire and of our present relations to the Empire. The history of the world had been the development of the tribe to the nation, and of the small nation to the great, just as in business the unit seemed ever to enlarge, the larger unit gaining additional advantage or organization, so in the world of nations we had been witnesses of a great deal of growth of individual power, of the formation of larger entities. This tendency could not be resisted, tended for good and was for the betterment of business, and, in the world of politics, the larger unit was capable of rendering greater service to the parts.

"It seems to me to follow as a broad principle that we would do well to foster the growth, providing the means of growth are good," said Mr. Meighen. Any policy that worked towards disintegration was not a good one.

Before this Empire there had been the Roman Empire, which reached enormous dimensions, but it reached such dimensions without regard to the rights of those whom it included or the rights of those whom it oppressed on the outside. His criticism of the Roman Empire was none in a disparaging sense, for the status of the world made such a path the only method.

The Roman Empire had not pretended to follow the principle of local autonomy.

LOCAL AUTONOMY.

The British Empire, said Mr. Meighen, was the first based on the principle of local autonomy, though in its original conception this principle had had little place, but, with the march of time, and the progress of ideas, and chastened by events, the principle of local autonomy had grown until it became the chief cornerstone of Empire structure. The new doctrine in the last 50 years, if not the last 100 years, had become firmly implanted in the minds and hearts of people, and become recognized as necessary to Empire development and security.

Pursuing this theme, and after pointing out that the resistance to autonomy had been due to the fact that the principle itself was in the nature of an experiment, and that there had been a feeling that autonomy would result in breaking away, Mr. Meighen went on to deal with his second point.

This principle of complete autonomy, carrying as it did complete control both of internal and external affairs—the latter recognized during the last 25 years in the matter of treaty making—carried with it as a logical consequence the fact that some other principle must be recognized as resting alongside that cornerstone, and occupying a corresponding position.

SHARE RESPONSIBILITY.

"If Empire partnership means anything, it means necessarily advantages to all members of the partnership. If it were not that we believe in this advantage, then I do not think there would be that general feeling of contentment and pride which now prevails among the people because we are members of the Empire. We believe that we can best serve ourselves and secure our own protection, we can best advance our own interests within the family of Empire."

For the purposes of defence alone, the unity of the component parts of the Empire was fundamental in order that we might with the least possible burden on the people—and consistent with individual honor—bear such share of defence. Mr. Meighen said he was not one of those raging, rampant Imperialists, if such exist, and he presumed there were some few, who felt that it was the mission of Britain to go into the highways and by-ways and bring others into the fold, to preach the doctrine of conversion throughout the universe, to become an aggressive power, nor did he want anything but friendly relations with other nations, but the events of the past quarter of a century, and especially of the past ten years, had been sufficient to show that the first need was to minimize peril of war. Events had shown that the world does not move by great steps, does not become converted or changed within a decade, so that a certain measure of protection was fundamental.

"My doctrine is then, that having established and having recognized without question or hesitation the full right of Canada to decide what Canadians should do, to decide whether Canada moves or does not move, there must nevertheless pervade the Canadian people the conviction that we cannot be members of the Empire without responsibilities. We cannot enjoy rights without the entailment of duties, and we must have some responsibility in the nature of defence."

DEGREES OF BURDEN.

Mr. Meighen said that in order not to be misunderstood he did not mean that we were not to enjoy the benefits of our geographical position. Britain had colonies for which she was responsible, and had an island position which made a certain kind of defence essential, and which we did not have, and consequently Britain fully recognized her share was vastly greater than that of Canada. Dominions in the southern seas, living in the shadows of other races further north, also recognized their particular need of defence, and had different ideas as to defence than our own. Only those at Imperial conferences who had heard their statesmen speak of the question could understand their feelings. Taking all these things into consideration, the great principle still remained that we as members of the family were vitally and selfishly interested in the integrity of the whole, and that weakness or disaster to anyone reacted all over. Surely this was a doctrine that appeared logical and self-respecting. Surely, such an idea of co-operation was essential to the Empire as was the cornerstone of autonomy itself.

Mr. Meighen dealt with the part of the Dominions in the matter of expressing themselves as regards Empire problems, each having its own viewpoint, and cited as an example the matter of the Anglo-Japanese treaty, executed 20 years ago, and renewed later with the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In 1921, when he had happened to be Premier, he had found the representatives of some of the Dominions, New Zealand and Australia, very strongly disposed towards the renewal of that alliance, and British statesmen also favorably disposed, in the latter case influenced to a certain extent by the representations of the representatives of the two Dominions. The latter were thinking of security from a foe that Canadians never think of at all, when considering the defence of Canada. The position of Canada was different. Here we were, said Mr. Meighen, on a continent with the United States as our neighbors, and with knowledge of the psychology of that country. Canada was, necessarily in a better position at the conference to interpret the attitude of the republic.

PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

"We knew the feelings with which the United States looked at the spectacle of Britain walking with Japan, exercising as one diplomatic body, control of affairs in the Pacific. We felt in this Dominion that the co-operation of the United States was essential to the preservation of peace in the Pacific, and that peace could not be secured if there was any special alliance established. We understood why they should entertain those views, and, being interested more than any other people in the world in the maintenance of good relations with the United States, and the removal of all obstacles and shadows that might in days to come be the cause of quarrel, we naturally felt that this obstacle should be removed, and that the single alliance of Japan and Britain be abandoned, and that we make an effort to substitute an alliance on a wider basis, an agreement not only between Japan and Britain, but of all those countries having major interests contiguous to the Pacific."

Mr. Meighen traced the result of the Washington Conference, which had come about because of Canada's [illegible] From this point [illegible]

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Oct. 20/24

EMPIRE BASIS IS AUTONOMY OF PARTS DECLARES MEIGHEN

Mutual Responsibility Second Pillar for Continuity, Quebec Audience Told

RELATIONS OF EMPIRE

Tendency Is Towards Greater Combinations, and Should Be Encouraged—Lt.-Governor Attended Lecture

(Special to The Gazette.)

Quebec, Oct. 18.—On two pillars does the basis of Empire rest, autonomy of the Dominions and mutual responsibility, said the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in speaking today before the Canadian Club at the Chateau Frontenac. Mr. Meighen elaborated his theme at considerable length before an audience which may be described as the elite of Quebec City, absolutely non-partisan, since the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Narcisse Perodeau, judges of the Court of Appeal and of the Superior Court, Liberal members, all shades of opinion, gathered at what will pass down as a memorable meeting of the Canadian Club, under the presidency of Maurice Dupre, advocate, of this city. Among those present were Sir Charles Fitzpatrick, Hon. L. G. Belley, Justices Desy, Sevigny, D'Auteuil, Bernier, Belleau, Rivard, and Gibsone, Senators L'Esperance and Tessier, Sir Richard Turner, Hon. Frank Carrel, Hon. Philippe Paradis, Sir George Garneau, Mayor Samson, Arthur Cannon, K.C., Hon. Gerald Power, Hon. C. F. Delage, Brig.-General Landry, Allan Boswell, Col. Beckett, Armand Lavergne, Hector Laferte and a host of others, some 300 in all.

Preliminary to the lecture was an expression of regret at the untimely death of Sir William Price. Mr. Dupre referred to his work in brief and eloquent terms, and Mr. Meighen added a token of tribute and remembrance.

In the words of the Old Testament, Sir William Price well had merited the description of "a prince and a great man," said Mr. Meighen.

The Opposition leader said he had no new evangel to preach in the matter of Empire relations, no startling doctrine to announce, because it was his belief, though there was some misunderstanding, and that most unfortunate, that the great mass of the Canadian people take much the same view, both of the history of our position in the Empire and of our present relations to the Empire. The history of the world had been the development of the tribe to the nation, and of the small nation to the great, just as in business the unit seemed ever to enlarge, the larger unit gaining additional advantage or organization, so in the world of nations we had been witnesses of a great deal of growth of individual power, of the formation of larger entities. This tendency could not be resisted, tended for good and was for the betterment of business, and, in the world of politics, the larger unit was capable of rendering greater service to the parts.

"It seems to me to follow as a broad principle that we would do well to foster the growth, providing the means of growth are good," said Mr. Meighen. Any policy that worked towards disintegration was not a good one.

Before this Empire there had been the Roman Empire, which reached enormous dimensions, but it reached such dimensions without regard to the rights of those whom it included, or the rights of those whom it oppressed on the outside. His criticism of the Roman Empire was not in a disparaging sense, for the state of the world made such a path the only method.

The Roman Empire had not pretended to follow the principle of local autonomy.

LOCAL AUTONOMY.

The British Empire, said Mr. Meighen, was the first based on the principle of local autonomy, though in its original conception this principle had had little place, but, with the march of time, and the progress of ideas, and chastened by events, the principle of local autonomy had grown until it became the chief cornerstone of Empire structure. The new doctrine in the last 50 years, if not the last 100 years, had become firmly implanted in the minds and hearts of people, and become recognized as necessary to Empire development and security.

Pursuing this theme, and after pointing out that the resistance to autonomy had been due to the fact that the principle itself was in the nature of an experiment, and that there had been a feeling that autonomy would result in breaking away, Mr. Meighen went on to deal with his second point.

This principle of complete autonomy, carrying as it did complete control both of internal and external affairs—the latter recognized during the last 25 years in the matter of treaty making—carried with it as a logical consequence the fact that some other principle must be recognized as resting alongside that cornerstone, and occupying a corresponding position.

SHARE RESPONSIBILITY.

"If Empire partnership means anything, it means necessarily advantages to all members of the partnership. If it were not that we believe in this advantage, then I do not think there would be that general feeling of contentment and pride which now prevails among the people because we are members of the Empire. We believe that we can best serve ourselves and secure our own protection, we can best advance our own interests within the family of Empire."

For the purposes of defence alone, the unity of the component parts of the Empire was fundamental in order that we might with the least possible burden on the people—and consistent with individual honor—bear such share of defence. Mr. Meighen said he was not one of those raging, rampant Imperialists, if such exist, and he presumed there were some few, who felt that it was the mission of Britain to go into the highways and by-ways and bring others into the fold, to preach the doctrine of conversion throughout the universe, to become an aggressive power, nor did he want anything but friendly relations with other nations, but the events of the past quarter of a century, and especially of the past ten years, had been sufficient to show that the first need was to minimize peril of war. Events had shown that the world does not move by great steps, does not become converted or changed within a decade, so that a certain measure of protection was fundamental.

"My doctrine is then, that having established and having recognized without question or hesitation the full right of Canada to decide what Canadians should do, to decide whether Canada moves or does not move, there must nevertheless pervade the Canadian people the conviction that we cannot be members of the Empire without responsibilities. We cannot enjoy rights without the entailment of duties, and we must have some responsibility in the nature of defence."

DEGREES OF BURDEN.

Mr. Meighen said that in order not to be misunderstood he did not mean that we were not to enjoy the benefits of our geographical position. Britain had colonies for which she was responsible, and had an island position which made a certain kind of defence essential, and which we did not have, and consequently Britain fully recognized her share was vastly greater than that of Canada. Dominions in the southern seas, living in the shadows of other races further north, also recognized their particular need of defence, and had different ideas as to defence than our own. Only those at Imperial conferences who had heard their statesmen speak of the question could understand their feelings. Taking all these things into consideration, the great principle still remained that we as members of the family were vitally and selfishly interested in the integrity of the whole, and that weakness or disaster to anyone reacted all over. Surely this was a doctrine that appeared logical and self-respecting. Surely, such an idea of co-operation was essential to the Empire as was the cornerstone of autonomy itself.

Mr. Meighen dealt with the part of the Dominions in the matter of expressing themselves as regards Empire problems, each having its own viewpoint, and cited as an example the matter of the Angip-Japanese treaty, executed 20 years ago, and renewed later with the approval of Sir Wilfrid Laurier. In 1921, when he had happened to be Premier, he had found the representatives of some of the Dominions, New Zealand and Australia, very strongly disposed towards the renewal of that alliance, and British statesmen also favorably disposed, in the latter case influenced to a certain extent by the representations of the representatives of the two Dominions. The latter were thinking of security from a foe that Canadians never think of at all, when considering the defence of Canada. The position of Canada was different. Here we were, said Mr. Meighen, on a continent with the United States as our neighbors, and with knowledge of the psychology of that country. Canada was necessarily in a better position at the conference to interpret the attitude of the republic.

PACIFIC PROBLEMS.

"We knew the feelings with which the United States looked at the spectacle of Britain walking with Japan, exercising as one diplomatic body, control of affairs in the Pacific. We felt in this Dominion that the co-operation of the United States was essential to the preservation of peace in the Pacific, and that peace could not be secured if there was any special alliance established. We understood why they should entertain those views, and, being interested more than any other people in the world in the maintenance of good relations with the United States, and the removal of all obstacles and shadows that might in days to come be the cause of quarrel, we naturally felt that this obstacle should be removed, and that the single alliance of Japan and Britain be abandoned, and that we make an effort to substitute an alliance on a wider basis, an agreement not only between Japan and Britain, but of all those countries having major interests contiguous to the Pacific."

Mr. Meighen traced the result of the Washington Conference, which had come about because of Canada's representations. From this point Mr. Meighen referred to the efforts in regard to having the relationships of the different parts of the Empire defined. A resolution at the 1917 conference had deplored the fact that the relationships were vague, and leaving it to another conference to deal with the constitutional position of the Dominions. As he was a member of the Borden Government at the time of the 1917 conference, he was constitutionally responsible. However, in 1921 he had seen fit to take another position, and in this was in disaccord with Sir Robert Borden. His feeling was against a definite definition of the relations of the Empire, but rather to deal with such matters from time to time as they arose.

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Mail & Empire Toronto Oct. 22/24

WOMEN CONSERVATIVES WELCOME LEADERS

Tender Enthusiastic Reception to Mr. Meighen and Mr. Ferguson.

What protection offers the women of Canada as opposed to free trade in promoting the prosperity of the country and in furthering the interests of the home, was strongly emphasized last night by the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen in his address before the Women's Liberal-Conservative Auxiliary Association of Toronto, assembled in the Empire room at the Prince George Hotel. The function was one of significance, as it marked the first open meeting of the Auxiliary since its inception, and also in the fact that it was a rally of representative members of the Men's and Women's Liberal-Conservative organizations of the city. The Prime Minister of Ontario, the Honorable G. Howard Ferguson, as one of the chief speakers, added his tribute to the effectiveness of the national policy in protecting the Dominion from the invasion of outside competition, which should be done, he urged, until the young country attained its full strength and glory, able to compete with its neighbors successfully.

The chair was taken by Mrs. Cyril Rudge, president of the Auxiliary, who explained the organization of the Auxiliary, its aims and policy. Mr. Thomas Murphy, president of the Men's Central Liberal-Conservative Association of Toronto, extended greetings, and congratulated the ladies on the success of their activities. On behalf of the Auxiliary officers, Mr. Murphy presented Mrs. Rudge with a beautiful basket of roses. Mrs. Meighen and Mrs. Howard Ferguson, who was unable to be present, were also made the recipients of lovely baskets of roses. The artists of the evening were Miss Sadie Defoe and Mr. Leonard Wookey, with Miss Mayme Gill as accompanist, the ladies receiving beautiful bouquets of flowers. Those who presented the flowers were Miss Fitzgerald, Mrs. Belfry, Mrs. Knapp, Mrs. Eva Moran and Mrs. W. A. Little.

The guests invited to occupy the platform were:—Mrs. Meighen, Mrs. Ferguson, Hon. Presidents, Mrs. A. E. Gooderham and Miss Church, Hon. Vice-Presidents Mr. Jos. Harris, M.P., and Mrs. Harris, Mr. David Spence, Sir Edmund Bristol, Mr. H. C. Hocken, M.P., Mr. T. L. Church, M.P., Mr. E. B. Ryckman, M.P., Sir Henry Drayton, M.P., Dr. Charles Sheard, M.P., Mr. W. F. McLean, M.P., Hon. Geo. Henry and Mrs. Henry, Hon. W. F. Nickle and Mrs. Nickle, Hon. W. H. Price and Mrs. Price, Sir Adam Beck, Hon. Jos. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Hon. Chas. McCrea and Mrs. McCrea, Hon. James Lyons, Hon. John R. Cooke, Hon. John S. Martin and Mrs. Martin, Hon. Dr. Leeming Carr and Mrs. Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Murphy, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Matthews, Mayor Hiltz and Mrs. Hiltz, Mrs. W. A. Summerville, Mrs. Muriel Bowen, Mrs. T. F. Law, Mrs. Eva Moran, Mrs. W. A. Little, Miss B. Howell, Mrs. B. Spain, Mrs. Geo. Staff, Mrs. Padgett, Miss Jean Fitzgerald, Mrs. Geo. Nesbitt, Mrs. W. H. Harper, Mrs. W. H. Price, Miss Helen Durie, Mrs. J. J. King, Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce.

Others present were:—Mr. Russell Nesbitt, M.P.P., Mr. George Oakley, M.P.P., Mr. J. McCausland, M.P.P., Mr. Fred McBrien, M.P.P., Col. J. A. Currie, M.P.P., E. Owens, M.P.P., Mr. Edwards, M.P.P., Mr. A. Lewis, M.P.P., Mrs. Jos. Taylor, Mrs. J. S. Douglas, Mrs. T. Benness, Mrs. Geo. Oakley, Mrs. Alex. Lewis, Mrs. MacQuarrie, Mr. and Mrs. Van Koughnet, Mr. Cyril Rudge, Mrs. Ferguson Burke, Justice Ferguson, Mrs. Harry Reynolds, Ald. F. M. Baker and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. L. A. Spalding, Mrs. R. F. Strong, Col. Macdonald, Mr. C. Carrie, Mr. John Bolton, Mr. S. Hornshaw, Mr. Lionel Godson, Mr. G. J. Smith, Mr. Robert Millett, Mrs. Thos. Close, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Robert Leaman, Mr. W. R. Flett, Mr. John Grant.

Tribute From Premier.

Premier Ferguson who was the first speaker paid a grateful tribute to Hon. Mr. Meighen. The Conservative leader, he said, amid applause was leaving his footprints along the pathway of this country's progress that would be remembered for generations to come.

Just now, continued the Premier, Ontario and the Dominion generally was going through a very distressing time. But there was no reason to be downhearted, to be pessimistic because all that was needed was confidence and co-operation on the part of the people to see things through. "And," added the Premier, "the people of Canada will not fail this country in the hour of need" (cheers).

What was needed in Canada to-day, proceeded Mr. Ferguson, if it was to stand up against the huge industrial organizations of the United States was some sort of protection, if this country was to stand against the overwhelming, highly specialized industries to the south. This it was true was a matter to be dealt with by the Dominion Government, but on the other hand the Ontario administration was doing all in its power to improve the lot of the people.

The Conservative Leader.

Hon. Mr. Meighen was enthusiastically applauded when he arose to speak. He paid a warm tribute to Premier Ferguson and his Government and then proceeded to discuss Federal affairs.

Canada was fortunate in being part of an Empire whose great power stood ready to lend a protecting hand in time of peril. Situated as this country was, the mention of defence was not the same as it was in some of the other Dominions of the Empire. The latter probably had more reason for apprehensive by reason of their situation than Canadians did. But all this aside, Canada had behind her the might of the British navy and army, and it was largely the British toiler who paid for this great protection. Was that fair? Was Canada acting up to her responsibilities? Mr. Meighen did not think so. This country, if by itself, would be subject to all the dangers that all the other countries were confronted with, but as it was it had the tremendous advantage of British citizenship.

It was to be deplored that the King Government was constantly clamoring for what it called this country's rights, and also of seeking petty quarrels with the home land on the least pretext, said Mr. Meighen. This was particularly reprehensible when it was remembered that Canada was not doing its share as a member of the great commonwealth of nations wihin the British Empire.

Referring to the tariff question the Conservative leader briefly explained his party's views. In the United States there were vast industrial establishments that transcended anything else of the kind in the world. They were built up by protection, not free trade. Great men like Sir John Macdonald and Sir Geo. Cartier realized that this country, if it was to prosper, must adopt similar methods. The national policy was the result. (Cheers.)

Canada could not reduce the wage level materially from that obtaining in the United States, or it would lose its people. Free trade would decidedly reduce the wage level, and at the present time the truth of this was brought home There had been an enormous exodus of Canadians to the United States, for which the King Government must take all the responsibility. That Government had gone back on the principles of Laurier, and the country was the sufferer.

In its propaganda for free trade, the King Government carefully refrained from making it an issue in Quebec. The issue in that province was conscription, and he (Mr. Meighen) was described as an autocrat responsible for the lives of their sons sacrificed in the war, and who only awaited the time when he could start another war. (Laughter.)

The Conservative leader said it was a sad commentory on the policy of the King Administration that, as a result of its policy, about one-third of the men who fought and bled overseas in the Canadian Expeditionary Force had been alienated from their native land and were now residing in the United States. Then, too, the present Government had rendered it impossible for Canadians to finance their industrial expansion in their own country. Truly, this was a nice state of affairs.

But once Canada got back again in regard to prices, and on the other hand returns showed that Canadians were buying less and less from their own workshops and more and more from other countries, thus increasing to the bedrock of protection, then, and then only, would confidence be restored and apprehension and lack of stability removed. (Cheers.)

It was idle to talk of reducing living costs while the present state of affairs existed.

In concluding, Mr. Meighen said that no matter how glorious a tradition a party may have it could never maintain its integrity if it did not present a united front. Ontario rang true in this respect, and as Ontario went so would the rest of the country. (Cheers.)

In moving a vote of thanks to Hon. Mr. Meighen and Premier Ferguson, Miss Church said that women to-day were thinking as they had never thought before. They realized their responsibilities and were taking their share in the public questions of the day. Mrs. Gordon seconded the vote. Mrs. G. Nesbitt, seconded by Mrs. Muriel Bowen, moved a vote of thanks to the artists. A vote of thanks was also moved to the hotel management.

The president, Mrs. Rudge, spoke in behalf of support of the soldiers' comforts display at the King Edward Hotel.

The National Anthem brought a very successful program to a close, after which an informal reception was held to afford the guests an opportunity of meeting the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen and the Hon. G. H. Ferguson.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 2 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 116)

Mail & Empire Toronto Oct. 22/24

PUBLIC IS TRICKED BY KING MINISTRY

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Says Canada is Victim of Policy of Evasion.

GREAT PARTY RALLY

Leader Declares Prospects of Conservatives Never Brighter.

Ex-Premier Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen addressed some 800 members of the Liberal-Conservative Business Men's Club at luncheon in the Crystal Ballroom of the King Edward Hotel yesterday. In many ways it was one of the most remarkable affairs of its kind ever held in Toronto and one of the most spontaneous tributes ever paid to a public man. In no sense did it savor of the usual political demonstration with its carefully planned details designed for effect. It was a gathering of some of the city's most substantial citizens, who "downed tools" during the busiest part of their busy day to listen to a message from the former leader of the Government. And they were not disappointed. It was a message that was full of optimism, full of fight and full of confidence. It was cheered to the echo. As a dispeller of gloom and a herald of better times to come the Conservative leader's address, although necessarily brief, was declared to be one of the best and most concise explanations of Canada's present political situation ever heard in Toronto. Mr. Meighen spoke quietly and convincingly. He might have been the president discussing the problems of a big industry with his board of directors on an occasion which demanded that they should be frankly told the truth. The truth might hurt but it was better to know it. That was the impression created throughout the ex-Premier's speech and probably accounted for its effectiveness.

Mr. Meighen's speech was nothing if not a fightnig one. His criticism of the present Ottawa administration was scathingly vigorous and quite obviously met with the hearty approval of his listeners, whose enthusiasm reached the highest point when the Conservative leader gave as his remedy for the present political state of affairs the simple advice: "Let us return to the solid bed rock of common sense."

Prominent Conservatives.

Mr. R. C. Matthews, president of the club, was in the chair and besides the guest those at the head table were:—

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, M.P.P., David Spence, M.P., Joseph Harris, M.P., H. C. Hocken, M.P., Dr. Chas. Sheard, M.P., Hon. Edmund Bristol, K.C., M.P., T. L. Church, M.P., Chancellor Whidden, Hon. W. H. Price, M.P.P., Hon. Charles McCrea, M.P.P., Hon. John S. Martin, M.P.P., Hon. Lincoln Goldie, M.P.P., Hon. James Lyons, M.P.P., Hon. J. R. Cooke, M.P.P., Claude Jennings, J. S. Douglas, Sir Edward Kemp, Mayor Hiltz, Dr. H. A. Bruce, F. Barry Hayes, J. R. MacNicol, Thos. Murphy, Chancellor Bowles, J. R. L. Starr, K.C., J. D. Chaplin, M.P., St. Catharines; Garrett Tyrrell, E. Guss Porter, Belleville; J. B. Clark, K.C., F. W. Bowman, M.P., Newcastle; E. C. Graves, M.P., St. Catharines; Dr. R. K. Anderson, M.P., Milton; F. J. White, M.P., London; Samuel Charters, Brampton, W. F. Maclean, M.P., [illegible]

"Our guest to-day," said the chairman, "is the leader of the Liberal-Conservative party of the Dominion of Canada. The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, by force of ideas, character, and recognized ability, is the leader of that broad fellowship of Canadian men and women who stand by the historic policy of the Conservative party—particularly Sir John Macdonald's great creative idea, the National Policy, his repeated declarations of steadfasteness to British connection—and for a united and prosperous Canada.

"We give to our leader a most hearty welcome, and we assure him of our loyalty and support." (Cheers).

The chairman, without further ado, then introduced the Conservative leader who was musically told he was a jolly good fellow and cheered again and again.

All Well in Quebec.

In commencing, Mr. Meighen said he had recently been in Quebec and the fortunes of the Conservative party there, as well as in other parts of the Dominion, were never higher than at present. (Cheers). To Tory Torono particularly he also brought a message of cheer from the old province where contests had recently been held in which the tactics adopted by their political enemies should be made known from one end of the Dominion to the other. The enemy had resorted to the basest sort of appeals and through every prejudice and passion had sought to attain their ends. In the fight in Rimouski, mothers were called on to support the Liberal candidate and oppose Meighen because, as they were told, his hands were red with the blood of their sons. "And," added Mr. Meighen, "I ask those decent Liberals who stood by us in the dark hours of the war, what they think of such diabolical appeals."

In Quebec, as well as elsewhere throughout the Dominion, Mr. Meighen said, the Conservative party was girding its loins and strengthening its position. (Cheers.)

Some twenty odd years ago, Mr. Meighen proceeded, the Dominion Government had entered into an agreement with the C.P.R. looking to an extension into the Crow's Nest Pass country. The rates were fixed at the time, but with the coming of the war it was found impossible to maintain them and the agreement was suspended. Then the present Government was called upon to decide whether the originally agreed upon rates should be restored or not. They left the question to a parliamentary committee on which they had a majority and it reported in favor of restoring the rates under the original agreement. To this the Conservative party took the position that Parliament should not fix railway rates for one part of the country while the Dominion Railway Board fixed them for other parts. The situation developed into one of chaos. Some parts of the country were found to be most unjustly discriminated against. But was Premier King bluffing with regard to the whole affair? He had boasted to the western provinces of his benificence in restoring the Crow's Nest Pass agreement. He had the power to do that and would he take advantage of that power and make law what he had told the west he wanted to see become the law, and would he at the same time take the responsibility for his act?

Great Lakes Fiasco.

Then the country saw an alleged attempt being made to control rates on the Great Lakes. A board had been appointed to deal with the matter. United States shipping men had promptly withdrawn their boats, and Canadian owners then enjoyed a monopoly of the trade. The inevitable happened; rates quickly increased and the Government then begged the United States boat owners to re-enter the Great Lakes trade, and although this was illegal, they were promised protection from prosecution under a law which was itself passed by the King Government. "Truly a nice state of affairs," he commented.

Dealing with the Combine Prevention Act, the Conservative leader said the King Government had passed legislation designed to curb the rapacity of mergers and combines. Power was not given to investigate allegations that combines existed. But this was supplemented by further legislation providing for two more investigations, and thereby creating an endless circle and getting nowhere.

At the last session of the House legislation had been introduced readjusting the Soldiers' Re-establishment Act. It provided, among other important things, for the expenditure of millions of money, yet, despite this, it was only brought down a few short hours before prorogagtion, leaving absolutely no time for the discussion such an important question demanded and required before the Senate. The Government leader of that body himself said there was no time to consider it, and thought that the matter should be left over until the following session, and he was right. The Conservative leader also took the same view, and suggested the appointment of a committee to consider the more vital parts of the proposed legislation. This plan was adopted, and the bonus extension was recommended and passed, while other features of the bill were allowed to stand. This ended another piece of sham King Government legislation.

Red Herring Across Trail.

All these things were intended to divert the public mind from the all vital tariff question, said Mr. Meighen. The National Policy had been in force over 40 years with but few changes. The Liberals challenged it and said the time had come when the people should be asked to decide whether or not they wanted it to be continued. But at the last moment they flinched on the issue in all the industrial centres of the Dominion and in other parts of the country adopted the policy of playing both ends against the middle. Such tactics, unfortunately, succeeded, and secured the overthrow of the Government and the return of Mr. King and his followers to power. This was truly nothing to be proud of.

After nearly three years in power the people could now fairly size up the King Government's record and the result of its propaganda against the National Policy. During that time the country had no famines, no blights; grain production had enormously increased and altogether had enjoyed a continuous blessing in spite of the expressions of pessimism and despair and of want of confidence in the country. And in passing it might be mentioned that these expressions did not come from members of the Conservative party—they were not of that sort of stuff.

Canada's Heavy Obligations.

But there were truths to be faced, and the people of Canada, said Mr. Meighen, were brave enough to face them. Canada was a young nation and had a tremendous amount of money owing to other countries. Three hundred millions a year was required to pay the interest and maintain the country's financial strength. This meant that Canada must sell to the world three hundred millions worth of goods over and above the cost of the goods imported into the country. She had only one near neighbor—the United States—a great protective nation, which had raised its wage standard so that it became the highest in the world. In consequence, Canada, too, must maintain a wage level comparable to the United States or Canadians would leave the country. This country had no other option in the matter. It must at all costs maintain a high level if wage-earners were to remain in the country and the vast obligations owing met as they came due.

Thousands Out Of Work.

One of the most disastrous acts of the King Government was the reductions made in the British protective tariff, particularly in the matter of woollens and other textiles. The reduction meant that 35,000 Canadians were out of work or on part time, while others again had been forced to leave the country in order to earn a living. (Cries of "Shame! Shame!")

As for farm implements, the Government had thrown the burden of the reduction in tariff on the manufacturer, and as was to be expected, scores of them closed down and thousands of workmen were thrown out of employment. And on top of all this, the cost of the implement to the consumer, instead of being reduced, now stood ten per cent. higher than when the King Government came into power. Allied industries also suffered, and their workmen by the thousands were also thrown out of their positions. Before the Government reduced the tariff on fertilizers there were ten manufacturers in business in Canada. Now they were all closed.

The exodus of Canadians to the United States was briefly dealt with by Mr. Meighen. Three years ago some 3,000 Canadians, on an average, left this country for the United States. Since the policy of the King Government got fully under way, the exodus averaged three times that number, until now about 15,000 a month were leaving the country, according to official figures, and, besides this, almost as many more entered the United States by avoiding the emigration authorities across the line. Certainly it was time that something should be done to stop this alarming state of affairs.

The advent of the King Government, with its tariff changes, had done one thing, if nothing else. It had taught the people of this country in the last three years more as to the course fiscally that Canada should pursue than 20 years of argument could ever have done.

At present the immigration to Canada was the same as in 1920, and one-third of what it was before the war. But of what value was immigration if the country could not find employment for the newcomers, and employment as well for those Canadians who had been compelled to seek work elsewhere. And in this connection it should be remembered that one Canadian was worth ten immigrants from European countries.

For three years now Canada had had a fine specimen of financial jugglery going on. The Government was trying to make a surplus out of a forty-two million dollar deficit. Such trifling was affecting the commercial integrity of the country.

In the Commons the Government had about half the House on this side of the political fence, but in addition to this they required a few Progressive votes "and," added Mr. Meighen, "on that Progressive vote, depends the tariff."

In concluding, Mr. Meighen declared that what this country needed was a return to the solid bedrock of common sense (cheers). The people wanted no more railways in the air, no more platitudes, promises, law suits or commissions. They wanted to be governed in the light of experience and not fed continually with nostrums and promises (cheers).

When Mr. Meighen resumed his seat the crowd of diners were instantly on their feet and cheered him until he left the room.

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Ottawa Journal Oct. 22/24

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THIRD OF TROOPS BACK FROM WAR HAVE GONE TO U.S

Mr. Meighen Blames Three Years of King Government For Canada's Woes.

SOUNDS AN OPTIMISTIC NOTE REGARDING PARTY'S FUTURE

Sees Definite Turn Towards Conservatives As Ministry's Policies Miss the Mark.

TORONTO, Oct. 21. — Claiming that the tariff policy of the King administration was practically bringing about economic and industrial paralysis and depopulation of the cities and towns of the Dominion, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, speaking under the auspices of the Toronto Women's Conservative Association, tonight called for support for the national policy, which alone, he said, could bring back to Canada prosperity and trade confidence.

The Dominion Tory chieftain painted a sombre word picture of national economic affairs; urged his hearers, for their own enlightenment, to contrast the populations of Ontario towns with census returns of a decade ago, and made considerable impression with his reiterated declaration of belief that a third of Canada's overseas fighters during the war had migrated to the United States. While the United States and other nations had experienced post-war periods of prosperity, Canada had never got out of the rut of stagnation.

Upon the shoulders of the King Government he laid the onus of responsibility for all the conditions and happenings of which he spoke, explaining that it was not the actual tariff adjustments that already had been made that had caused them, but rather the timidity of capital, brought on by the fear of further tariff reductions and the threat of departure from Sir John A. Macdonald's national policy, obviously, he said, the only one for a nation so situated as Canada.

Lose Their Props.

Addressing the Liberal Conservative Business Men's Club at the noon lunch, Mr. Meighen declared that disregard of the National policy of protection accounted for Canada's failure to make progress during the three years of the King Government.

The fortunes of the Conservative party were never higher than at the present hour, said Mr. Meighen in opening. He said that he was able to bring to Tory Toronto a message of good cheer from the party in Quebec, where lately the party had been faced with contests in which the methods of the enemy were the most discreditable in history.

In these contests, such as that in Rimouski, he said, Liberals had stopped to the basest appeals of prejudice and passion. He recalled one prominent Government official who asked the women of Quebec if they were going to vote for Meighen "whose hands were red with the blood of their sons."

Touching on the Crow's Nest Pass railway agreement, he related its history and how the coming of the war had forced the Government to suspend the agreement. Two years ago the Government left the matter to a committee of Parliament, on which it had a majority, and it reported favoring the adoption of, first, a part and then the whole of the agreement rates. Chaos ensued. All this was thrown at the Railway Commission for solution, and it decided that the legislation this Government had passed had failed to restore the old agreement.

Premier King had gone through the west boasting of having restored the agreement, and now the question faced him: "Are you going to carry out what you said you had done?

"It's now time for them to declare whether they have been bluffing Western Canada or not," said Mr. Meighen. "We believe it is unjust, but let them go ahead if they think they can, and let them take the consequences."

The wheat board legislation further exposed the futility of the Government.

"It lies there a sham with no man coming forward to operate it," he said.

Government folly in dealing with steamship rates had caused the farmers a loss of millions, he said, causing the Government to rush to American shipping concerns and guarantee them against loss if they broke the law which the Government had laid down.

As to the Combines Act, he said, it had been introduced to back up the thunderous threats against profiteers of Mr. King and Mr. Murdock. This law, he said, after circumlocution, brought the Government to where it started from.

And now the proposal of the Government was to clip the wings of the Senate in the interests of democracy. Legislation providing for increased soldiers' pensions had been sent to the Senate under circumstances which prevented proper consideration, and the leader of the Government there himself urged the Senate to reject it. The Conservative leader in the Senate suggested a committee to consider it, which was adopted, and it proposed to pass certain features of the measure, which was done. But this was the cause of the Premier's war on the Senate

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 2 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mail & Empire Toronto Oct. 23/24

065283

COLLINGWOOD GREETS CONSERVATIVE LEADER

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Addresses Immense Gathering of Party.

TARIFF TO BLAME

Points Out That Present Fiscal Policy is Injuring Country.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Collingwood, Ont., Oct. 22.—No reigning sovereign could have received a more enthusiastic welcome than that which greeted the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen on the occasion of his first visit to the riding of North Simcoe. Met at the boundary of the town of Collingwood by the Collingwood Kiltie Band and a large gathering of citizens in autos, the ex-Premier was escorted to the Exhibition Buildings, where a great concourse had assembled. Among those on the platform were Earl Rowe, South Simcoe; W. A. Finlayson, East Simcoe; Charles E. Wright, Centre Simcoe; Edgar Jamieson, West Simcoe, all members of the Legislature; W. G. Middleboro, ex-M.P. for North Grey; M. A. Duncan, M.P., North Grey; W. A. Boys, M.P., Col. J. A. Currie, M.P.P., East Toronto, and a former member for North Simcoe in the Federal House, and all the leading Conservatives of the riding. John Forgie, president of the riding association, occupied the chair.

Short speeches were made by Messrs. Finlayson, who predicted an early return of the Conservatives to power; Col. Currie, who returned thanks for the splendid majority given him by the town of Collingwood when he ran for the Dominion House, in 1921, but was defeated by Mr. Ross, and W. A. Boys, M.P., who stated that they would offer themselves candidates for North Simcoe.

When Mr. Meighen rose to speak he was greeted with a tremendous ovation and the playing of "Canada" by the band. His entire speech was punctuated by outbursts of cheers. Before he was permitted to speak, however, Mayor Arthur, on behalf of the corporation of the town, welcomed him to Collingwood in a few well chosen word.

Mr. Meighen expressed his gratification that the people of Collingwood and the surrounding country had turned out in such numbers to great him. He congratulated the riding on Mr. W. A. Boys' decision to let his name go before the convention as candidate for the riding and gave him a strong endorsation. He traced the party's war record and evoked cheers when he stated that in the last three years the present Government had not been able to find fault with one single item of their program during that period. No fiscal policy was endorsed by the present Ministry when they came to power, they had one policy for Quebec and another for the West.

In the recent by-elections similar tactics were employed, particularly in Rimouski, where speakers openly asked if the voters would elect a supporter of the leader of the Conservative party, a man whose hands were red with the blood of their sons. This unholy alliance with the Progressives was only maintained by throwing overboard all the party's pre-election promises, a course that was openly repudiated by the Hon. Mr. Fielding, whose absence from the House removed an honorable foe. Their pledges would have brought ruin on Canada and they knew it and had no intention of carrying them out.

Capital Has Lost Confidence.

Not free trade but freer trade was the motto of the Liberals now. Capital had lost confidence and business men were aghast at the present trend of affairs. Despite the enormous crops of the last three years no good times had resulted and no revival of prosperity like that to the South had. The farmers did not get their implements one cent cheaper despite the reduction in the tax, than they did three years ago, in fact he had figures to prove that they were paying ten per cent. more. One-half of the textile workers of Canada were out of work owing to the reduction of the tax on textiles, but no one got linens one cent cheaper. Canada must maintain a level of wages with the United States if she wished to keep her workers and to do this protection for her industries was essential. Fifteen thousand Canadians were crossing into the States every month and already over one hundred thousand of the Canadian veterans of the Great War reside in that country. Prosperity for the farmers depended on well-peopled towns and active industries which were only possible under a protective tariff. The wave of prosperity that flowed over the States in the last three years had had no reflex in aCnada. The lesosn that was to be learnt from this was that Canada must stand on the bedrock of the policy of Sir John A. Macdonald.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Calgary Herald Oct. 28/24

No British Party Would Withhold Dominion's Liberty

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen Scores Those Who Would Continually Battle with Downing Street to Preserve Autonomy — "That Is Bursting Through an Open Door," Declares Former Canadian Premier, in an Address to Calgary Kiwanis Club on Tuesday—The Attitude of British People Leaves Canada's Destiny Untrammelled.

"I resent the attitude of a small section of the press and others that we must be continually battling with Downing Street to preserve our autonomy intact; that eternal vigilance is the price of our liberty—that is bursting through an open door, for the hand of no British party—Liberal or Conservative—would withhold it from us."

"The attitude of the British people is that the destiny of the Dominion is to be declared and directed by the Dominion alone."

These sentences by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, addressing the noon luncheon Tuesday of the Kiwanis Club when the attendance taxed the capacity of the Palliser dining room, epitomized a scholarly address given by the former premier on the subject of "Canada's Relationship to Great Britain and Her Position in the Commonwealth of Nations Known as the British Empire."

Given Ovation

Mr. Meighen received an ovation from the big audience. President E. T. Chritchley, of the Kiwanis Club, acted as chairman, and Hon. R. B. Bennett, K.C., introduced the leader of the Conservative opposition in remarks highly laudatory of the former premier's intellectual capacity.

Some other points made by Mr. Meighen in his remarks covered the following ground:

Has Equal Freedom

That while Australia may apparently have more direct autonomy in the power of amending its constitution, Canada has equal freedom since maintenance of the British privy council as Canada's last court of appeal is for the Canadian people themselves to decide.

That along with the doctrine of human rights so freely preached by demagogues goes the doctrine of human duty never heard from their mouths; and that Canada's privileges in the British commonwealth should be coincident with Canada's duties.

Empire Defense

That Canada's duties in the matter of Empire defense are not necessarily co-equal with all other parts of the Empire for "every nation is entitled to the security of its geographical position."

That, whereas, the per capita tax for Empire defense in Great Britain is $20 on 43 millions of population, we in Canada are called on to pay only $1.50 per capita for our 8,500,000 population; but Canada's special geographical position is the same as that of the United States which taxes its people $14 per capita on a population of 114,000,000.

"I merely give these figures," said Mr. Meighen, "to show what Canada's position would be were she not a member of the British Empire."

"Those who talk about pressure being put upon us to drag us into the Moloch of war," added the former premier amid salvos of applause, "know in the back of their own minds that their security, that the very freedom with which they can say these things, are because of the ring of the British navy right around us."

The concluding portion of Mr. Meighen's address was devoted to the argument that Canada must take her share in directing the policy of the Empire toward world peace and away from error. There was one school of thought which urged that Canada had not had the experience of Britain in world politics and would do better to keep out. But, as an illustration of what Canada's voice could accomplish, he cited the Canadian arguments which won British statesmanship to the abrogation of the Anglo-Japanese pact. This had been done because Canada, recognizing that the cornerstones of world peace were friendship between Great Britain and France and Great Britain and the United States, realized what British opinion could not—that the Anglo-Japanese pact was a source of irritation to United States public opinion.

The last salient point made by Mr. Meighen was a warning against any conference intended to set down in black and white, in pen and ink, definite constitutional relations between Britain and Canada. In this stand, he said, he had been opposed even by Sir Robert Borden, to whose statesmanship he paid a tribute. But, personally, Mr. Meighen was against such constitutional conferences for he felt that no good would come from them; that in the matter of future growth of relations, Canada should adopt the same methods as the past, those of gradual devolution without the writing down of definite relations as had been done by our American cousins. Any attempt to reduce them to writing would be a great mistake.

His peroration was a tribute to Great Britain as the nation which stood for law in the after-war chaos. "Her example called the world back to the old standards," declared Mr. Meighen. "The debtor always pays, the creditor who always waits, generous to a conquered foe yet loyal to her allies and the first to realize that a permanent structure of world commerce could only rest on a world of solvent nations, the first to see that the hundred million of her enemies must be rescued from the slough of despond to lead Europe to the dawn of better days."

Relations Within Empire

"I want to deal with a question," said Mr. Meighen, "which is at present agitating the public press in relation to the history of and the present relations of Great Britain to its commonwealth of nations known as the British Empire I have no new doctrine to present, for I know that the great mass of the people stand on common ground as to our rights and duties, and there are only a relatively few who occupy any extreme ground, either to the right or the left. Only a few long for separation, and only a few can be classed as aggressive imperialists. Because of that great mass on the common ground, I want to explore it, the ground of the duties which appertain to empire duties and relations. There was much to be achieved for Canadian rights and much to be fought for before we got from the motherland rights which could not be denied.

"It is true there was some reluctance in granting these rights, but this was so readily overcome, and full autonomy so readily obtained, for Great Britain has built herself on the basis of autonomous government. The business unit has been the same, and so in the world of nations there is much to be gained by the ever increasing greatness of the unit power.

Rights of Autonomy

"Our Empire has been to the fore in granting and conceding the rights of autonomy to those within her fold, the right to define the part to be played in Empire effort. So it is not unnatural that its granting should be consistent with the peace of the world, and we admire the wisdom of Great Britain in conceding this.

"I have ofttimes resented the attitude by some sections of the press," continued Mr. Meighen, "that we must be continually battling with Downing Street for autonomy, and that we must be reading into every message something of antagonism. This is bursting through an open door. That hand across the seas withholds nothing. The hand of force has never been raised, for the destiny of the Dominion is directed by the people alone.

"The substance of this autonomous power goes back over a quarter of a century, and is now a matter of fully developed maturity. Canada decides what she does and what she takes part in, Canada's honor and Canada's interests are all in the light of the one great fundamental idea, the safety of the British Empire. I know of no party which disputes that, and we should not be looking for any cause for friction with Great Britain.

"We have no power to change our constitution, for that is done through the British parliament. But the process of change is merely indicative of the unity of the British Empire. The court of the last resort is not imposed on us, but it has been decided by Canada that these links had better be preserved, and the ultimate ends of justice better preserved in this way. Canada can do as it likes, but the responsibility will rest with us."

Two Principles

Mr. Meighen said that there are two principles on which the common interests of the Empire are preserved, each to perform its duties and each to preserve its rights. Any partnership is and must be based on those two principles. The demagogue talks about his rights, but he generally forgets his duties. There is a danger in the neglect of right that there is denial of responsibility. We are all entitled to the privileges of our geographical rights, but we still stand pledged to the British Empire, and when the barrier breaks down we have a part to play.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Calgary Herald Oct. 29/24

Liberal-Conservative Executives Enthused Over Present Outlook

Addressed by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, R. B. Bennett, K.C., And A. L. Smith, K.C.—Regret Impossible for Mr. Meighen to Speak Here on Return on Account of Short Time Between Yale and West Hastings Bye-Elections—Meighen Describes Corrupt Election in St. Antoine, Quebec.

Deciding that it would be impracticable to endeavor to arrange any meetings in Calgary to be addressed by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen on his return from the Yale bye-election in B.C., on account of his having to proceed immediately to participate in the West Hastings bye-election in the east, a combined meeting of the men's and women's executive of the Liberal-Conservative party of Calgary held a lively session in the Board of Trade rooms Tuesday afternoon.

While disappointed over inability to have Mr. Meighen speak here again shortly, the members of the party present were enthusiastic over the present political outlook. They heard short speeches by R. B. Bennett, K.C.; Mr. Meighen; A. L. Smith, K.C., and Mrs. P. J. Nolan, according all four enthusiastic applause.

Review of Political Outlook

The meeting was primarily intended to discuss the subject of getting Mr. Meighen to speak here on his return trip. It rapidly developed, however, into a review of the nation-wide political situation which all present saw in roseate hues.

There were about sixty members of the executives present, the men's section being handled by President F. L. Shouldice and Secretary H. S. Patterson of the Calgary Liberal-Conservative Association, and the women's section by Mrs. P. J. Nolan, president, and Mrs. Reg. Smith, secretary of the Women's Calgary Liberal-Conservative Association.

It developed that Mr. Meighen expects to return from the Yale bye-election about November 7 or 8 but will have to proceed immediately to the West Hastings riding and may go by way of Lethbridge or Medicine Hat. Further, he will have only a day or two to spare and it is possible that he may not even have that much time, so it would be impossible to decide definitely on a meeting in Calgary at that time.

Some in From Country

There were quite a few members in from the country, including W. E. Payne of Red Deer, Dr. Elliott of Swalwell, Messrs. Boyle and Wilson of Carbon, Torrance of Swalwell, and others, together with most of the members of the two Calgary executives.

In addressing the meeting Mr. Bennett, after paying high tribute to the character of Mr. Meighen and his ability, attacked the methods employed by the Liberal party in the recent Quebec bye-elections, especially the attempt to hold Mr. Meighen up as the apostle of war and to arouse racial hatred between French and English-speaking Canadians. He urged the necessity of co-operation among the various provincial Liberal-Conservative organizations to endeavor to bring about unity in Canada. While deprecating the present depressed financial conditions in the country which he attributed to the fiscal policy of the Liberal government, he was inclined to look forward hopefully to a change before long both in the government and consequently in fiscal and financial conditions.

Revenues Reduced

Mr. Meighen also dwelt on this point of financial depression, pointing out the falling off of revonue of the government as a result of tariff reductions, causing the closing down of factories and throwing of men out of employment without corresponding financial benefit to farmers. What slight reductions had occurred in the price of implements were really brought about through the abolition of the sales tax as was readily evident from an examination of the reductions. He expressed very forcibly his conviction that a protective policy was the only one that Canada could safely follow in view of the huge competition of the United States with its highly organized industries, using Canada as a dumping ground.

Mr. Meighen also dealt briefly with the Quebec bye-elections. He characterized the campaign in St. Antoine constituency as one of the most desperate and corrupt in the history of Canada, giving examples of most outrageous repeating of voters. In many instances, single voters cast scores of votes for the Liberal candidate, and Mr. Meighen declared that if the actual vote cast had been properly recorded, the Conservative candidate would have won by a big majority. No less evil, he said, was the racial cry raised in Quebec, especially against himself. Mr. Meighen expressed the conviction that unity in Canada can never be achieved unless the practice of politicians of raising the racial cry for selfish purposes is dispensed with.

Conservatives in Fighting Trim

Nevertheless, said Mr. Meighen, the Conservative party in Quebec was never in better fighting trim than at present and Quebec Conservatives had been tremendously heartened by the big reductions in Liberal majorities achieved in the bye-elections.

Mr. Meighen sincerely regretted the defeat of Mr. Bennett and Mr. Smith in 1921, saying that he had often wished that he had their support in the house uring the last three years.

In a few brief remarks Mr. Smith said that there was no reason for members of the Liberal-Conservative party to feel downhearted in Calgary. He pointed out that on the basis of the new redistribution of seats fixing the boundaries of East and West Calgary constituencies, the vote that both he and Mr. Bennett had received in those areas now included in the present boundaries would have elected them by substantial majorities. Mr. Smith said that while he had been a Liberal, he had supported the Liberal-Conservative party in 1921, not so much from policy as for a sincere admiration for the character and attainments of Mr. Meighen, and he had never had any reason to regret his course; on the contrary, he pledged his support again to Mr. Meighen in the next contest.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 2 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Moose Jaw Times Oct. 30/24

065286

PROTECTION CAUSE OF PROSPERITY IS MEIGHEN'S CLAIM

Tells Vernon, B.C., Audience That Protection Needed To Protect Fruit Growers

CITES U.S. AS EXAMPLE

Vernon, B.C., Oct. 30.—(Canadian Press).—Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Federal Conservative Party, addressing a large audience here last night, scored as a base suggestion that they should vote for the Government candidate in the forthcoming by-election in Yale in order to keep a friend in court. Mr. Meighen said such advice should be scorned by people who had respect for principle.

Refers to Branch Line

Referring to the projected Okanagan branch line of the Canadian National Railway, Mr. Meighen said that no conditions whatever had been imposed by the Senate when the bill for this construction was passed. The Government might have put the necessary amount in the estimates and it would have passed without trouble.

Lauds Protection

The Opposition leader lauded Canada's protection policy which, he said, had brought about prosperity and progress. The protection by customs duties was valuable in particular to growers of fruit in this district, he argued, giving them a chance to get thoroughly established. It had been necessary to put up a big fight, he said, to retain the anti-dumping clause so essential to prevent the dumping of surplus fruit on the market. The Conservative Party at all times supported a fair measure of safeguards for fruit growers and other industries as the only policy fair to Canadians as a whole. He drew attention to the success and prosperity of the United States, the development of her industries, due, he averred, to protection by customs duty.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Vancouver Province Nov. 1/24

065287

CONSERVATIVES TO BANQUET LEADERS

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen And R. H. Pooley to Speak November 8.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, and Mr. R. H. Pooley, party leader in the Legislature, will be guests of honor next Saturday, November 8, at a dinner in the lower dining-room of the Hotel Vancouvr.

Invitations have also been extended to members of Parliament and of the Legislature, as well as British Columbia senators.

The accommodation in the dining-room is limited to about four hundred.

Hon. Mr. Meighen is expected to have some important announcements on party politics and Mr. Pooley to have something to say regarding the opposition attitude in the Legislature.

Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., chairman of the national committee on organization, will also be present as well as other prominent party leaders.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Vancouver Province Nov. 6/24

065288

CONSERVATIVE HEAD ARRIVES IN CITY

Hon. Arthur Meighen Optimistic, But Makes No Predictions.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, reached Vancouver Wednesday night following a strenuous speaking tour of Yale constituency. He had no prediction to make reg..rding the outcome of today's election, but expressed his optimism that the opposition candidate would be returned a winner. Mr. Meighen will speak in New Westminster tonight. He will leave for Victoria Friday morning and addresses a public meeting there in the evening.

He will return to Vancouver Saturday morning and addresses the Canadian Club luncheon at the Hotel Vancouver, and in the evening a party dinner will be given in the lower dining-room of the Hotel Vancouver, at which the Conservative leader is expected to make some important announcements.

Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., national organizer of the party, and Mr. R. H. Pooley, provincial leader, will also speak at the dinner.

Added importance is given to the event by a report that there will be in attendance some of the prominent Conservatives who supported the Provincial party in the late election.

In addition to the three speakers, other guests at the dinner will include Senators R. F. Green, and H. G. Barnard of Victoria; Senator . E. Planta of Nanaimo, Senator J. D. Taylor of New Westminster and Senator S J. Crowe of Vancouver.

Party members of Parliament expected to attend are General J. A. Clark, M.P.; Leon J. Ladner, M.P., and C. H. Dickie, M.P. of Nanaimo. Provincial members of the Legislature expected are Messrs. George A. Walkem, A. McC. Creery and R. A. Stoddart.

Mr W. J. Bowser, K.C., defeated party .ader in British Columbia, is also to be present.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Vancouver Province Nov. 7/24

Keep Canadians At Home, Says Hon. A. Meighen

Conservative Leader Blames Liberal Policies.

URGES INCREASE IN TARIFF WALL

Says King's Administration Prevents Prosperity.

CANADIANS by the thousands are leaving the Dominion for the United States and if the tariff policy of the King government is persisted in this country might just as well make a commercial surrender to the country to the south, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, told a large audience in New Westminster Thursday night in the course of an address which aroused a demonstration of enthusiasm.

During the speech of Mr. Meighen the result of the Yale by-election was announced and wildly cheered. It was a coincidence that the final returns were broadcast and reached the hall by messenger just as the Conservative leader, who has been on a speaking tour of the constituency, had predicted the success of his party's candidate.

The meeting was opened by Mr. D. E. MacKenzie, president of the New Westminster Conservative Association. Seated on the platform were Senator J. D. Taylor, Senator Sanford J. Crowe, General J. A. Clark, M.P., Leon J. Ladner, M.P., R. L. Maitland, president of the British Columbia Liberal-Conservative Association; Dr. A. M. Sanford, T. H. Kirk, H. L. Edmonds and Mayor Annandale.

The mayor, in a formal welcome to the Conservative leader, made reference to the advancement in the importance of the city as a shipping port, and urged greater improvements to the Fraser River and harbor. General Clarke and Senator Taylor spoke briefly before the Conservative leader was called on.

PACIFIC COAST AND ITS NEEDS.

"I desire to assure the people of New Westminster," said Hon. Mr. Meighen, "that any government with which I have been connected was not sparing as to the needs of improvements on this coast, and suffered severe criticism for the expenditure in this district. But the investment was sound, as your mayor's remarks as to the growing shipping of the port indicates. However, I do not like pledges of expenditures by parties out of power."

After some complimentary remarks regarding the work of Senator Taylor, Mr. W. G. McQuarrie, New Westminster's member in Parliament, and General Clark, Mr. Ladner and the Conservative following from this province, Mr. Meighen launched a sarcastic criticism of Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, the Prime Minister, and charged that "everything possible in the way of promises, trickery and bribery had been used by the government in its efforts to win the Yale by-election."

The result of the election was not known at the time Mr. Meighen began his speech, and he declared that the government was making its "last desperate stand" in Yale.

Some Points In Meighen's Speech

CANADA is becoming a sieve through which our people pour into the United States.

We spend millions to cajole immigrants to come to Canada from Europe. The United States spends millions to keep their people at home.

I do not believe in scouring Europe for people when we have no policy to keep our own at home.

The campaign of the government in Yale was its last desperate stand.

No bribery, concealed or open, was omitted to win that seat.

The government hung up a railway between heaven and earth to try to win the seat in Yale.

The speeches of the Prime Minister here was loud-sounding propaganda to divert attention.

No demagogic party in power has any right to violate the Senate.

While making a federal saving by cutting off the highway expenditures, the government bought a fine hotel in Paris for Canadians to stay at.

"No political artifices, no promise, no bribery, concealed or open, was omitted to win that seat," he charged. "Even," he continued, "if we are defeated, the vote that we receive in the face of the methods of the government will speak highly of the intelligence of the Yale electorate.

HUNG UP RAILWAY 'MID HEAVEN AND EARTH.

"In its desperate endeavor to win that seat," he went on, "the government even hung a railway up between heaven and earth and told the people the government would decide what to do about building it two days after election."

The assertion of the Premier that the Senate had been responsible for the government not going ahead with the Kelowna branch line, Mr. Meighen said, was "conjured in the brain of Premier King," and the promise that the line would now be undertaken was a "species of bribery."

The Premier, Mr. Meighen charged further, had even gone the length to tell the people of Yale that if they expected much from the government they must send a member to his support.

Dealing with the speeches delivered in Vancouver by Premier King, the opposition leader declared that the Premier had "indulged in a determined effort to divert attention from the real problems which faced the country, and had attempted to get attention centred on other things, or so-called issues accompanied by loud-sounding propaganda."

Mr. Meighen poked fun at the speeches of the Premier, particularly his reference to curtailment of the powers of the Senate. He did not regard Mr. King's remarks in this connection seriously and said they did not amount to anything one way or another.

NO RIGHT TO VIOLATE POWERS OF SENATE.

"No mere majority of the House of Commons has any right to violate the powers of the Senate which has been a matter of compact between the provinces," he said. "No demagogic party in power has any right to change the powers of the Senate."

Mr. Meighen reviewed the functions of the Senate and told of what led up to the quarrel the Premier had with it. Twenty-four hours before prorogation, he said, a bill involving the expenditure of milions had been brought to the Senate. The vital clauses only were retained. Even Senator Dandurand, the government representative in the Senate, "whose voice is the voice of the government," had himself voted with the other members of the Senate committee.

"Thus," added Mr. Meighen, "the action of the Senate, with the approval of the representative of the government in the Senate, was approved by the government itself."

"Mr. King then arose and denounced the Senate," continued the speaker. "He announced that next session he would bring in a bill to curtail the Senate powers. Thus the Senate was to be punished for passing what the government approved. His bill would deny the Senate the right to do what, up to now, it has never done."

ON THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF CANADA.

Waxing extremely sarcastic, Mr. Meighen reviewed, briefly, the financial position of the country and the manner in which he said the King government misrepresented the state of things.

"Canada," he said, "had got through the war with the smallest per capita debt of any country in the war, and of this Premier King was boasting now."

What savings, he added, were made in government expenditures on highways and soldiers' re-establishment, was a saving for the federal government, but was a cost which the provinces, nevertheless, had to pay, so it did not work out as any saving for the people.

"But the King government was making much of such things. Yet, while calling this economy, a fine hotel had been purchased in Paris," he continued.

Sending members of Parliament to Wembley at the expense of the people was another "economy" of the King government, he added.

The cost and annual deficit of the national railways was referred to by Mr. Meighen, who reviewed the action of the Conservative government in taking over the lines.

RAILWAY RATES AND THE CROWS NEST.

On the subject of railway rates, the Conservative leader said that "the public judges not so much by high-sounding platitudes, but by conduct." The Premier had "swallowed himself whole" on the Crows Nest agreement. He gave great credit to Sir Wilfrid Laurier for erecting and launching the Railway Commission. But, he added, it was necessary for every part of the Dominion to submit to the commission if it were really to function as it was intended to.

"Under the Crows Nest agreement this would not be possible, for if the prairies received the advantage of that agreement, then other parts of the country ought to be entitled to special consideration. This agreement was suspended when the war came on. The Progressives in Parliament had demanded its restoration, and the Premier had to yield. This gave to the prairies a favor at the expense of the other parts of Canada, for the lowering of one thing below the general level meant that others would have to pay more to balance up. Restoration of the agreement, too, tied the hands of the Railway Commission.

"Premier King did this to get votes and maintain his government in power," declared Mr. Meighen.

"I told the people of the prairies," added Mr. Meighen, "that if that course was to be pursued Confederation could not be held together. Did Premier King touch on the Crows Nest agreement in his speeches here?" he asked.

"It would be like treading on somebody's toes," a voice in the audience answered.

COULD STILL RESTORE THE AGREEMENT.

Mr. Meighen then read from the Premier's Vancouver speech, in which he said he would not discuss the matter as it was sub judice.

"If he spoke other than hollow mockery, he can restore the agreement," said Mr. Meighen. "He did not mean a word of it. He can even now annul the verdict of the Railway Commission. He and his government are in the mire, as comes to all men who do not walk on the solid ground."

With reference to the Peace River region and transportation requirements for it, Mr. Meighen said a railway line there was most essential. It must come, and would open up a valuable territory. He knew of no line more urgently needed. However, the Premier had advocated the Peace River line in his speeches in British Columbia, and on the prairies had advocated the Hudson Bay line.

"If, as they say, they have a surplus of $35,000,000, why don't they build the Peace River line?" asked Mr. Meighen. "He is only truckling to local sentiment when he has no policy at all."

The crowd roared with laughter at Mr. Meighen's analysis of the speeches of the Premier here, which, he said, "amounted to simply nothing."

On the subject of the tariff, with

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which he brought his address to a close, Mr. Meighen said.

"I lay down this statement, and I want you to think it over in all seriousness. We have no option, and there is no recourse; this country must rest on a foundation of a protective policy.

"We have but one neighbor. It is a country that is the greatest magnet for people and capital in the world. It was built up on a protection policy. We in Canada must pursue a policy that will hold our people. Around the United States they have erected a tariff wall, always high and sometimes higher.

"All countries since the war have raised their tariff, some more than others. The United States is higher than any. It is definitely protected and by it they maintain a level of wages above any country in the world. Some argue that in this country we should reduce the cost of living and wages by lowering the tariff and letting in goods manufactured by cheap labor from Europe and the Orient.

"When we lower wages we lose our artisans. We must maintain the wage level of the country to the South. We have no option. Any move in the other direction is a move in the direction of disaster, and we merely surrender to the United States.

"Reductions made in our tariff have caused fear and doubt throughout the business world. What has been done to one industry may be done to another.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR THE DOMINION.

"I am not afraid for the future of a country like ours, with all its wealth of resources, the richest in the world, though suffering. We can get back. But we are not enjoying the prosperity we should enjoy. Now, at the end of three years of the most bounteous crops in the history of the Dominion, would you not expect marked prosperity? There is prosperity in the United States, but what has happened to Canada?

"Premier King boasts of our increase in exports. Exports of what? Of our natural resources. He says our dollar is at par. We borrowed millions in the United States and brought it to par. But we are not getting on as we should. Why have we unemployment conferences if we have prosperity? Get the reports of those attending these conferences and compare the utterances with those of the Premier."

After making reference to the alarming number of people going from Canada to the United States, Mr. Meighen said:

"I do not believe in securing Europe for immigrants when we have no policy that will keep our sons and daughters home. I would rather have one Canadian-born son or daughter here than to bring in five to become Canadians.

"The government is spending millions to cajole Europeans to come to Canada. The United States is spending millions to keep their people there. The time has come when the whole Dominion must rise up and assert itself without fear of retaliation and with every confidence in itself."

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Nov. 8/24 065291

ALL BACK IN THE CONSERVATIVE FOLD

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Witnesses the Return of The Provincials.

Opposition Leader Delivers Stirring Address at Banquet In His Honor.

Tells the United Party "It Is Principles That Count."

Declares For Protective Policy—Dr. S. F. Tolmie and R. H. Pooley Heard.

Old-time election-eve enthusiasm was in evidence at the Conservative dinner at the Hotel Vancouver Saturday night, when Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative opposition in the House of Commons, addressed a gathering that packed the balconies and floor of the dining-room. Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Conservative organizer for the Dominion, and Mr. R. H. Pooley, leader of the opposition at Victoria, were also heard.

When Mr. Meighen entered the dining-room he was cheered to the echo and the assembly sang, "Hail, hail, the gang's all here." But when he was followed by Mr. Grote Stirling, winner of last week's by-election in Yale for the federal House, the words were changed to "Yale, Yale, the gang's all here." Later, Mr. Arthur Cochrane, Conservative winner in the provincial by-election in the Okanagan, was introduced and this was the signal for more enthusiasm.

The meeting was featured by one of the best speaking efforts Mr. Meighen has yet made in Vancouver. It was a speech that aroused the audience to great heights of enthusiasm and when he had concluded he was given a tremendous ovation.

TERMS OF THEIR RETURN.

But the Conservative leader's effective speech was not the only feature of the night. The presence of Mr. A. McC. Creery and Mr. George Walkem, Provincial party members of the Legislature; Major-Gen. A. D. McRae, leader of the Provincials in the recent provincial election; Mr. A. M. Whiteside, Mr. John Nelson and other prominent Provincials, was an indication that federally, at least, the Provincials are not at outs with the Conservatives.

Mr. Pooley, the leader of the Provincial Conservatives, did not overlook the presence of his ertswhile political opponents. In opening his address, he remarked that he was glad to see that "many of the old gang were back where they belonged."

When the applause had subsided, a voice in the far end of the dining room rang out with a strong note of conviction;

"And we will be here only so long as you're good."

This was the signal for renewed applause and laughter, while General McRae, John Nelson, A. M. Whiteside and other Provincial party supporters chortled with glee at the quip.

PRINCIPLES COUNT.

Mr. Meighen also took note of the third party representatives, remarking that in British Columbia politics there had been an unfortunate severance in recent years, on the merits of which it was not for him to speak, but one which he was gratified to say had not entered the federal field.

"I extend the hand of fellowship and equality to all who, whatever may have been the reason, considered cleavage the right thing in the late contest," he said. "Let us make up our minds to march with them, and they with us both in leadership and in rank and file. The party that is big enough to forget the past and look to the future, remembering that it is principles that count, that is the party that will succeed."

The remarks were received with generous applause, indicating that the breach between the Conservatives and the Provincials had been healed.

Mr. Pooley declared that in both the Nelson and North Okanagan by-elections the old differences between the Provincials and the Conservatives had been wiped out, and that the Provincial party did excellent work for the opposition candidates on these occasions.

OPPOSITION LEADERSHIP.

Mr. Pooley, discussing the leadership of the Conservatives in the House, declared that he held it for the party and not for self.

"When you get a new leader," he said, "you will find the member for Esquimalt behind that leader, working side by side for the good of the party and not for self."

Dr. S. F. Tolmie made one of his characteristic addresses, in which he drove home his points with humorous illustrations. It was all right for the government to shout about the prosperity abroad in the land, he said, but unless they had the jingle of prosperity in their pockets, it would be difficult to convince people that prosperity was here. Like his leader, Mr. Meighen, he urged a protective tariff policy as the only way to bring wages up to the level of the United States, and preventing Canadians from going across the border to live.

FOR PROTECTIVE POLICY.

Mr. Meighen spoke at considerable length, devoting the most of his time to recent government legislation and stating the case for a protective policy, as the only hope of bringing about a revival of business and a return to good times to industrial workers.

He attacked the King government on the freight rates question, pointing out that the Conservative party had opposed the restoration of the Crows Nest Pass agreement, which had been put into effect by the Liberals in order to catch the support of the Progessive party. General Clark, the member for Burrard, had asked the government to do the same thing for British Columbia in regard to freight rates that it had done for the Progressives, but the apostles of equality had failed, he said.

RUSH OF CANADIANS TO U.S.

Mr. Meighen blamed the uncertainty of the Liberal policy and its attitude towards the tariff as responsible for the influx of Canadians in the United States, and he scored with the audience when he asked if it was wise for the government to coax immigrants to Canada when it could not provide work for the people now living here. In the past three years three times the normal emigration had taken place from Canada to the United States. The power of a government to hold its own people was the test of the policy of that government, he said, amid applause.

In thirty-three months, more than 350,000 Canadians had emigrated to the United States. They represented a buying capacity of $200,000,000 annually, money which was now being spent to keep American workmen employed.

Mr. Thomas H. Kirk, the chairman, in thanking Mr. Meighen for his address, aroused great enthusiasm when he declared that more than ever was the election cry justified, "Canada needs Meighen."

About fifteen of the Conservative members in the Legislature were in attendance. Considerable amusement was created by the reading of fictitous telegrams from other places. In one of these the member for Alberni, who, Mr. Pooley said "ran the government," wired that he would not let Premier John Oliver attend the dinner.

An Italian inventor's device for testing the quality of silk and woollen textiles is based on the principle that both materials are highly insulating when in contact with an electrified object.

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Mail & Empire Toronto Nov. 10/24

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DEPRESSION FOLLOWS LIBERAL PARTY RULE

Premier a Puppet in the Hands of Progressives, Says Mr. Meighen.

Canadian Press.

Victoria, B.C., Nov. 9.—Three years of Liberal rule, years made bounteous by nature as never before in the history of the Dominion, nevertheless, found Canada in 1924 with increased debt, with lost population and with the business life of the country firmly gripped by depression, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Dominion leader of the Conservative party, told a mass meeting of Victorians Friday night, on his first appearsance in the city in four years.

"I am classed as a pessimist, even traitor, by some," said Mr. Meighen, "but I am not afraid to face the truth. Let the truth be known and we can know what to do.

"We have had the three best harvests Canada ever had known. Is it reasonable that enterprise should come to a halt? There is no reason unless the Government is on the wrong track in national policy."

Reviewing speeches here and elsewhere of Premier King, Mr. Meighen dubbed the Prime Minister a puppet in the hands of the Progressives, and his public utterances as deceptive boasting and idle platitudes.

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Ottawa Journal Nov. 11/24

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ASKS OF EQUALITY PREMIER BOASTED

Losing Wage Earners Through Tariff Policy.

VANCOUVER, B. C., Nov. 10. — "You cannot hold Confederation together if you make one province abide by the railway commission and tell another you will make rates in Parliament to suit them," said Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, addressing the local Conservative Association at a dinner in his honor Saturday night.

"Where is the equality of which Premier King boasted so loudly?" he asked. "If the Premier is in earnest in speaking of fairness to the west, he must go on record as restoring the Crow's Nest level."

Despatches from Premier Stanley Baldwin and Hon. W. J. Bowser, former leader of the local Conservatives, complimenting Grote Stirling, newly elected member for Yale, upon his victory, were read during the evening.

Mr. Meighen declared that Canada's wage earning population was being lost through the present tariff policy which was disastrous, he said, alongside a great nation, the industrial centre of the world, walled in by high tariff and only open to Canada's raw products.

"Is it statesmanship to spend millions to cajole people to come here from Europe when we are not able to provide employment for the people born within our own gates?" he said, referring to the Government's immigration policy.

Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Conservative organizer, said wages here must be kept on a level with those in the United States, and that was only possible through the medium of a higher tariff.

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Ottawa Journal
Nov. 18/24

CONSERVATIVES OF PROVINCES FORM A NATIONAL ASSOCIATION MR. J. R. M'NICOL IS PRESIDENT

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Is Made Honorary President At Toronto Convention and Is Endorsed As Leader.

Hon. "Bob" Rogers, Treasurer, Declares Progressive Movement Is Dying — Alberta Leader Calls Crerar a "Dictator".

By Canadian Press.

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—The Liberal and Conservative Association of Canada was formed today at a conference of representatives from provincial Conservative organizations in all but New Brunswick of the nine provinces of the Dominion, assembled here at the invitation of the Ontario Conservatives. Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen was elected honorary president and was enthusiastically endorsed as leader of the party. J. R. McNicol, of Toronto, was elected president, J. A. Lamarr, of Montreal, secretary, and Hon. Robert Rogers, of Winnipeg, treasurer. The latter tried to decline the nomination, but the gathering drowned out his protest with cries of "Good Old Bob" and no other name having been advanced for the post, Mr. McNicol, as chairman, refused to permit Mr. Rogers to decline. The latter said he was doubtful if he could fill the post, but whether he was active treasurer of the organization or not he would promise his best efforts for its success.

One Man and One Woman.

Eighteen vice-presidents, comprising one woman and one man from each province, were appointed. The provincial organizations will be asked to nominate members of the executive which will co-operate with the Dominion committee for organization purposes. The vice-presidents nominated were: British Columbia, Mrs. R. F. Green, Victoria, and R. L. Maitland, K.C., Vancouver; Alberta, Mrs. R. J. Russell, Edmonton, and Hon. R. B. Bennett, Calgary; Saskatchewan, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Saskatoon, and Fred Somerville, Regina; Manitoba, Mrs. Brown, Winnipeg, and Major W. W. Kennedy, Winnipeg; Ontario, Mrs H. A. Winnett, London, and L. B. Spencer, Welland; Quebec, Mrs. Henry Joseph, Montreal, and Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Montreal; New Brunswick, not appointed owing to absence of delegates; Nova Scotia, Mrs. Martha Scanlon, Halifax, and Frank Stanfield, Truro; Prince Edward Island, Mrs. Andrew Murphy and Arthur A. Alley, Charlottetown William Clydesdale, of Toronto, was named assistant secretary.

Three Resolutions.

The decision to form a Dominion-wide association, was formed after a special committee of twenty had conferred during the luncheon recess and drawn up three resolutions embodying the proposal for such an organization. All three were accepted and the alternative proposal, which was never more than tentatively suggested, for a Dominion committee to proceed through successive stages of organization to such an association, did not come before the convention at all. When the committee's proposal was made in the afternoon it was adopted with one change, without discussion. This change, making the number of vice-presidents eighteen instead of five, was made to ensure each province having proper conveners for committee work.

A few minor questions were dealt with. Col. J. A. Currie (Ontario), urged the necessity for more public meetings between sessions of Parliament to keep public issues before the electorate. He proposed an interchange of speakers between the provinces and this was adopted after brief seconding speeches had been made by G. C. Stewart, (Prince Edward Island) and W. Bulloch (Montreal)."

The Western Angle.

A suggestion that means should be found to obtain an extension of press support for the Conservative party, especially in the west, was left to the executive.

Representatives from all the western provinces addressed the convention on conditions in party circles in their districts. Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Dominion Conservative organizer, gave a brief outline of the work done by his department. Mrs. Joseph and Mrs. Winnett expressed the thanks of the women's delegation, which numbered more than a score in a gathering of 150. Mr. LaMarr spoke enthusiastically of conditions in Quebec and the opportunities for greater success in the future for the Conservative cause in that province.

Hon. Robert Rogers, describing himself as "an old stager on the firing line of the Conservative party," said that he had remained and would remain loyal to the national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, in which he had received his baptism of fire in 1878. He had stood out for party government because he believed it was the only stable government, and he was finding many people who admitted that he was right.

Progressives Dying.

"We have had a Progressive movement in Western Canada," added Mr. Rogers, "but it is rapidly dying out." He read a satirical sketch of a ceremony, which, he said, would be performed in Ottawa, as soon after the opening of Parliament as the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod could lend the Senate Chamber for that purpose. This ceremony described a mock legal marriage between the Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, and Robert Forke, Progressive leader, with Hon. T. A. Crerar in "Windsor uniform" on the throne as celebrant.

It was the one lighter note in the day's proceedings and brought the conference to a close, after a few words of welcome and encouragement from Hon. W. F. Nickle, Attorney-General of Ontario, and the customary vote of thanks to the conveners of the conference.

"Dictator" in Control.

Hon. W. J. Blair, leader in Alberta, addressed the convention late in the afternoon. He expressed the hope that with better organization within Conservative ranks the party could secure five or six Alberta seats in the Federal House in the next election. The province now was in the hands, he said, of a dictator who did not even live in Alberta. This was Hon. T. A. Crerar, he said, who had in Attorney General Brownlee an "obedient tool" who permitted the enactment at the behest of "Long haired radicals" of all kinds of freak legislation. Business was being driven from the province. Not one bond company operated there. There were eleven separate statutory charges against a piece of property before a first mortgage could be effective. Hon. Duncan Marshall he said, had "Saddled the province with a debt of $1,125,000 and then left the province before he could be assessed his share of the resultant taxation. Grain was shipped via Fort William he said, and money lost to farmers on its transportation, because the United Grain Growers had no facilities at Vancouver, the cheaper route. "Paternal legislation" was killing business conditions in the province, said Mr. Blair, and the United Grain Growers dominated the farming communities for its own profit.

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Ottawa Journal Nov. 18/24

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MR. MEIGHEN IS PROUD OF PARTY MEN IN QUEBEC

Conservative Workers Find Sincere Friends In Every County, He Says.

THANKS RANK AND FILE FOR NEW ASSOCIATION

"Hon. Mr. King Talks National Unity But It Is National Discord".

By Canadian Press.

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—That the Conservative party is making headway in Quebec and is steadily increasing was one of the announcements which Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, made to a luncheon gathering here today in connection with the National Conference of Liberal and Conservative leaders.

The Conservative leader remarked that some people were under the impression that the Conservative flag was very low in Quebec, but such is not the case.

"It may be perfectly true that today the Liberals have a solid Quebec," he remarked, "but at the same time it is also true that you cannot go into any county in the province of Quebec where true Conservative workers will not find as sincere and warm friends as in any other part of the Dominion. The followers of the party are loyal, and the fight they are putting up is a magnificent one. It is true that they have big difficulties to face, but they are facing them strongly and courageously. It is also true in Quebec you find some of the best Conservatives, the stoutest, and those who have borne the worst. Such work as they are performing is bound to have its reward in time, and if they do not win at this election they will at the next, for the people there are beginning by the thousands to see the truth."

Solidarity to Result.

In dealing with the National Association, Hon. Mr. Meighen thanked the rank and file who have supported him so faithfully; and he thanked the workers who had made possible the formation of the association. There could be but one result and that a greater solidarity.

"While there are specific platforms which must be carried through it is only right that we should gather to hear the viewpoints of the distant parts of the Dominion," Hon. Mr. Meighen declared, "and we must have a sympathetic viewpoint for all parts of Canada. It is only by mutual help that a party can work towards success, and I hope that those who carry the flag of Conservatism in the provinces where their party is in the dominance will remember the probleme and the difficulties of the Conservatives in the other provinces."

In referring to the defeat of 1921, Hon. Mr. Meighen declared that while the party has from time to time gone down it has never yet had to face dishonor. The past three years, he was confident, have been a vindication of the policies which the Conservative party sought to put through prior to the election.

"We will shortly see the spirit of the days gone by," he continued, "the traditions of the past will not be lost; for our course has been one of continued upward effort and success, and one of the stimulating forces was the smashing victory secured by Hon. Mr. Ferguson in the Province of Ontario, and by Hon. Mr. Stewart in Prince Edward Island."

Example in Yale.

"The absurdity of the stand of the Liberals and their free trade policy was shown in Yale," Hon. Mr. Meighen pointed out, "for in that constituency in the recent election the Liberals were emphatic in telling the fruit farmers that they were even stronger protectionists than were the Conservatives. It is a case of wearing any kind of coat that suits the elector to whom they must appeal. They sought to beguile the electors of Yale, but I can pay the voters of that constituency the compliment of pointing out that it did not take them long to see through the ruse. Hon. Mr. King and his followers talk of national unity; but it is not national unity they are achieving, but national discord."

In bringing a message from Manitoba, Major F. G. Taylor, D.S.O., leader of the Provincial party, pointed out that the west looks to Ontario for leadership in organization, and because of that he was glad to congratulate Hon. G. Howard Ferguson for the manner in which he had indicated to them the pathway to victory.

The Greatest Problem.

"Perhaps one of the greatest problems of the Dominion today is that of Canadianization," Hon. Mr. Taylor declared, "if it is not carried out successfully, the result may be disastrous. So I ask that you give us a little latitude in the manner in which we try to work out our problems."

Dr. J. M. T. Anderson, leader of the Saskatchewan party, recalled that the cause of Conservatism was regarded by many as a lost cause in his province.

"But conditions are far from being as hopeless as that; and the one thing essential to overcome the present situtaion is organization," he said.

W. L. Hall, K.C., said Liberalism might be well entrenched in Nova Scotia, but a breach had been made in the ranks and now he looks for greater results. The time is gone, he felt, when the Liberals can claim a solid Nova Scotia.

Message from Quebec.

Hon. Rodolphe Monty brought the message from Quebec, and it was one of peace, harmony and friendship. The Conservative party is the one of natural progress and prosperity, while the Liberals have been a costly experiment whose defects the people are beginning to appreciate. Hon. Mr. Meighen, he added, tells the same story in Quebec as in Ontario, and that is more than he could say of other leaders.

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Gazette Montreal Nov. 18/24

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HAS GREAT HOPE OF CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN QUEBEC

Magnificent Fight Is Being Put Up and Much Headway Made, Says Meighen

SUCCESS IS IN SIGHT

Optimistic Messages Carried to Toronto Convention by Party Leaders in Provinces

(By Canadian Press.)

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Citizen Ottawa Nov. 18/24

ENDORSE MEIGHEN AS CONSERVATIVE CHIEF IN CANADA

Liberal Conservative Ass'n of Canada Also Formed At Gathering of Provincial Leaders.

WOMEN ARE NAMED AS VICE-PRESIDENTS

B.C. Delegate Asks Higher Tariff, While Others Report on Present Outlook.

(Canadian Press.)

TORONTO, Nov. 17.—The Liberal and Conservative Association of Canada was formed today at a conference of representatives from provincial Conservative organizations in all but New Brunswick of the nine provinces of the Dominion, assembled here at the invitation of the Ontario Conservatives.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen was elected honorary president and was enthusiastically endorsed as leader of the party. J. R. McNicol of Toronto was elected president, J. A. Lamarr of Montreal secretary, and Hon. Robert Rogers of Winnipeg treasurer. The latter tried to decline the nomination, but the gathering drowned out his protest with cries of "Good old Bob," and no other name having been advanced for the post, Mr. McNicol, as chairman, refused to permit Mr. Rogers to decline. The latter said he was doubtful if he could fill the post, but whether he was active treasurer of the organization or not he would promise his best efforts for its success.

Eighteen vice-presidents, comprising one woman and one man from each province, were appointed. The provincial organizations will be asked to nominate members of the executive which will co-operate with the Dominion committee for organization purposes. The vice-presidents nominated were: British Columbia, Mrs. R. F. Green, Victoria, and R. L. Maitland, K.C., Vancouver; Alberta, Mrs. R. J. Russell, Edmonton, and Hon. R. B. Bennett, Calgary; Saskatchewan, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, Saskatoon, and Fred Somerville, Regina; Manitoba, Mrs. Brown, Winnipeg, and Major W. W. Kennedy, Winnipeg; Ontario, Mrs. H. A. Winnett, London, and L. B. Spencer, Welland; Quebec, Mrs. Henry Joseph, Montreal, and Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Montreal; New Brunswick, not appointed owing to absence of delegates; Nova Scotia, Mrs. Martha Scanlon, Halifax, and Frank Stanfield, Truro; Prince Edward Island, Mrs. Andrew Murphy and Arthur A. Alley, Charlottetown. William Clydesdale, of Toronto, was named assistant secretary.

Formation of New Body.

The decision to form a Dominion-wide association, was formed after a special committee of twenty had conferred during the luncheon recess and drawn up three resolutions embodying the proposal for such an organization. All three were accepted and the alternative proposal, which was never more than tentatively suggested, for a Dominion committee to proceed through successive stages of organization to such an association, did not come before the convention at all. When the committee's proposal was made in the afternoon it was adopted with one change, without discussion. This change, making the number of vice-presidents eighteen instead of five, was made to insure each province having proper conveners for committee work.

A few minor questions were dealt with. Col. J. A. Currie (Ontario) urged the necessity for more public meetings between sessions of parliament to keep public issues before the electorate. He proposed an interchange of speakers between the provinces and this was adopted after brief seconding speeches had been made by G. C. Stewart (Prince Edward Island) and W. Bulloch (Montreal).

A suggestion that means should be found to obtain an extension of press support for the Conservative party, especially in the west, was left to the executive.

Outlook in West.

Representatives from all the western provinces addressed the convention on conditions in party circles in their districts. Hon. Dr. S. F. Tolmie, Dominion Conservative organizer, gave a brief outline of the work done by his department. Mrs. Joseph and Mrs. Winnett expressed the thanks of the women's delegation which numbered more than a score in a gathering of 150. Mr. Lamarr spoke enthusiastically of conditions in Quebec and the opportunities for greater success in the future for the Conservative cause in that province. Hon. Robert Rogers, describing himself as "an old stager on the firing line of the Conservative party," said that he had remained and would remain loyal to the national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, in which he had received his baptism of fire in 1878. He had stood out for party government because he believed it was the only stable government and he was finding many people who admitted that he was right.

"We have had a Progressive movement in western Canada," added Mr. Rogers, "but it is rapidly dying out." He read a satirical sketch of a ceremony which, he said, would be performed in Ottawa, as soon after the opening of parliament as the gentleman usher of the Black Rod could lend the senate chamber for that purpose. This ceremony described a mock legal marriage between the prime minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, and Robert Forke, Progressive leader, with Hon. T. A. Crerar in "Windsor uniform" on the throne as celebrant.

It was the one lighter note in the day's proceedings and brought the conference to a close, after a few words of welcome and encouragement from Hon. W. F. Nickle, attorney general of Ontario, and the customary vote of thanks to the conveners of the conference.

Keynote Address.

Hon. L. G. Belley, Que., who was greeted with vigorous applause, delivered in a two-minute speech the keynote address. Whether the convention decided to form a national association now or whether a national committee was the outcome of their deliberations, there were only three things, he said, to be accomplished. The first was organization, the second organization and the third organization. He spoke of the strengthening of the Conservative party in Quebec since the last election. The Rimouski election, although lost by the party, had proved that the Conservatives in Quebec were very strong.

Wants Higher Tariff.

R. L. Maitland, K.C., representing R. H. Pooley, leader of the Conservatives in British Columbia, said that his province felt very keenly the necessity for higher tariff in Canada. The present government's policy of reduced tariffs was inimical to the interests of British Columbia. The result of the United States elections illustrated the hopelessness of looking for reduced tariff barriers to the United States. The much talked of imaginary line between Canada and the States might be only an imaginary line to Mackenzie King but it was a wall of China to Coolidge. The Yale by-election, he thought, illustrated British Columbia's attitude to the government's present policy.

George Cruise, of Saskatchewan, said that things did not seem very bright just now for the Conservative party in his province. The voter there seemed to be either a Liberal or a Progressive. But the steady increase of trade between Eastern and Western Canada was a healthy sign and the popularity of Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in Saskatchewan was encouraging. Everybody was a Conservative, said Mr. Cruise, when Mr. Meighen visited Saskatchewan. In spite of free trade longings, those who heard the Conservative leader could not quite get over the logic of his arguments nor fail to admire the tenacity with which he preached a doctrine at present unpopular.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, and Hon. Robert Rogers were both given an ovation when they took their seats on the platform.

Hon. W. J. Blair, leader in Alberta, addressed the convention late in the afternoon. He expressed the hope that with better organization within Conservative ranks the party could secure five or six Alberta seats in the Federal House in the next election. The province now was in the hands, he said, of a dictator, who did not even live in Alberta. This was Hon. T. A. Crerar, he said, who had in Attorney General Brownlee an "obedient tool," who permitted the enactment at the behest of "long haired Radicals" of all kinds of freak legislation. Business was being driven from the province. Not one bond company operated there. There were eleven separate statutory charges against a piece of property before a first mortgage could be effective. Hon. Duncan Marshall, he said, had "saddled" the province with a debt of $1,125,000 and then left the province before he could be assessed his share of the resultant taxation. Grain was shipped via Fort William, he said, and money lost to farmers in its transportation, because the United Grain Growers had no facilities at Vancouver, the cheaper route. "Paternal legislation" was killing business conditions in the province, said Mr. Blair, and the United Grain Growers dominated the farming communities for its own profit.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 2 (R.G. 27, I, Volume 112)

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DAILY EPIGRAM.

Hope, of course—but hustle also.

THE DAILY TIMES

WEATHER PROBS.

Fresh south-westerly winds; fair to-day and Thursday.

VOL 1 No. 194. PORT HOPE, ONTARIO, CANADA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1924. $3.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE SINGLE COPY TWO CENTS.

Conservatives Enthusiastically Endorse Meighen and Ferguson

PREMIER FERGUSON SQUELCHES AGITATORS
CONSERVATIVE CONVENTION ENDORSES PREMIER

Out of 1200 Delegates Only 2 Voted to Launch O.T.A. into Convention. Party Loyalty was Never at Higher Pitch And Conservatives From all Over Canada Vociferously Endorse Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. Howard Ferguson

Conservatism is not dead. Conservatism in the Dominion of Canada is very much alive. A new Dominion organization has been formed. Representatives were present from all over the Dominion, and the Conservative Party has come back to its own. Never was there a finer, more concise, beautifully-worded speech on Canadian problems ever given by any leader of any party than that given yesterday morning by the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen. It was a jewel of clarity of thought and presentation. It reached the heights of the sublime in oratory. It was a true statement of facts, without pessimism. It was a carefully worded, but most potent arraignment of the King Government that has ever been delivered from a public platform. It was the presentation of facts that could not be confuted, by a master mind of statesmanship, and there was no wonder that that vast audience which filled the largest room in the King Edward Hotel to overflowing, rose as a body, and cheered and cheered, until the very foundations of Toronto's big "hostel" shook to its very foundations.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen stayed over to meet the representatives of Ontario, and the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen has won the hearts of everyone that heard his voice yesterday. There were no vain promises, there was no calumny, there were no insidious attacks on those whose political faith differed from that of the leader of the Conservative Party. There was a plain statement of facts; facts that made the audience draw their breaths in wonder of what was coming next. There were no slighting references to his opponents. His was a criticism of the acts, and the inaction of the Government of Canada that held that vast audience spellbound, and made secure for all time to come the position of leader of the Conservative party for the Dominion of Canada of the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen.

But that big delegation of the "faithful" felt an undercurrent. There was a tension in the air. Even Chairman McNicol showed the strain. All knew that the situation created by the recent plebiscite was bound to come up, but the question did not rear its head until nearly the close of the afternoon meeting.

But then it did, and the result was that the McCauslands and their ilk, who were willing to throw into the arena the action of the Premier of the Province to become a political football, were sorely disillusioned, and there was no more surprised man than Jimmy McCausland, (who claims Port Hope as the place of his birth) when the motion which had been introduced was only supported by himself and one lone man who wore a red tie, and by a standing vote refused to entertain the following resolution sponsored by F. W. Nelson, M.P.P., Windsor, and W. G. Weichel, M.P.P., of North Waterloo :—

"We, the supporters of the Liberal-Conservative party of the Province of Ontario, resolve and declare, that, in our opinion, the result of the recent plebiscite, held on Oct. 23, 1924, constituted a mandate from the people to the Legislature of the province to pass legislation providing for Government control in those ridings that desire it; and such legislation is necessary in the best interests of law and order."

Premier's Position.

Premier Ferguson stated that, much as he loved public life, there was no gift in the hands of the people of Ontario which was big enough inducement to him to violate a public obligation.

He did not like the idea of a plebiscite or a referendum. He preferred the British idea of responsible government. There had been a referendum and the people had expressed their wish. It was not as had been forecast by those who had demanded the plebiscite.

The resolution was not brought before the meeting until late in the afternoon although introduced at the opening of the afternoon session. Chairman MacNicol said :

"I have a resolution here in connection with the late plebiscite. I have no authority to place it before you. I won't say that I won't accept it—that is for you."

A Voice: "Throw it out."

Mr. McCausland. "Mr. Chairman—"

"No."

"Read it."

"Shut up."

Chairman : "That's no way to talk."

Mr. McCausland : "I won't shut up. That resolution comes from a Conservative Association. Is this convention going to turn it down. If so, turn it down and let the world know it."

A voice : "Turn it down."

Chairman : "Shall I read it ?"

Cries of "No. No."

F. W. Wilson, M.P.P. ; "Who is it that sends that resolution ?"

Chairman : "It does no t come from a Conservative Association I can tell you that."

"Whose resolution is it ?"

"It is moved by F. W. Wilson, of Windsor, and seconded by W. G. Weichel of North Waterloo."

Premier Says, "Read It."

Premier Ferguson : "In case anybody thinks there are designs or is afraid that the charge is loaded and that there is an attempt to stifle discussion, I am going to suggest as a matter of personal concern to me that the resolution be read.

"I am going to make this further observation. I have not read the motion. But I want you to keep in mind. I want to be perfectly fair that so far as I am concerned, we welcome the fullest discussion on any matter of public interest.

Deciding a Policy.

"I want to say to you that when it comes to a matter of public policy for which the Government of which I am the head will have to take the responsibility you must agree that we will have to decide what is in the best interests of the province. That may mean that when the day comes for the electors to decide whether the Government is taking the proper course, if they decide against the Government, which is their privilege and right, I will be glad to accept their decision."

Col. Currie's View.

Col. John A. Currie : "Just a moment, Mr. Chairman, I think you should put the question. In the past we have been taught that this temperance prohibition question has never brought votes to the Tory party."

Mr. McCausland : "Hear ! Hear !"

Col. Currie : "This question is out of the hands of the electorate entirely. The electorate have not given a mandate. They have given an indication of their views. This is a question to be decided by the members of Legislature."

Two Questions.

"This is all that can be done," said Col. Currie. "There are two questions facing the province today. The first is the economic question. We are aware that the province after the Drury record is $12,000,000 behind. How are you going to make up that money ? Will they tax real estate like they do in the west ?

"The next question is this temperance question. Is it fair to divide the public on a matter that is a temperamental issue, which does not mean to help any one of us ? I think you should send it to your members in the House.

"I hope the Premier will call a caucus. We cannot do anything before next session, but I hope and I think every member here will recognize that this is fair to his constituents. I hope then that the member who moved this motion will withdraw it, so that there will not be brought before this meeting any discussion which will divide it." (Hear, hear).

"Pussyfoot."

Mr. McCausalnd : "You pussyfoot John. You always did. I liked Col. Currie's independence at the start, but I don't like his pussyfoot ending."

Mr. McNicol. "I have an amendment—"

Mr. McCausland : "Mr. Werchel, is on his feet."

Chairman : "Mr. Werchel, come forward."

Mr. Werchel—"I make no apology whatever as seconder of the resolution. We are, as a man, behind Premier Ferguson, but we have had our experience in the past. I'm not going to be a party to walking into the same net as Sir William Heart went into. I want a standing vote here."

Mr. McCausland—"Standing vote !"

Chairman—"Haven't I tried to be fair ? I'm going to take a standing vote."

Squelched.

When the time came to put the question as to whether or not the Wilson resolution was to be dealt with by the meeting, only Mr. McCausland and one other rose to vote for it. Mr. Weichel and Mr. Wilson were not to be seen on their feet. On the other hand, about 1,500 delegates rose to oppose dealing with the matter at this stage.

Keeping Out of a Hole.

Premier eFrguson : "I regard your action as a manifestation of confidence in the Government. Some gentleman has said that the U.F.O. will put us into a hole. We got out of one hole into which the U.F.O. put us, and I am quite prepared to see that the Conservative party is kept out of any hole which the U.F.O. or any other party may prepare for us.

"All that I ask is that you manifest confidence in the Conservative Government. (Loud cheers). I have some experience of public life, and may I say that I think I have just as good a grasp of public sentiment as Mr. McCausland. The Government is not going to legislate for S.W. Toronto or Windsor or Waterloo, or any other riding. It is the duty of the Government to legislate for the whole province."

Here Mr. McCausland made some remark.

Leadership.

Premier Ferguson continuing, "I can lead people in politics, but I can't in ethics."

The Prime Minister continued to say that, rightly or wrongly, the Government had made a declaration in regard to the O.T.A. It had taken the view that the statute was approved of by the people, and had said that if, and when, it considered there was a substantial demand on the part of the people to have it changed, the Government would be prepared to give the people a chance to express their views. The time came.

"Men who thought that there was a substantial demand came to us to say, 'We will show you by tens of thousands.' They failed in their objective—Isn't that what the result is ?"

Willing to Step Down.

Cries of "Sure."

"What course could any self-respecting Government follow? There were times when there were no McCauslands looking for Fergusons. I continued for years, at my own expense and at the sacrifice of my own comfort, and at last we came back. When this convention, at any time, wants a leader. I want to tell you that I will not submit my name. I will, with a spirit of cheerfulness, hand over the sceptre to my successor. Is there no question of any size in this province but the liquor question?"

Mr. McCausland: "It's one of them."

Premier Ferguson: "It's a great question and I propose to deal with it When the day comes the Government will have something to say."

"I am fond of public life. I enjoy doing something for the benefit of my native province, but there is no gift of the people that has sufficient attraction for me that I will violate an obligation given to the public."

The meeting then broke up.

Five Ontario Cabinet Ministers were also on hand, apparently ready to handle the "wets."

An interested visitor at the meeting was Andrew Hicks, ex-M.P.P., former whip of the Drury Government, who apparently preferred the Tory gathering to that of the Progressives in the Labour Temple.

Organization Work.

Northern Ontario was divided into three districts for organization purposes, viz.:

North-west—Containing the constituencies of Kenora, Rainey River, Port Arthur and Fort William.

North Central—Soo, Algoma, Manitoulin, Sturgeon Falls and Nipissing.

North proper—Temiskaming, Cochrane and possibly Parry Sound and Muskoka.

Constitution Approved.

The meeting endorsed the constitution, clause 14 of which provides that "on the death or retirement of the Ontario Liberal-Conservative leader and before a permanent leader is selected, the Provincial Liberal-Conservative convention shall be called by this association and the said convention shall select the permanent Liberal-Conservative leader of Ontario."

There appeared to be considerable nervousness on the part of the chair lest any member should discuss matters not on the agenda.

Dr. Coleman, of West Hamilton, rose to speak on the question of organization.

Chairman—"Are you discussing what we have before us?"

First Breeze.

J. A. McCausland, M.P.P.—"He's trying to."

Chairman MacNicol—"I don't need any promptings from you."

A Voice from back of hall—"Mr. —— is wanted."

Mr. McCausland—"What's the matter with someone serving a drink?"

Premier Arrives.

Excitement ran high. A few minutes after three Premier Ferguson, Attorney-General Hon. W. F. Nickle and Provincial Treasurer Hon. W. H. Price entered the hall amid a storm of cheering.

Chairman MacNicol wanted the meeting next to deal with the question of nominating Federal candidates.

Mr. McCausland—"You may not have an election until 1926. Why borrow trouble?"

Secretary Clysdale said that the matter was in good hands.

Mr. McCausland—"Leave it at that."

The meeting did.

Hon. Chas. McCrea and Hon. J. S. Martin hereabouts were called to the platform.

Ministers Heard From.

Hon. Mr. Martin, Minister of Agriculture, said there were those who characterized Right Hon. Arthur Meighen as the apostle of pessimism. It was well to heed danger signals. One would be insane not to realise that disquieting conditions existed. The Conservative party was the one to look to for an improvement.

Hon. W. H. Price, K.C., ugred that provincial leaders get together oftener. Referring to the recent taxation conference at Ottawa, the Provincial Treasurer said that it was "just an attempt to pass the buck and fool the people." The whole idea was "to shift the burden on to the provinces or anyone else." If a Conservative Government had been in power it would have had something concrete to offer.

Hon. Mr. Price said that a united Conservative party would march to victory at the next general election.

The Evening Banquet.

But who could begin to describe the evening banquet. An hour before the time set for the meal the crowds were surging the corridors, and even though 1,000 people were seated and fed, 800 were left without food and could not gain admission.

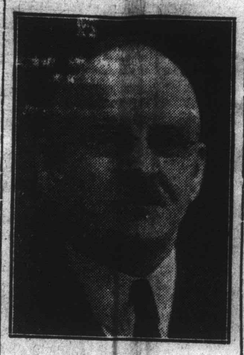
Nothing finer has been held in the city of Toronto with the Prime Minister for Prince Edward Island, the leader of the Conservative Party in Nova Scotia; federal politics discussed by Hon. Dr. Manion, the introduction by Hon. G. Howard Ferguson by Hon. Mr. Nickle, the Premier's speech and the most happy speech by Mrs. Herbert of Montreal, who seconded a resolution of confidence in the leaders of the Conservative Party, the inspiring music by the band of the Royal Grenadiers and the whole-hearted singing of that vast audience, all went to complete an episode in Conservative politics which will remain a happy memory to those privileged to participate last night. Never, perhaps, was the Attorney-General for the Province of Ontario in a happier mood. He dealt with the trials and troubles of an Attorney-General in a most amusing way, but outstanding in his speech was a sincerity of thought and expression of gratitude, a wholesome recital of the life, trials and tribulations of the Premier before he reached the Premiership of the banner Province of Ontario. There was no attempt on the part of Mr. Nickle to reach the high places in rehotric. His was a tale, simply told, with a wealth of feeling and expression that left a deep imprint on the minds and hearts of his hearers. But while he extolled the merits of Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, undoubtedly the outstanding feature of his address was the touching reference to the zeal, the honesty of purpose, and the sacrifice of Mrs. Ferguson, who though frail in body was not only a help meet to the leader of the Government, but was willing to sacrifice the pleasure of her home life, so that her husband could give service to the province and the country of which he was so proud. The member for Kingston made a decided impression on that vast audience, and it could not be wondered at that when Hon. Mr. Ferguson rose to speak that there was a tremour in the voice of the man who has shown his courageousness and fearlessness in meeting his foes. To him the words of Mr. Nickle bore special significance, and he expressed his feelings when he acknowledged on behalf of his partner in life a beautiful basket of flowers which the ladies presented to him for Mrs. Ferguson.

The Premier's Speech.

But the speech of Mr. Ferguson was a revelation to his hearers. What a knowledge he showed of the questions that affect Canada to-day. How clearly and precisely he took point after point, and showed how close the relationship was between the questions of the Dominion and the questions of the Province. He did not buoy up the hopes of the taxpayers of the Province that the burdens of taxation would be reduced et al. He told of the debt which the legislators had to meet. He pointed out that 40 per cent. of the revenue received from the Province was used to pay the interest of the debt of Ontario, but as a salve to the taxpayer he stated that through a system which the Minister of Highways along with the Cabinet were working out that in time the saving in this class of work would greatly reduce taxation. He showed that the present system of road construction was 50 per cent. less than what it cost the previous administration. He dealt with the unemployment situation, and stated that never a day passed but he was approached for help by the unemployed. He dealt with education, and particularly emphasised the importance of the work the Government were undertaking in the giving of the under privileged boy an opportunity to become a good Canadian citizen. The Premier was cheered to the echo at the conclusion of his speech and the demonstration must have had the influence of making the croakers feel that their "croaks" were very much out of place.

Hon. Dr. Manion is a young man of great promise. His speech on Federal politics was a capital effort, and many were the prophecies of the brilliant future ahead of him. The speech of Hon. Mr. Hall, of Nova Scotia, the leader of the Conservative Party in that Province, was a real tit-bit, while the speech by the Hon. Mr. Stewart, Premier of Prince Edward Island, breathed of the sea and the big tide of Conservatism which was beating on the shores of Canada. One could not help but feel after spending a day in the atmosphere of these people that the Conservative Party was a real live force in the Dominion of Canada and that they were well prepared for an election at any time.

GIVEN AN OVATION



HON. G. HOWARD FERGUSON, whose leadership was strongly endorsed at Convention of Ontario Conservatives.

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065299

URGES RETURN TO NATIONAL POLICY AS BEST WAY OUT

Mr. Meighen Addresses Nearly Thousand Delegates to the Ontario Conservative Convention.

TORONTO, Nov. 18.—Expressing his satisfaction with the outcome of yesterday's national conference of Conservative leaders here, at which a National Association of the Liberal-Conservative party was formed, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen addressed the Ontario provincial convention of the party at the commencement this morning. He would try and be worthy of the honor paid him by yesterday's conference in confirming him in the party leadership. His speech was brief because the Conservative leader had to leave at noon for a speaking tour of the West Hastings riding.

In his recent tour of the West, Mr. Meighen said that he found people not at all satisfied with the achievements of the present government in its three years' office. It had shown less and less willingness to shoulder the responsibilities of office.

Mr. Meighen made special reference to the taxation conference which he said had proved abortive because the government disavowed responsibility. The unemployment conference had found no solution of the problem it sought to face. That was because the one thing which could have furnished the key to the problem, that is the fiscal question, was a subject tabooed by the chairman of the conference, Hon. James Murdock, who was more engrossed in more personal affairs at the time. "Futility follows futility," said Mr. Meighen, "while the country suffers as a consequence."

Taken Away Protection.

The government, said Mr. Meighen, had taken away the protection on which national industry depended and offered nothing in return. Canada needed not "an expensive shibboleth" or any new business nostrum, but it needed only to get back on to the "rock of commonsense of the National Policy," and to profit by the experience and tradition of fifty years of prosperity.

Constructive policies in Canada, said the Conservative leader, had always had their genesis in the Conservative party. Whatever there was of solid and dependable policy in the Liberal administration had been a heritage from Conservatism. "True," said Mr. Meighen, "there were some great Liberal enterprises which were constructive while they were under construction. There was the Transcontinental Railway." But these, he said, had come back as liabilities to the doorsteps of Canadians, who were the mortgagees for these enterprises, whoch had become a monument to the folly of twenty years ago.

For National Policy.

The national policy of Sir John A. Macdonald, said Mr. Meighen, was the remedy in its days for business depression and all the attendant evils thereto. The present government's disregard of that policy was already having its effect, bringing about business failures, unemployment and the exodus of young Canadians from the country. But Mackenzie King was not altogether wrong when he said Canada was prosperous today. Canad suffered less than most other countries from the waste attendant on frantic organization for war years ago. Because Canadian war administration had been wise and far-sighted, the country had today less to worry about than any other country except perhaps the United States. To continue to risk business stability, however, by a departure from the national policy would be bound to result in disaster. More than anywhere else, the fiscal question was all in all to Canada. The country could proceed safely along no other road than that of the national policy. He had found everywhere in Canada a tendency back to protection. Canadians were learning the lesson of the last three years and would not long tolerate the prospect of business depression alongside of bountiful harvests, of idle factories and the migration of their sons to other countries, more prosperous because they were more wise in fiscal matters.

Mr. Meighen congratulated the Ontario delegates on their progress. "Because of your energy the party has taken new courage," he said in wishing success to the provincial convention.

Mr. Meighen was the first speaker of the convention. His arrival was marked with great enthusiasm in the convention, the 800-odd delegates rising and singing "He's a Jolly Good Fellow."

Annual Convention.

There were nearly a thousand delegates and guest delegates in attendance when the annual convention of the Ontario Liberal and Conservative Association opened.

J. R. MacNicol, president of the Ontario Association and president of the new National Association, was in the chair. He outlined the organization work in various parts of the province during the last year.

W. G. Clydesdale, secretary of the provincial organization and assistant secretary of the National Association, read the minutes of the last convention.

J. Earl Lawson, treasurer, delivered his report, explaining that extra funds neded in connection with the National meeting yesterday were raised by the Ontario Association through the publication of a booklet "Canada and the Tariff." Mr. Lawson showed a balance on hand in the bank to the credit of the Ontario Association of $3,426, and in addition sa idthat good debts due for advertisements in the booklet totalled $1,100.

Most of the Conservative leaders from the various provinces who attended yesterday's national conference were on the platform.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, premier of Ontario, were made honorary vice-presidents of the Ontario Association. A. E. Donovan and Chas. McEwan were named auditors.

Mayor W. W. Hiltz of Toronto welcomed the delegates.

The adoption of a revised constitution was the first work of the afternoon in the Liberal and Conservative Association of Ontario convention today The executive board will consist hereafter of the two honorary presidents, the president, the first and second vice-presidents, the recording secretary, the financial secretary, treasurer, two auditors, and the presidents of the eight provincial districts.

A provision was adopted that on the retirement of a leader and before another permanent leader is selected a provincial convention shall be called to select the permanent leader.

There were also a few minor changes in the wording of the former constitution.

A series of meetings will be organized between parliamentary sessions and parliamentarians will be invited to speak at these meetings.

A tentative proposal was made that the party proceed at once with organization of ridings and nomination of candidates. It was finally decided to leave the matter of nominations to the executives.

R. L. Maitland, K.C., representing the Conservative leader in British Columbia conveyed in a brief speech greetings and good wishes from Conservatives of his province.

Urges Closer Entente.

John MacNaughton of Montreal, was the next speaker. His appearance was the signal for three cheers for Quebec. Mr. MacNaughton said that since the last federal election there had been a definite growth of sentiment in Quebec in favor of Conservative politics as evidenced by the results on provincial elections. He urged a closer entente between Ontario and Quebec.

The question of permanent headquarters was left for further consideration by the executive.

J. A. Lamarr of Montreal, conveyed greetings from French Canada, speaking first in English and next in French.

Hon. Charles McCrae, Ontario minister of mines; Hon. J. S. Martin, minister of agriculture; Hon. W. H. Price, Ontario provincial treasurer, and Dr. J. M. T. Anderson of Saskatchewan, spoke briefly.

Senator Bennett (Simcoe) urged that Conservative organizations should work with friendly newspapers and seek to increase the circulation of newspapers espousing the Conservative cause so that more people should "see it in the paper."

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PROTECTION ALONE CAN SAVE CANADA

Meighen Addresses Huge Audience at Guelph on Tariff Question.

RUIN TO INDUSTRIES

Drop in Steel Production —Prices of Farmers' Implements Higher.

Special to The Mail and Empire.

Guelph, Ont., Feb. 27.—A remarkably fine reception was tendered at this labor centre to-night to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, when upwards of 2,000 people turned out, a large percentage of whom were workingmen, and braved the zero blasts in order to hear first hand the story of how the Liberal regime at Ottawa has brought about a period of depression though their inadequate handling of the tariff situation, and how that Government, by the lowering of the tariff, is driving out of Canada each month a population practically equal to that of the city of Guelph.

Mr. Meighen, after witnessing the reception, declared it was quite worth while to escape for a time from the company which he is compelled to keep at Ottawa: and he felt that if the people of Canada could only be brought to an appreciation of the causes which are producing the depression of the age, there could be no doubt of the fact that at the next election they would sweep the "Tariff-Tinkering Liberals" out of power, and would put in their place the Conservatives, who, since the earliest days, had stood firm in the cause of tariff and of Canadian prosperity.

"I am not asking the people of Canada to elect me on my personal merit," Mr. Meighen declared, "but I am asking for their support because the Conservative party, of which I am the leader, has the only tariff policy which can possibly save the Dominion. The necessity of a sound protective policy for Canada is a matter of life or death for Canadian prosperity, and the experience of the past has shown that."

Crying Need of Protection.

Mr. Meighen went on to point out how there is, in an era such as this, a necessity for tariff protection for every country of the world, and with that general necessity for other nations, it becomes of double importance that Canada should be adequately protected, in view of the highly-protected condition of the United States, in view of their high state of commercial advance and their general lure for the Canadian workmen.

In the face of those conditions Canada, without protection, had no chance of commercial progress. Canada might have prolific resources, but before they could be developed to the advantage of Canada instead of to the advantage of the States, Canadian workmen must be kept at home, or as Hon. Mr. Meighen put it, 'We must adopt such a course as will enable us to complete with the United States, otherwise we fall by the wayside and we must be crushed by them."

Mr. Meighen recalled that Premier King has been doing a lot of talking about the lowered cost of living; but he could not agree that such was a prime essential; for a lowered cost of living meant a lowered wage scale; and if there should be a general lowering of wages in Canada there could be little hope of retaining to this country those workers who had not yet been lured across the line. The United States was already sufficient of a magnet to the Canadian workers, and if the Canadian wage should drop below that of the States, then the lure would become all the greater, and Canada would suffer an even greater depletion of her population than has been going on during the three years of the King rule. But, in spite of the fact that Mr. King had been talking a lot about a reduced cost of living, nothing had been accomplished in that direction, for the cost to-day was virtually the same as it was three years ago when the Liberals came into power.

General Depression.

"In spite of their tinkering with the tariff to make more secure the alliance with the Western Progressives, there has not been any appreciably lowering in the cost of living," Mr. Meighen went on, "instead there is a general feeling of depression. You have it here in Guelph, as I have heard, and as your Mayor has said; but that is only the story which you can hear if you go about the country from farm house to farm house and from store to store. That depletion of the population of our artisans has happened through the tariff reductions which the Government have made in the past three years; and even so they did not live to the promises made to the Progressives. What would have happened if they had really carried out their pledges to the West is some thing which only the imagination can picture."

Mr. Meighen was specific in his illustrations of how tariff tinkering has brought ruin to definite industries. On the lists of the textile workers of Canada, for instance, there were the names of 70,000 people. Out of that number, over one half were either out of employment, or were on part time.

Again the tariff on the implements of farm production was also reduced and the farmers were told that as a consequence they would have a reduction in price.

Implement Prices No Lower.

"But have they got the lower prices?" Mr. Meighen asked. "They have not. Only the other day Mr. Frank White, of London, head of a factory for the manufacture of implements for the farm, informed the House of Commons, from the official price list, that, on the whole, the industries have been obliged to charge higher prices, instead of lower. Now, let us count the consequences of that tariff reduction on farm implements.

"First, the factories have been obliged to charge higher prices, and the farmers have not got the reductions which they were assured would follow. Secondly, the output of the steel industry, one of the basic industries of the Dominion, has been seriously affected. Taking the output of steel in Canada during the month of January, 1913, as a standard, we find that during the war and up to 1924 the Canadian industry was able to maintain its standard on a par with that of the United States. Then in May of 1924 Mr. King made an attack on the steel industry of Canada, and by August of that year what do we find? We find that the United States industry had shown a 25 per cent. increase in production, according to the standard, and that Canada was producing only 26 per cent. of the standard of January, 1913. In steel ingots it was still worse. And when steel products go down in output, the output of coal, also goes down, and the output of other things goes down, and the whole nation suffers."

Australia Increased Steel Duty.

Continuing his analysis of the Canadian steel situation, Mr. Meighen referred to the recent statement from an official of the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, to explain why that portion of the British Empire found it necessary to increase the tariff protection for the Australian steel industry. The statement showed that up to 1920, Australia imported about one-third as much steel as Canada. Even on that basis, it was estimated that by protecting the Australian steel industry, that country would be able to employ in its steel industry and the subsidiaries around 45,000 men; and that the number of people who would be employed in the various industries needed for the feeding of that army of workers would reach another 300,000, while the food and clothing bill would reach $38,000,000 yearly.

"If Canada were to have the same protection for its steel industry," Mr. Meighen continued, "the beneficial effects would be tremendous. Canada has its steel, its artisans, its foundries and its steel capital already invested; it has its blast furnaces; and so if Canada, working on the same basis as Australia, and up to 1920 importing three times as much steel as Australia, were to have adequate protection, it would mean the giving of employment to 850,000 people, counting the industry itself, its subsidiaries, and those employed in the industries needed for the feeding and the clothing of those men and their families. It would mean, further, that the farmers of this country would get over $100,000,000 yearly for the produce which they were able to sell through the protection of the steel industry alone."

As a striking contrast of the extent to which Canada buys in the States, compared to the amount which the States buys in Canada, Hon. Mr. Meighen quoted figures to show that Canada, on the average, buys $65 worth of American produce for each person of its population; and the States, in their turn, buy $4 worth of Canadian produce for each person of their population.

"That is a great big truth which should be understood by the plain people of Canada," the speaker continued, "and I have sufficient confidence in the intelligence of the people of Canada to believe that if they could be made to see that one point alone, they would understand the situation more clearly and would see why the very blood of our nation is being spent in vain, and why we are spending millions of dollars in vain to build up our population through an immigration policy which will not work under the present conditions of an unprotected industry."

Immigration Question.

In touching upon the immigration situation and the failure of the King Government to obtain results for the money spent for that purpose, Hon. Mr. Meighen showed that for the three years ending March 31, 1922, during which period the Conservative Government was in power, the immigrants brought to this country totalled 355,000. In addition, the Government had to bring back some 400,000 soldiers, who had to be assimilated into the industry of the Dominion. The immigrants were brought out at a cost of $4,700,000 for the overseas immigration service. Then, for the next three years, while the Liberal Government was in power, the number of immigrants fell to 322,000, and the cost rose to $9,100,000. And, for every immigrant brought to Canada, many of them from the poorer nations of Lower Europe, Canada lost to the United States two of her own sons. And while that has been going on, the Premier has been trying to convince himself that there is no emigration. But only Mr. King could take that attitude.

Exodus to United States.

"During 1923, a year of abnormal prosperity in the United States," he continued, "the official records show that the number of those crossing the line from Canada and paying the toll tax, which meant permanent residence, was 181,973, or 15,165 per month. That represents a city with a population of two-thirds that of Guelph crossing to

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the United States each month, to help swell the prosperity of that country instead of their own. What will happen when Mr. King's real tariff policy gets under way? Only the imagination can picture the answer."

Referring to a speech of his in Stratford where he stated that 2,000 Canadian factories had closed since the advent of the Liberal Government, Mr. Meighen recalled that he had been abused for such a statement; he had been denounced and called vulgar names; and Premier King had challenged him to establish the truth of the statement. He had done that recently in the House of Commons. There he produced the report of R. G. Dun and Co., which showed that for the first two years of the Liberal Government the number of factories going into liquidation reached 1,600. Adding to that the number which closed their doors without going into liquidation, and the total became 2,049.

"Mr. King, with no knowledge of the tragedy which was being enacted in his own country, challenged me to prove that there were more than 100 factories which had closed," Mr. Meighen recalled, "and when I produced the Dun report, he replied that R. G. Dun and Company did not have the right idea of what constituted a factory. He said there were more failures in the United States in proportion."

So, Mr. Meighen quoted the records of R. G. Dun and Company concerning the failures in the United States. During 1924, the number of failures per 1,000,000 of the population was 45; and in Canada the number was 69; during 1923, the American failures were 43 per million of population, and the Canadian were 88.

"And while Mr. King knew nothing of the Canadian tragedy of closed factories, the Government was spending nine millions yearly to coax people to Canada, and was losing them at the rate of two for every one brought here; why are we spending so much money to bring immigrants to Canada when the United States are spending as much to keep them out? The answer is that they have the prosperity of protection, while we have the depression of the lack of protection."

Quotes Labor Gazette.

Mr. Meighen quoted from the Labor Gazette, "Hon. Mr. Murdock's official paper," to show that in January of this year a census was taken of the 1,501 trade unions in the country. These unions, with a membership of 154,325, "after the depletion of 400,000 or 600,000 which has taken place in the past three years," still failed to find work for their members. For the Gazette's report showed 9.7 per cent. out of work entirely, in addition to those on part time or out on strike. Further, the percentage of those associated with the manufacturing industry who were out of work reached 17.5.

The Conservative leader turned to France to find a striking contrast with Canadian conditions. France had raised its tariff to twelve times the original, while Canada had been lowering hers. France, as a result, had not only employed all her own men, but had absorbed 1,500,000 from the other countries of Europe, and was taking on artisans at the rate of 6,000 a week. Canada, on the other hand, was losing her workmen. Still further, France, with the highest tariff in the world, had a cost of living scale lower than that of Great Britain.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie.

The occasion of Mr. Meighen's address was a gathering of South Wellington's Liberal - Conservatives, and Hon. Hugh Guthrie, in addressing them, declared that Canada had the country, the people, the education and the intelligence, and all that was required for success was a Government capable of appreciating the real needs of the Dominion.

"There is something wrong at headquarters," he declared, "but Canada has, as the leader of the Conservative party, the unchallenged parliamentary leader, who can show for Canada a brighter future than we are perhaps entitled to."

Touching upon the tariff, he remarked that the States were looking to their own interests in this respect, and they were perfectly entitled to do so, but Canada should do the same thing.

Hon. Dr. R. J. Manion of Fort William remarked that Canada "Has idle plants, idle workers and the idle talk of its Prime Minister, who is about the only one able to convince himself that the country is prosperous." Dr. Manion insisted that it was not cheap goods that Canada wanted, but it was work and wages for the people. If they get the work and the wages, they would not worry about the cheap goods; and the attitude of the audience seemed to substantiate that.

Mayor G. A. Drew of Guelph declared that "The story of the exodus of our best workers to the States is no fairy story," and he went on to tell of the daily appeals which are being made to him, as Mayor, for the necessary credentials for the workers of this city to cross the line. And when they get there, instead of merely visiting, they become residents.

Hon. Lincoln Goldie introduced Dr. Manion, and Mr. J. M. Taylor presided.

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M Ottawa Journal March 24/25.

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WORK OF SAVING FOREST WEALTH A BIG PROBLEM

Speakers At Dinner Stress Need of All Canadians To Assist In the Fight.

Expounding all the arguments for preservation of Canada's forest wealth and many new reasons, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition, Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive party, Dr. Clifton B. Howe, Professor of Forestry at the University of Toronto, and other people of prominence, spoke at the dinner tendered to officials of the Forestry Branch and others connected with the coming "Save the Forest" week, given by Hon. Charles Stewart, at the Chateau Laurier last evening. The speeches and a splendid musical programme, were broadcast by the Canadian National Railways radio station CNRO. A telegram received from an official in Boston testified to the huge unseen audience which listened to the programme.

Premier Unable to Attend.

It has been planned to have an address from the Prime Minister but Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King was unable to attend.

With Hon. Charles Stewart at the head table were: Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Robert Forke, Dr. Clifton B. Howe, Mrs. Charles Thorburn, vice-president of the National Council of Women, and Mr. W. McNeill, managing director of the Timber Industries Council, of British Columbia. Others of prominence present included, Mr. Arthur Graham, manager Ottawa River Forest Protection Association, of the Province of Quebec, Mr. H. Keefer, Chief of Forest Protection for the Province of Quebec, and representatives of several women's organizations.

A splendid musical programme was given by Messrs. N. T. Allan, Fred. T. Byshe, Harry Underwood, Hal Clarke and Mrs. Harry Underwood. Miss Margaret Lyons acted as accompanist for the entertainers.

In introducing the speakers, Hon. Mr. Stewart stated that the week from April 19-25 inclusive was to be "Save the Forest" week, and one of the biggest forest conservation programmes ever launched had been prepared in connection with it. The question of conserving the forests is not a matter of political differences, the Minister stated, and he knew that all public men were interested in it.

Opposition Leader Heard.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, in a happy speech, reminded his hearers that he has a close personal interest in the work of the forestry branch. Canada, he said, is a collection of autonomous provinces. This arrangement, with all its advantages, makes a domestic question a hard matter to handle, particularly in the case of forestry, as each province has its own laws on the question. It renders work difficult, and postpones efficiency, the Conservative leader said. It is necessary to conserve the forest resources of Canada to retain our water power, and a temperate climate which the presence of trees brings about, as well as to keep the wood-using industries supplied.

The speaker thought that there was something in the theory of some that we should let Nature do its tree-planting, but pointed out that Nature also allows a huge waste. He thought that all should throw themselves into the task of planting new groves of trees. It was in the forests nearest home that this work is needed, Mr. Meighen said. Far from home the forests were not so quickly depleted. He promised his active parliamentary support in obtaining federal funds to further this work.

Value of the Trees.

Robert Forke spoke of the success of planting along the borders of his native land, Scotland, and in the land of his adoption, southern Manitoba. Trees made a place better to live in, Mr. Forke said. It brought higher ideals, birds and other desirable things. He was sure the prairie provinces had benefited much from the conservation and planting of forests.

Dr. Howe read an able paper in which he pointed out that while in the past forest lands had to be broken up to make way for the farms, there was no need of this now. Conditions have changed, but the timber cutting regulations have not changed to comply with the new needs and ideas, he said. Contrary to belief much of Canada's wood supply is already almost depleted and much work must be done to save even a small portion of Canada's vast forest wealth.

The province of Ontario is at the head of the provinces in this work the professor said, but no sufficient scheme of forest conservation has yet been evolved by any province. He advocated adequate protection from fire and the setting aside of definite areas for the cutting of wood to supply the wood-cutting industries.

Next to farming the forests are Canada's largest contributing factor to the prosperity of the country and must be saved, Dr. Howe said. A definite forest policy is a natural investment.

Urges Women to Assist.

Mrs. Charles Thorburn, speaking on behalf of the women of Canada, declared Canada's forests are her pride. She urged women to take an active part in the campaign to save the forests for the Dominion and urged the education of the young to this end.

Mr. McNeill, in a witty and skilled address, told of the vast forest wealth of British Columbia and the great need which is felt there of saving the forests. In B. C., 50 per cent. of all the railway freight is from some of the lumbering industries, and every fourth man in the province gains his income by some branch of the lumbering industry, he said.

"There are two kinds of blindness," Mr. McNeill declared. "One is the blindness that comes from the failure of the light, the other from the failure to see. The "Save the Forest" week is designed to remove the cataract which has apparently fallen over the eyes of the Canadian people in regard to this matter of their forests."

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London Advertiser March 30/25.

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Even Nice Club Bag Fails To Sweeten Hon. Arthur When He Talks Politics

Tory Gifts Laid at Meighen's Feet, But Still He Is Bitter.

SPEAKS AT WESTON

Charges Robb of Using Budget To Fool the Public.

Canadian Press Despatch.

Weston, March 29.—Several hundred prominent Conservatives of this district, as well as Conservative workers from the federal constituency of West York and Toronto, gathered here Saturday evening at a social and political function and paid tribute to Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, and Sir Henry Drayton, who represents West York in the House of Commons. Mrs. Meighen and Lady Drayton shared in the tributes paid to their husbands. Hon. Mr. Meighen and Sir Henry Drayton were presented with club bags, and Mrs. Meighen and Lady Drayton received cut-glass and flowers. The former premier and Mrs. Meighen held a reception early in the evening, and the Conservative leader and Sir Henry Drayton were the principal speakers at the banquet which followed.

Hit the Budget.

Both strongly criticized the budget, which was brought down in the House of Commons last Monday, and attributed business depression to the fact that the government has not adopted a protective tariff. Mr. Meighen asserted that there was confusion over the budget for the reason that "the minister of finance has not a good financial statement to present to the people."

The former premier recalled the financial status of Canada in 1923, and said that on that occasion Hon. Mr. Fielding had declared frankly that there was a deficit of $31,000,000; but after Hon. Mr. Fielding and his frankness stepped out of the government picture of finance, the hand of Hon. Mr. King had been seen ever since. And the artistry of Hon. Mr. King's financial hand has been to "fool the people."

"Liberalism at Ottawa means but one thing," Hon. Mr. Meighen declared, and that is to fool the people.

See King's Hand.

The "fooling process," he continued, showed up in the first year of Hon. Mr. Robb's ministry. On that occasion, following Hon. Mr. Fielding's frank confession of a deficit on the year previous, Hon. Mr. Robb came forward—with Rt. Hon. Mr. King's fine hand in the background—and declared a surplus of $35,000,000. But that surplus, the Conservative leader claimed, was achieved by leaving out the sum of $72,500,000 which had been borrowed for the Canadian National Railway. The device adopted to leave out that sum and so make it possible to declare a surplus, was to endorse the bonds of the railway, instead of advancing the funds directly; and having endorsed the bonds, the government stuck its head in the sandpile like the ostrich and began to shout from underground that it had a surplus.

Then along came the budget of 1925, and by adopting the same device, he said, Hon Mr. Robb was able to shout that he had a surplus of $52,000,000.

Charges Deficit.

"Through that you see the Liberal policy of fooling the people," Hon. Mr. Meighen went on, "and the method adopted is precisely the same as it was on the year previous—,except that they had to go a little further.

"Instead of leaving out the amount of the C. N. R. bonds which were guaranteed they left out the actual cash as well.

"If the government had been fair with the people and had made an honest statement of the actual state of their finances, they would have had an actual deficit around $105,000,000, instead of the surplus of $52,000,000. But by leaving out important sums they succeeded in getting great headlines in the Liberal papers, saying that they had not only balanced their budget but could declare a surplus.

"No wonder the people of Canada are getting confused as to what the budget has actually disclosed."

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SHOWS UP PRETENCES OF KING GOVERNMENT

Meighen Addresses Big Conservative Gathering at Port Credit.

FINANCIAL JUGGLING

Petersen Contract Fresh Example of Premier's ineptness.

A reception typical of the enthusiasm with which Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen has been greeted of late at various centres in the Province was accorded the leader of the Liberal-Conservative party at Port Credit Saturday night, when he was the guest of the Peel County Association, and when he spent some time in pointing out the failure of the Liberal Government to accomplish any legislation for the benefit of Canada. The Clarke Memorial Hall, where the meeting was held, was packed to capacity, and hundreds of enthusiastic Conservatives journeyed from scattered points in the riding to hear the leader's denunciation of the do-nothing Government.

While Mr. Meighen touched upon various phases of the political situation he paid particular attention to the budget, and showed the strange manner in which the Liberal Minister of Finance had professed to build up a surplus of $5,800,000, when in reality there was a deficit of many millions. When Hon. Mr. Fielding was actually serving as Minister of Finance, Mr. Meighen recalled, the Government came out frankly and admitted that there was a big deficit and that they could not make their books balance; but as soon as Hon. Mr. Fielding was unable to carry on any longer, and when Hon. Mr. Robb stepped into his position, "the hand of the Premier was seen in every direction, carving out a surplus where there was none, merely that the Liberal newspapers in the Dominion might have an opportunity to assist the Government in its favorite sport of fooling the people."

A year ago, Mr. Meighen recalled, the Mini ster of Finance, "with the fine hand of the Premier behind him," came out with the announcement that there was a surplus of $35,000,000, when in reality there was a huge deficit. The surplus was achieved "by means bordering upon the dishonest." For, in arriving at the surplus, the Government totally overlooked the $72,500,000 in Canadian National Railway bonds which had been endorsed.

New Financial Course.

"Then came 1925. The sales tax had been reduced; there was less business in the country, and when the time came for the Government to search for a surplus, they tried the same means. But it was discovered that since there was a reduction of $53,000,000 in the Government's revenue, even the amount of the railway bonds which had been endorsed for that year would not be sufficient to permit of a surplus. The bonds endorsed amounted to $81,000,000, but of that amount $17,000,000 were to reduce the bonded debt, which left $64,000,000."

So, with decreased earnings and increased expenses, the Government found itself in a difficult situation if a surplus were to be declared. So it took the $64,000,000 in railway bonds, which it had endorsed, added $18,000,000 in cash which had been advanced to the railway, included $1,500,000 for the Mercantile Marine and $600,000 for the harbor of Quebec, piled them all together and, by leaving out all these expenditures, were able to state that a surplus of $1,800,000 had been declared.

Roumania to Aid.

The speaker also referred to the way in which $4,000,000 due in interest from Roumania had been added to the supposed surplus.

Drop in Business.

Having disposed of Hon. Mr. Robb's surplus and declared it to be a deficit somewhere in the neighborhood of $100,000,000, Hon. Mr. Meighen drew attention to the fact that the Government revenue account was some $53,000,000 below that of a year ago. Of that amount, approximately $40,000,000 could be accounted for by the falling off in the receipts from the sales tax.

That falling off, he declared, was one of the most significant things in Canada to-day; for it demonstrated, more clearly than anything else the actual state of Canadian business. The sales tax receipts fell off by $40,000,000; the sales tax was reduced by one per cent. The one per cent. would account for $15,000,000, leaving a balance of $25,000,000 to represent the decreased receipts on decreased business. Since the tax was five per cent., that meant that the full falling off in business during the year had been $500,000,000. At the same time, while the decline in business within our borders was $500,000,000, Canada had given something like $700,000,000 worth of business to the United States. And in every line in which that trade went to the States, the corresponding lines of industrry in Canada were suffering seriously or were being forced out of existence. So, while Canada was following the pathway of decreased business, she was turning her trade over to the United States through the lack of an adequate tariff policy, and the result in time must be national ruin. The only escape from that situation would be a return to the National Policy of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Apart from the budget and the sales tax situation, Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen devoted some attention to another "sport" of the Government. That was "infanticide", or the strangling of its own measures. The career of the Government from its first days has been the killing of its own measures; but there had been no more striking example of that than the incidents surrounding the Petersen affair.

In dealing with the Petersen shipping incident, Mr. Meighen recalled how Hon. Mr. King, Premier of Canada, walked into the House of Commons, laid the Petersen contract on the table and declared that the Government would stand or fall by the contract.. It was a "cast-iron" contract, it should not be altered in any shape or form, and a rejection of the Petersen contract for the building of more ships would mean the rejection of the Government itself.

"The Prime Minister was most positive on that point," Mr. Meighen recalled, "He adopted the policy of Sir Wilfrid Laurier in connection with the building of the Transcontinental Railway, and the policy of Sir Robert Borden with regard to the taking over of the Grand Trunk. He walked into the House with the contract, and said the Government must stand or fall by it. That is the way any Prime Minister should do; but while Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Sir Robert Borden stood by their contracts, it was not long before we saw Mr. King taking that slow curve for which he is so famous and which in the end brings him into a position whereby he can face in the opposite direction. As soon as the contract was presented and understood by the House, the Progressives began to say they could not have that thing. They did not want it; and they feared that if it was a case of accept it or reject it, they could only reject it. Then Mr. King started his slow curving. He said, in so many words, 'If you don't like it, take it with you, look it over, and tell us what you do like. And then we, the Government, having found out what you want, will put it into the contract, and we will go to Sir William Petersen and see if he will accept it.' Fancy the Government of a nation like Canada being put into that position, where it must get down on its knees before the man with whom it has made a contract and ask him if the contract can be changed."

"But even that did not satisfy the Progressives, and Mr. King wanted to stay in power, no matter what he had to swallow in the process. So he said again, in so many words, 'Take the contract; do what you like with it; kick it into the scrap-heap if you want to; but please don't expect the Government to resign if you do that. You can kick it into the ash-heap, provided you save our precious hides."

So the contract went to a committee, where it now lay. It was there, waiting for its slow death, and Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen was confident that it would never again see the light of day.

But that Petersen affair, absurd as it was, was only typical of the deeds of the Liberal Government. During the previous year, there had been Mr. King's denunciation of the Senate, and his "thundering tour of the West" when he gave the farmers to understand that he would shortly curb the deeds of that institution and would see that they no longer stifled measures of class legislation designed to catch Western votes alone.

"Mr. King thundered out his cry in the West," the speaker went on, "but has anybody heard anything of it during the session? During the last session I asked Mr. King if he had consulted the Provinces in the matter, but there was no answer. But he did take the precaution to consult the Provinces before he tried legislation, and the Provinces apparently gave him little encouragement, for he has now called a conference of the Provinces to consider the matter. And now, a few months before that conference is to be held, I venture to make the prediction that Mr. King's proposal to curb the Senate hasn't a whit more chance of being accepted than would be a proposal to burn the British North America Act."

Other farces of attempted Government were the attempt to control the water rates on the Great Lakes and the agricultural investigation. And, as a result of it all, Hon. Mr. Meighen challenged any Liberal to point to any big outstanding piece of legislation which had been accomplished by the present Government for the good of Canada. There had been no such legislation; instead, the time of the Government had been occupied in ruses to remain in office at the expense of Canada.

All Business Suffers.

Other speakers were Mr. Sam Charters, member for the riding, and Mr. J. C. Hodgins. Mr. Charters pointed to the emigration and the increasing debt. Every line of business, he declared, was suffering, and the conditions of to-day were identical with those in the days preceding the success of Sir John A. Macdonald. Because of that, Canada would doubtless reject the Liberals and elect a Canada-protecting Government.

Mr. Hodgins dealt at length with the tariff situation, showing how a country such as this needed adequate protection for its industries.

Mr. R. M. Parkinson presided.

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Citizen Ottawa May 7/25.

SAYS CONSERVATIVES READY TO ENTER GENERAL ELECTION CAMPAIGN ANY TIME CALLED

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Declares His Party Is Prepared Right Now With Remedy For Problems of Canada.

PREMIER FERGUSON ASKS THREE MONTHS TRIAL BEER POLICY

Sir George Foster At Party Rally Says He Will Endorse Ontario Premier In Everything Except 4.4.

The Conservative party is prepared for an election any time that the government wants it, declared Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen at the dinner given to him and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, at the Chateau Laurier last evening. He said:

"I say tonight, as I have told the Prime Minister to his face, appeal to the people when you will, lay your policy before the people and be prepared to stand by it and their verdict, and we are prepared."

Premier Ferguson pleaded for a three months' trial for his 4.4 beer policy, and in a comprehensive peroration recounted the events and considerations leading to its inception.

He said since the plebiscite result temperance in Ontario had become a practical and not a moral issue, and if the government, by providing a healthful, harmless beverage can benefit the people of the province morally and promote temperance, the government should have its chance to do it, and the law should be respected instead of discredited.

Leaders Acclaimed.

Both Mr. Meighen and Mr. Ferguson received tremendous ovations from the 700 people assembled at the dinner. Mrs. Meighen accompanied Mr. Ferguson into dinner.

The dinner was given by the Ottawa Conservative Association to the delegates of the Northeastern Ontario Conservative Association, which met in Ottawa yesterday in its annual meeting.

The first speech was that made by Dr. Rodolphe Monty, P.C., K.C., federal Conservative leader in Quebec, who paid a glowing eulogy to the two leaders, and indulged in a trenchant attack of the government's policy.

Sir George Foster also praised the leaders in the following words:

"You can say anything good about Mr. Meighen and I will endorse it. You can say anything good about Mr. Ferguson and I will endorse it, except 4.4."

Dr. J. L. Chabot, former M.P. for Ottawa, proposed the toast to Mr. Meighen in a few well chosen words and Mr. John R. MacNichol, president of the Ontario Conservative Association, proposed the toast to Premier Ferguson.

In Vigorous Attack.

In a vigorous attack on the present administration, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, federal leader of the Conservative party, said that Canada is at the mercy of a combination, with the Liberals abusing the country by trifling with the tariff solely to keep the government in power. He said that an analysis of the budget speeches, just completed, constituted a perfect case for return to the policy of Cartier and Macdonald.

The boasted excess of exports over imports, he said, consists of the export of irreplaceable natural resources of Canada.

"The only policy," he challenged, "is to match our competitor with our competitor's policy." This is protection.

Free trade, if adopted all over the world, might have some arguments, even then it could only be possible if free trade of labor was also adopted. Let the Canadian manufacturer have Chinese, Germans and other cheap labor and he can compete with the Chinese and the German manufacturers. But no one would suggest such a course.

"The man," he said, "who suggests that you can shut out that labor and allow in the products of that class of labor and still compete with the countries where that labor exists, is talking humbug."

He declared that the wage level in the United States dictates the wage level in Canada. If it gets higher in the United States Canadian artisans go there in thousands and Canada becomes anaemic of population. He pointed to the taxes, which were said to be lower.

True, they are, but if they were brought still lower and Canada became bankrupt, the government could still boast, "look how much lower your taxes are."

Reasons for It.

He said that the contraction of business in Canada cannot be attributed to an act of providence. There was a reason for it. Canada might have to keep its taxes above the United States level, but if it could at the same time keep its workers in the country and produce in Canada the full harvest of Canada's resources, then the taxes can be borne and the population retained.

"Mr. King," he said, "is said to have gained votes in the recent debate by threatening an election. It may have affected the Progressives, but it did not and never will have any effect on the Conservatives.

Prophesying that in the next general election the Liberals would sound one call in the west and another in the east, would knock the Conservatives in the prairies, where the Progressives are strong, and the Progressives in the east, where the Conservatives are strong, would call upon Quebec to support the government as a 'friend of the Quebec industries,' and would heap coals of fire on Meighen's head as the 'father of the Military Service Act,' Mr. Meighen urged: "See that the result of the next election gives Canada a chance in the world."

To Wait and See.

While giving an outline of the Ontario government's reasons for the 4.4 beer bill, Premier G. Howard Ferguson said "Give the government credit for trying to improve the moral situation and wait and see."

Premier Ferguson said there were more reasons than the decreased majority for prohibition in the government's action. In 1920 the government dispensaries had sold $3,000,000 worth of liquor, in 1923, over $5,250,000 worth; in 1920 there were no home brew permits, in 1923 there were 28,000; in 1920 only 55 stills were confiscated, in 1923 nearly 500 were confiscated; the records of drunkenness showed an alarming increase; and in spite of $750,000 spent each year to enforce the O.T.A., poisonous liquor was being brought in from the United States.

"You cannot keep it out," said Mr. Ferguson, "if you place a man every 50 yards along the border," and he went on to recount some of the exceedingly clever tricks used to smuggle liquor.

"If," he said, "we can provide a healthful harmless beverage which will reduce the consumption of poisonous liquors we have done a great deal, and I think you will agree with me. Some people and some newspapers who have done nothing but attack the measure might assist the government in elevating the public morals instead of discrediting the law.

Rigid Regulations.

"We are going to surround that law with the most rigid regulations. We are protecting ourselves against unfair attacks of those who have an ulterior motive in so attacking. Permits will only be issued to the proper type of place and by proper men." He said these men would have to uphold the law and make it respected.

Mr. Ferguson also dealt briefly with the proposed power development at Carillon, Que., where it is proposed to develop 400,000 horse power. He said he was glad to see that Premier Taschereau, of Quebec, had opposed the export of this power to the United States.

"The government of Ontario," he said, "also opposes the export of power." He went on to describe the conditions which might ensue if such a policy was adopted, when Canada would be selling power to Americans and then paying the same good money for coal to run Canada's industries.

PURPOSE OF DINNER.

The chairman, Mr. Norman G. Larmonth, past president of the Ottawa Conservative Association, in opening the speaking, said that his duty as chairman was simple.

"The purpose of this dinner," said he, "is to greet the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. G. Howard Ferguson—(cheers)—to assure them of our undivided sympathy, and our continued hearty support. These distinguished gentdlemen have rendered distinguished service. We must stand behind them and let them know we are behind them. They have been magnificent in the past and will continue to be so in the future."

Mr. Larmonth also greeted on behalf of the Ontario Conservatives, Hon. Rodolphe Monty, federal Conservative leader in Quebec, and Mr. J. A. Sullivan, K.C., of the Cartier-Macdonald Club, Montreal.

He called on Mr. Monty as the first speaker.

Hon. Rodolphe Monty, P.C., K.C., leader of the Federal Conservative party in Quebec, ex-Secretary of State in the Meighen Cabinet, 1921, spoke as follows:

"It is a great privilege, I can assure you, for my friends and myself to be present at this gathering. At any rate, a short trip to the Capital is always a matter of interest, especially during a session of parliament, and more especially at this time, when all kinds of rumors are spread around not only about freer trade, dear to the heart of Mr. King, but also about a 'nearer election' which is feared like judgment day by the seventeen trembling souls who fell off Mr. Forke's Progressive wagon on the budget.

"I admit that we are looking for news. Even if it were only to bring back some comfort to many of our Liberal friends in Montreal who have learned, with dismay, that their boy prime minister and leader had given up senate bursting to join the Petersen Navy. 'God help the poor sailor,' then, have they cried when learning the sad news. And this is not the only disquieting fact being discussed in Liberal circles.

"Mr. Ernest Lapointe himself is none too reassuring when he undertakes to prove that the British preference and new tariffs have not only left the shoe industry unhurt, but have helped it, even if thousands of shoe workers are walking the streets of Montreal and in his own division in the city of Quebec. Many will soon be asking themselves what strong stuff a Liberal budget must be to lead men, otherwise fairly reasonable, into seeing things of that kind. They have even seen more than that. They have seen a surplus, not very tall, but big enough to leave Mr. Marler in doubt. I do not mention the genial member for Chambly-Vercheres, Mr. Joseph Archambault, whose jokes are getting 'marvellous hairy about the face' and remind everybody that in creating certain people nature has not gone into very large expenses.

To "Brink of Ruin."

"But is not all this a sign of the times which are approaching? Of times when a reckoning will be asked of those who have fooled the peo-

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ple into costly ventures and have brought the country on the brink of ruin?

"Surely, there is an awakening. Anybody knows it better than the ordinary voter who looks for better days and proclaims, wherever he has a chance, that the Conservative party, being a party of unvarying traditions is also and mainly a party of reconstruction. He knows also that, in the words of Sir Henry Drayton, there are such things as political honesty and sincerity of the public men. It is exactly that unwritten law which at the present time, as in many other occasions, brings together citizens of different races, of different creeds, in the secret enterprise of national salvation.

"You are here for that. You are here because you believe that the hour has come when the Conservative elements of the nation should join hands in order to purify our political atmosphere and bring a return to the sane doctrines preached by the founders of the nation; in order to revive the patriotic inspirations which, in the past, have led men whom everything seemed to divide, Cartier, MacDonald, Brown, to forget their differences to assure the triumph of Canadian ideals.

Constructive Periods.

"After all, this is a Conservative gathering, and it is an undisputed fact that such an event always recalls the only constructive periods of our national life. It recalls great names, glorious deeds, a traditional endeavor in the upbuilding of the country; it recalls accomplishments which have not been equalled and have defied, so far, the onslaughts of the radical elements which have developed in the country, and of that spineless and vote-begging outfit known as the Mackenzie King government.

"And, if we are here, surrounding our great national leader, the Right Honorable Mr. Meighen, and your great provincial leader, the Honorable Mr. Ferguson, it is because there is in our hearts a firm determination to be equal to the task and to prepare what will be hailed as the victory of the Canadian people.

A few things are being done for this cause, in our province, and we could not but seize with enthusiasm this occasion of bringing to you only a message of hope, but the assurance that results are being obtained already, that, in the political battle which is getting nearer and, which, to our liking, cannot come too soon, the good old province of Quebec will give a good account of itself, that it is going to contribute its part and claim its share of the triumph that awaits our great and indomitable leader.

"Our gathering itself is a proof that this sentiment is not confined to certain parts where special conditions exist, that it is not a mere imagination in the mind of enthusiastic fighters. It represents a rising of public opinion from coast to coast. And many are those who see in the conditions of the present day a repetition of the dark days following another nefarious regime built up on humbug, deceit and unfitness.

"History repeats itself more often, perhaps, in politics than on any other field; and it is a peculiar trait of the conditions of our times that we are going through an experience similar to that which brought about the great Conservative revival of 1878.

Narrow Prejudices.

"It may be true that the fight to come will be somewhat different of those which followed or even preceded Confederation. The birth of the Conservative party marked the opening of an era of peace, contentment and prosperity which was disturbed, at times, only by questions of a strictly political nature. And it was found out and acknowledged that many a liberty fought for by the province of Quebec had also benefitted her English sister.

"But as time went by, political contests have narrowed down to narrow prejudices of all descriptions. In our province the French Conservatives have suffered, perhaps more than anywhere else from questions raised outside their territory, and their leaders have, many times gone to defeat, in the defence of principles attacked by unscrupulous foes.

"Who does not remember that a great Liberal, and a great Canadian, Blake, would not use the Regina scaffold as a stepping stone to get into power. His party found somebody who did.

"Why, they have carried prejudice so far that we have seen and heard a gentleman, in order to get votes, seeking to be excused for services rendered to his King, and for decorations won in the defence of the flag. He won his election, but without glory and without inspiring much pride to his compatriots. A majority reduced by many thousands has reminded him, in the words of King Lear, that 'Bad is the trade that must play fool to sorrow.'

"True, prejudice is not now in our political campaigns. There were days when Sir George Etienne Cartier, speaking before a Toronto audience, thought it necessary to explain, after all, in spite of what the Grit press had said of him, he was not bearing such a close resemblance to the devil.

Ice Cream Cones.

"Our friend, the Honorable Mr. Ferguson, not so many months ago, dispelled any idea of his relationship to Lucifer by distributing ice cream cones to the little French-Canadians of Quebec.

"That a sentiment of this nature could as yet be found between sections of our country, is only proof that men undergo very small changes at the bottom of their souls, and that one generation cannot help carrying the heritage of passion as well as the heritage of good deeds that it has received from its forefathers.

"It is a striking fact that none of the attacks, none of the slanders which are being hurled at our leaders of today, have not been, in days gone by, used against leaders like McDonald and Cartier. Nevertheless, they have built up Confederation ,they have blazed the trail for the advance of our young nations towards a larger place amongst the nations of the world.

"And one cannot realize this bit of our history without recollecting at the same time, and with unbounded pride, that all these things have been accomplished by big men, indeed, but by men who were also leaders of the great Conservative party.

"And if there is one thing which, more than anything else, brings comfort to our heart it is to note that after so many years of endeavors in the service of the country, the Conservative party finds itself true to its glorious past and, after a dark period in its history, ready to respond to the call of the people.

Trend in Quebec.

"We, in Quebec, are following with a keen interest this new trend of public opinion. Signs are pointing out every day, and in an unmistakable way, to a desire from the people for less empty words, and more constructive policies. We feel, in our midst, more than ever, that Conservative turn of mind which, in times of stress, and in the most momentous occasion of our political life, has always found the sound judgment of our people at the back of those who were fighting for order and justice. We have here the spirit of 1878 and 1911.

"And when I speak in these terms of the Conservatives of Quebec I am speaking of men who will not go half way in their allegiance to their political faith, but who have unbounded faith in their organization and who are prepared to pledge their full and enthusiastic support to its leader.

Leader's Qualities.

"Of all the qualities our people will appreciate in a public man none will appeal more to their heart than, sincerity, frankness and courage. Those qualities they have found in the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, 'a man with no frills about him, big - hearted, big - brained, straight, reliable and able, an ideal leader.' They have seen him follow the straight path in politics, even against his immediate interest and when it paid his opponents to follow the cross-roads of opportunism, they have heard him preach the same doctrine in Quebec, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the only difference being that, sometimes, he talked French when in Quebec.

"The great leaders they have had in the past, Cartier, Macdonald, Thompson, Tupper, would act no other way and it is his name that comes to their lips when the call is sent broadcast for men of vision, for Canadians with Canadian policies."

Sir George Foster expressed surprise at being called on to speak. However, he said, he appreciated the fact that the youngsters of today are so full of life and vitality, that they break all precedents. He was glad to hear Mr. Monty's great tribute to Mr. Meighen and Mr. Ferguson.

"It comes to me and it ought to come home to all young fellows, that a man ought to have two weapons. A man should know both languages. If I was starting again I would immediately learn French. I wish I was starting again. I wish I could go into the field of today with all the advantages of 50 years ago. I cannot do that but I can give you an honest and mature blessing—a blessing of a man who has had some experience—of a man who is glad to see in your forefront men who could easily stand comparison with the best men of 50 years ago. It is inspiring to know that the old leaders have left their mark and to know that all the young leaders stand on a firmer basis because those men had lived. What an example. What an impulse it is to read of the work of the Fathers of Confederation.

"They laid the foundation on solid rock. It is for us simply to build the superstructure. The base does not have to be overhauled or repaired. Make the superstructure worthy of the foundation. That work will tax the best powers of our present leaders."

What a Blessing.

Sir George said that he would relish being in politics today, just starting again. When he was a youngster he had all men to deal with. What a blessing to do the young politician, he said, to have the gentle sex to help him out. What a blessing, he said, to know that the women have come into their own and are able to do their part in the work of the country.

"You cannot say anything too good about Mr. Meighen," he concluded, "that I will not endorse."

"You cannot say anything too good about Mr. Ferguson that I will not endorse except 4.4."

Mr. Larmonth then called upon Dr. J. L. Chabot to propose the toast to Mr. Meighen.

Dr. J. L. Chabot.

Dr. J. L. Chabot, former Federal member for Ottawa, in toasting Mr. Meighen, said he knew such a toast would be received with general pleasure and unbounded enthusiasm. "It is superfluous on my part," he said, "to enumerate and elaborate the very valuable traits and accomplishments possessed by our leader, Mr. Meighen, "since he first entered politics he has proven a most valuable national asset; since he has been a leader, he has been an outstanding figure."

Dr. Chabot recalled that when he first heard Mr. Meighen speak, at a party caucus in 1911, he told someone "In the not far distant future, this young man will be a leader and prime minister."

"His career has been characterized by fearlessness, lofty ideals and honesty of purpose, initiative, deep knowledge of facts and details and love of country. As a statesman his chief aim has been to safeguard Canada and in word and deed he has always promulgated national unity and national goodwill.

"As a French Canadian I speak absolutely without equivocation. I have never met a more fair-minded or broadminded man than Mr. Meighen.

"Long may he live, Mr. Meighen, our ex-prime minister, our leader and our next prime minister."

At the outset, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen said he wished to express a word of somewhat embarrassed but earnest thanks to his long standing friend, Dr. Chabot, whose years of close association and friendship would impell him to say what he did whether or not it was meant. He also extended a welcome to the guests from Quebec as their presence showed the national unity of the Conservative party.

"May I tell you how much I appreciate the exceeding kindness of this occasion," he continued. "The fact that it is not deserved does not detract from the deep sense of gratitude I feel." To Sir George Foster, he paid the graceful compliment: "the warrior of the last generation, the pride of this and the ornament of both."

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Then with a keen analysis of conditions and policies, Mr. Meighen reviewed conditions in Canada, assigned to them the cause and pointed out his remedy. It is true that this was not a time for pessimism but no Canadian is a true Canadian unless he believed in Canada. No Canadian is a virile Canadin who feels that the affairs of Canada can be permanently wrecked by a government but no Canadian is a true Canadian who does not analyze facts in politics to decide the course Canada should pursue.

The Conservative party, he said, has adhered to a definite policy and has never had to vary in office or out of office. In every province, city and town, one hears the question: "What is wrong with Canada?" The fundamental elements of a great nation are ours. The difficulties, which surmounted us, are surmountable. The remedy must be found and the party of Cartier and Macdonald is prepared to give that remedy now.

One man will say the debt is very heavy, one that we are afflicted with false theories, another that we are divided on geographical and sectional lines, that the racial schisms are not healed. It is true we are suffering from the legacy of war debts but the United States had a much larger per capita debt. While we entered the war at the commencement and bore the burden and expense for the whole our years and a half, we emerged with a per capita debt virtually the same as the per capita debt of the Unite: States, which was in the war only a year and a half.

To Keep Down Taxes.

If the United States can make progress, we, a younger nation, should not be stagnant. The United States has managed to reduce its debt by five billion dollars, while in Canada, apart from the railway obligations, the debt has increased several scores of million. While the United States has reduced, we have raised the level of taxation till today it stands at an oppressive height. While the United States has enjoyed a period of prosperity since 1921, we have had no period of revival and in trade and business we are languishing today. We can not attribute this position to the extraordinary obligations following the war as compared with those of the United States, and we are still better in this regard than other countries.

It is said that we are cursed with an era of extravagance, that he spend too much money, that we haven't an economical administration. The allegation can not be disputed. The allegations can be laid to both Dominion and provincial governments for not going out and taking the consequences.

Taxes must be kept down to a level comparable with those of the neighbor to the south of us or Canada will lose in wealth and population. The situation is due, in a major degree to the false turn in policy given the country by the present adminis ration. That turn, announc l by the leader of the party in power, declared for free and freer trade.

Four years ago Canada was differently circumstanced. Competitors, particularly those to the south of us, were adopting different policies. The Underwood tariff prevailed, the lowest in many decades. Our goods poured over the border. No government would have been justified in inviting reprisals by an upward revision of tariffs. The best plan was to wait. Today we find the whole world raising barriers against our goods, especially the United States which is shutting its doors tighter and tighter against us. The Mackenzie King government chose this time to veer the ship of state towards the water of free trade, to fix the tariffs solely with the objec of maintaining the government in power.

There have been complaints of the length of the recent debate on the budget but if the matter in the speeches is read and digested, it will leave the people in no doubt as to the cause and remedy of the present difficulty. The speeches constitute an impregnable case for the policy of Cartier and Macdonald which the Conservative party represents today.

Referring to the analysis of trade conditions as made by Sir Henry Drayton, the speaker stressed the fact that in 1924 Canada imported $700,000,000 worth of goods produceable in Canada. The labor represented in this would give 350,000 men wages of $1,200 a year, in addition to the remuneration to those who produced food, clothing, etc., for them, and the well-being of the population would be so substantially advanced that the evils would be gone forever.

The prime minister laid great importance on the fact that exports exceeded imports by over $200,000,000 but this does not sound prosperity. Canada exports raw materials to a far greater degree than it does the produce of Canadian industries. The imports are the other way. In wood and wood products, 64 per cent. of the imports ar emanufactured goods and only 36 per cent. raw material for the Canadians to manufacture here. In non-ferrous metals, 22 1-2 per cent. of the imports are the raw materials and 77 1-2 per cent. manufactured goods. The exports in wood are 73 per cent. raw materials and 27 per cent. manufactured goods, and in non-ferrous metals, the sales by Canada were 13 per cent. in manufcatures and 87 per cent. in raw material. This condition, he said, will continue and increase as the tariffs of other countries grow while we are regaled with free trade speeches by the Liberal leader and his his allies, the Progressives.

Only One Course.

They say there were less imports last year than the year before. True, and if the population keeps oozing out they will be still less next year. The goods brought to Canada as the basis of the operation of factories here were responsible for $37,000,000 of the $93,000,000 reduction in imports. In manufactured goods, the biggest reduction in imports in any one class was 6.88 per cent. and some showed an increase over the year before.

"There is only one course to take if we are to choose life instead of death, to match our competitors with our competitors' policy," said Mr. Meighen. If the whole world had free trade it would be different; there might be some argument for its adoption in the larger and mightier countries. It would result in the concentration of trades. But the basic principle of free trade is that there must be free trade in everything, in labor as well as in industries and goods. If Canadian manufacturers are given the opportunity to employ the cheap labor of China, Japan, or Germany, they will have no trouble meeting competition. But is any nation going to do that? Is any Canadian going to suggest the inflow of that class of labor. When a man suggests shutting out that labor and at the same time admit the product of that labor, that man is talking humbug.

Our only neighbor in the composition of population is very much as our own and is determinedly protectionist. Any other policy on the part of Canada will cause Canadian artizans to flow to the United States as water flows to a lower level. We can't get wages down in Canada. The level in the United States dictates the level here. If wages are higher in the United States, the Canadian workers go there and Canada becomes anaemic.

The business in Canada today is less than it was four years ago. The national debt has risen to $64,000,000 more than it was when the Liberal government came into power in December, 1921. The railway debt is $176,000,000 more. But the Liberal government points with pride to the fact that the revenue is less because it shows that the taxes on the people are less. If it keeps on until the country is bankrupt, the government can still boast that the taxes are less. The excise tax, or sales tax, was $37,000,000 less last year than the year before. True, the tax was reduced to five per cent. from six per cent., the government having raised it from three to six per cent. when it came into power so as to be able to make a reduction before elections. The one per cent. reduction means only $17,000,000, so that the $20,000,000 reduction, apart from this, means $400,000,000 less sales.

Exodus to States.

It is urged in defence that the United States also showed a reduction in revenue, but it was only a very narrow margin, and in 1922 and 1923, the United States, due to the Fordney-McCumber tariff, had a boom and expansion unequalled in any previous year. Canada had no such boom to drop back from. The deficit in operation of the railway was, in a large measure, due to the fact that business was contracted and a less amount of goods was carried.

Another result of the Mackenzie King administration is seen in the exodus to the United States. Mr. Meighen said the Liberal government claims an increase in population and quotes figures. These figures, he said, were arrived at by taking the census figures for 1923 and adding on an increase equal to an average increase for the previous ten years. United States figures, however, showed an ingress into the United States of 15,000 Canadians per month in 1923, and 13,000 per month in 1924. In addition, many crossed without being numbered by the immigration officers.

It may be possible to keep taxes as low here as in the United States, but as long as we have a policy of administration that keeps workers employed, that gets for the Canadian resources the full finished products, the taxation can be borne and the population retained. Canada produces 80 per cent. of the world's asbestos, and yet Canada is selling it for $6,000,000 a year in the raw state to keep 41 United States factories busy, supporting homes whose workers produce $70,000,000 of goods from this raw Canadian material. Nickle and pulp wood are in similar conditions, flowing down to the United States to return as finished products from United States workers.

The Liberals, said Mr. Meighen, claimed to have gained several votes in the budget division by threatening that he would go to the country. This might have had an effect on the Progressives, but not on the Conservatives. All the Conservatives ask is that when the Liberals go to the people, they stand by their tenets, keep the issue clear and preach the same doctrine in the East as in the West.

"But do you expect they have any such intention?" he asked. "They intend in the West to complain of the policy of the Conservatives and ask a victory over them. In Ottawa they will complain of the Progressives and ask a majority over them. In Quebec they will tell the people there that they are the best friends the French of Quebec have ever had and they will appeal to Quebec to visti pains and penalties on the head of Meighen because he fathered the Military Service Act.

The Liberals intend to fight along one line in Western Canada along a different one in Ontario and still another in Quebec, and to pursue any course to keep in power."

In closing, Mr. Meighen appealed to those who believe in Canada to rally to the Conservative standard and see that the result of the next elections gives Canada a chance in the world. He was more anxious, however, for the triumphs of policy than the triumphs of party. The Conservatives intended to pursue a course which would enable the sons of Canada to find work in Canada, and by finding employment here, reach the contentment which would induce others to come.

Mr. John R. MacNichol, president of the Ontario Conservative Association, proposed the toast to Hon. G. Ferguson. He said he brought greetings from the rest of Ontario gratefulness to Eastern Ontario for the greatest premier this province ever had.

"We love him and we stick close to him in Toronto. Toronto will return 15 Tories out of 15 seats at the next election to support him. He will come back with a larger following."

To cries of "4.4" and "Hurrah," Mr. Ferguson arose to reply.

At the outset, Hon. Mr. Ferguson said he was grateful to the association for coupling his name with that of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen in connection with the banquet. He said he appreciated teh fact that the gathering was intended to create enthusiasm and forward organization in view of a pending federal general election.

The Ontario premier then eulogized the speech of Mr. Meighen, saying he was not going to "say anything even to the extent of 4.4 to detract attention therefrom."

Several themes had been put forward by the press for him to touch upon. Among these was the bilingual question. In this regard he would only reiterate the statement he had

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One man will say the debt is very heavy, one that we are afflicted with false theories, another that we are divided on geographical and sectional lines, that the racial schisms are not healed. It is true we are suffering from the legacy of war debts but the United States had a much larger per capita debt. While we entered the war at the commencement and bore the burden and expense for the whole our years and a half, we emerged with a per capita debt virtually the same as the per capita debt of the Unite: States, which was in the war only a year and a half.

To Keep Down Taxes.

If the United States can make progress, we, a younger nation, should not be stagnant. The United States has managed to reduce its debt by five billion dollars, while in Canada, apart from the railway obligations, the debt has increased several scores of million. While the United States has reduced, we have raised the level of taxation till today it stands at an oppressive height. While the United States has enjoyed a period of prosperity since 1921, we have had no period of revival and in trade and business we are languishing today. We can not attribute this position to the extraordinary obligations following the war as compared with those of the United States, and we are still better in this regard than othe- countries.

It is said that we are cursed with an era of extravagance, that he spend too much money, that we haven't an economical administration. The allegation can not be disputed. The allegations can be laid to both Dominion and provincial governments for not going out and taking the consequences.

Taxes must be kept down to a level comparable with those of the neighbor to the south of us or Canada will lose in wealth and population. The situation is due, in a major degree to the false turn in policy given the country by the present adminii ration. That turn, announc l by the leader of the party in power, declared for free and freer trade.

Four years ago Canada was differently circumstanced. Competitors, particularly those to the south of us, were adopting different policies. The Underwood tariff prevailed, the lowest in many decades. Our goods poured over the border. No government would have been justified in inviting reprisals by an upward revision of tariffs. The best plan was to wait. Today we find the whole world raising barriers against our goods, especially the United States which is shutting its doors tighter and tighter against us. The Mackenzie King government chose this time to veer the ship of state towards the water of free trade, to fix the tariffs solely with the objec of maintaining the government in power.

There have been complaints of the length of the recent debate on the budget but if the matter in the speeches is read and digested, it will leave the people in no doubt as to the cause and remedy of the present difficulty. The speeches constitute an impregnable case for the policy of Cartier and Macdonald which the Conservative party represents today.

Referring to the analysis of trade conditions as made by Sir Henry Drayton, the speaker stressed the fact that in 1924 Canada imported $700,000,000 worth of goods produceable in Canada. The labor represented in this would give 350,000 men wages of $1,200 a year, in addition to the remuneration to those who produced food, clothing, etc., for them, and the well-being of the population would be so substantially advanced that the evils would be gone forever.

The prime minister laid great importance on the fact that exports exceeded imports by over $200,000,000 but this does not sound prosperity. Canada exports raw materials to a far greater degree than it does the produce of Canadian industries. The imports are the other way. In wood and wood products, 64 per cent. of the imports ar emanufactured goods and only 36 per cent. raw material for the Canadians to manufacture here. In non-ferrous metals, 22 1-2 per cent. of the imports are the raw materials and 77 1-2 per cent. manufactured goods. The exports in wood are 73 per cent. raw materials and 27 per cent. manufactured goods, and in non-ferrous metals, the sales by Canada were 13 per cent. in manufcatures and 87 per cent. in raw material. This condition, he said, will continue and increase as the tariffs of other countries grow while we are regaled with free trade speeches by the Liberal leader and his his allies, the Progressives.

Only One Course.

They say there were less imports last year than the year before. True, and if the population keeps oozing out they will be still less next year. The goods brought to Canada as the basis of the operation of factories here were responsible for $37,000,000 of the $93,000,000 reduction in imports. In manufactured goods, the biggest reduction in imports in any one class was 6.88 per cent. and some showed an increase over the year before.

"There is only one course to take if we are to choose life instead of death, to match our competitors with our competitors' policy," said Mr. Meighen. If the whole world had free trade it would be different; there might be some argument for its adoption in the larger and mightier countries. It would result in the concentration of trades. But the basic principle of free trade is that there must be free trade in everything, in labor as well as in industries and goods. If Canadian manufacturers are given the opportunity to employ the cheap labor of China, Japan, or Germany, they will have no trouble meeting competition. But is any nation going to do that? Is any Canadian going to suggest the inflow of that class of labor. When a man suggests shutting out that labor and at the same time admit the product of that labor, that man is talking humbug.

Our only neighbor in the composition of population is very much as our own and is determinedly protectionist. Any other policy on the part of Canada will cause Canadian artizans to flow to the United States as water flows to a lower level. We can't get wages down in Canada. The level in the United States dictates the level here. If wages are higher in the United States, the Canadian workers go there and Canada becomes anaemic.

The business in Canada today is less than it was four years ago. The national debt has risen to $64,000,000 more than it was when the Liberal government came into power in December, 1921. The railway debt is $176,000,000 more. But the Liberal government points with pride to the fact that the revenue is less because it shows that the taxes on the people are less. If it keeps on until the country is bankrupt, the government can still boast that the taxes are less. The excise tax, or sales tax, was $37,000,000 less last year than the year before. True, the tax was reduced to five per cent. from six per cent., the government having raised it from three to six per cent. when it came into power so as to be able to make a reduction before elections. The one per cent. reduction means only $17,000,000, so that the $20,000,000 reduction, apart from this, means $400,000,000 less sales.

Exodus to States.

It is urged in defence that the United States also showed a reduction in revenue, but it was only a very narrow margin, and in 1922 and 1923, the United States, due to the Fordney-McCumber tariff, had a boom and expansion unequalled in any previous year. Canada had no such boom to drop back from. The deficit in operation of the railway was, in a large measure, due to the fact that business was contracted and a less amount of goods was carried.

Another result of the Mackenzie King administration is seen in the exodus to the United States. Mr. Meighen said the Liberal government claims an increase in population and quotes figures. These figures, he said, were arrived at by taking the census figures for 1923 and adding on an increase equal to an average increase for the previous ten years. United States figures, however, showed an ingress into the United States of 15,000 Canadians per month in 1923, and 13,000 per month in 1924. In addition, many crossed without being numbered by the immigration officers.

It may be possible to keep taxes as low here as in the United States, but as long as we have a policy of administration that keeps workers employed, that gets for the Canadian resources the full finished products, the taxation can be borne and the population retained. Canada produces 80 per cent. of the world's asbestos, and yet Canada is selling it for $6,000,000 a year in the raw state to keep 41 United States factories busy, supporting homes whose workers produce $70,000,000 of goods from this raw Canadian material. Nickle and pulp wood are in similar conditions, flowing down to the United States to return as finished products from United States workers.

The Liberals, said Mr. Meighen, claimed to have gained several votes in the budget division by threatening that he would go to the country. This might have had an effect on the Progressives, but not on the Conservatives. All the Conservatives ask is that when the Liberals go to the people, they stand by their tenets, keep the issue clear and preach the same doctrine in the East as in the West.

"But do you expect they have any such intention?" he asked. "They intend in the West to complain of the policy of the Conservatives and ask a victory over them. In Ottawa they will complain of the Progressives and ask a majority over them. In Quebec they will tell the people there that they are the best friends the French of Quebec have ever had and they will appeal to Quebec to visti pains and penalties on the head of Meighen because he fathered the Military Service Act.

The Liberals intend to fight along one line in Western Canada along a different one in Ontario and still another in Quebec, and to pursue any course to keep in power."

In closing, Mr. Meighen appealed to those who believe in Canada to rally to the Conservative standard and see that the result of the next elections gives Canada a chance in the world. He was more anxious, however, for the triumphs of policy than the triumphs of party. The Conservatives intended to pursue a course which would enable the sons of Canada to find work in Canada, and by finding employment here, reach the contentment which would induce others to come.

Mr. John R. MacNichol, president of the Ontario Conservative Association, proposed the toast to Hon. G. Ferguson. He said he brought greetings from the rest of Ontario gratefulness to Eastern Ontario for the greatest premier this province ever had.

"We love him and we stick close to him in Toronto. Toronto will return 15 Tories out of 15 seats at the next election to support him. He will come back with a larger following."

To cries of "4.4" and "Hurrah," Mr. Ferguson arose to reply.

At the outset, Hon. Mr. Ferguson said he was grateful to the association for coupling his name with that of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen in connection with the banquet. He said he appreciated teh fact that the gathering was intended to create enthusiasm and forward organization in view of a pending federal general election.

The Ontario premier then eulogized the speech of Mr. Meighen, saying he was not going to "say anything even to the extent of 4.4 to detract attention therefrom."

Several themes had been put forward by the press for him to touch upon. Among these was the bilingual question. In this regard he would only reiterate the statement he had

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made in the legislature, that the traditional policy of the Conservative Government of Ontario was one of goodwill to the people of Quebec, with the fullest understanding and co-operation in the development of Canadian national life, and the devotion of attention towards coming to a common understanding in the distinct provincial jurisdictions.

Wait Three Months.

Mr. Ferguson then turned to Sir George Foster and the latter's reference to endorsing him in all things excepting 4.4.

"Sir George doesn't understand the problem," declared the Ontario premier, who asserted that in the circumstances the policy was a proper one for the province, "and if I am unable to secure the endorsation of Sir George Foster tonight, I beg that he will wait three months, when he will agree with me that it is the best policy the province ever had."

"People theorize much, there's lots of talk, discussion of the moral issues, and other matters," said Mr. Ferguson, "but this is a question which strikes at the root of the life of the people of our province."

The premier then went on to recount the passage of the Ontario Temperance Act, and of the government in course of time feeling that its duty lay in again consulting the people before interfering with that legislation. An inquiry was sumbitted, not a referendum, but something which would guide the government in any course it might pursue. The result was the polling of a million votes for or against the continuance of the O. T. A. The difference in the vote was approximately only three per cent, which, while it pronounced in favor of government sale, yet there was sufficient opposed to show that, in the opinion of the government, the public wanted an easing off of the law.

"The problem had become practical, not theoretical," declared Mr. Ferguson. "The principle of the Act had been endorsed and must be upheld. Intoxicating liquor must not be sold in the province of Ontario."

The government closely examined the figures, and found that while in the first vote there was a majority of some 400,000 for the cotinuance of the Ontario Temperance Act, this had fallen off to some 34,000 in the latter. It was felt that this sentiment must be construed by the government in power.

Mr. Ferguson then cited the records of the government dispensaries. In 1920 Ontario had sold some three million dollars' worth of liquor, and in 1923 this had risen to five and one-quarter million dollars' worth.

"This either means an epidemic, or that we were not reducing the sale of intoxicating liquor for beverage purposes," declared the premier amid laughter. "In 1920 the people of Ontario did not know anything about 'home brew.' In 1924 there were 28,000 permits for home brew manufacture in the province."

Public Opinion.

In 1920 the federal officers confiscated 54 stills in the province; in 1924 they confiscated 500. There was an alarming increase in drunkenness. The police court records of our cities bear evidence as to this. Public opinion said we were doing only one quarter of the whiskey business which was done in the province. We were spending three quarters of a million to enforce the Ontario Temperance Act, were collecting huge sums in fines.

"The practical problem was how to educate public opinion away from the dangers of the hard liquor sold today. It was a dangerous problem. The importation of alcohol of a poisonous nature from the United States was growing apace. We could not keep it out if we had a man stationed every fifty yards along the St. Lawrence."

Mr. Ferguson related how he himself had received through the mails a package purporting to be a booklet, but which, when he opened was found to contain "four swallows," four small phials with about an ounce of liquor in each. There were innumerable devices to escape and evade the law.

"It was more than a sentimental problem," he declared emphatically, "it was a problem of protecting the rising generation and the future of the province.

"We looked at it this way," continued the premier, "If we can produce a healthful, harmless, palatable beverage which will reduce the consumption of poisonous liquors, we will have done a great deal."

To Wait On Result.

Mr. Ferguson stated that he had never asked for any endorsation of the policy evolved, but he did ask that they wait and see what the result will be. If temperance organizations and others would only help the government, if they would do something to create respect for the law, and assist the government in elevating and improving the moral standards of the people instead of seeking to discredit, it would have been a great deal.

"No one can have more at stake than the government," emphatically declared Mr. Ferguson. "We gave this whole question careful consideration and careful examination. We are convinced ourselves of the non-intoxicating qualities of the beverage, and propose to see that we do not take the blame for all the drunks in the province. The sale will be surrounded by the most rigid regulations. We realize that if a few boys run shouting out of a hotel people will say: "There's 4.4 on the rampage." Vigilance organizations will watch every move. We propose to see that we are protected against unfair attacks and against ulterior motives. We propose to see that 4.4 is not splashed round under everybody's nose."

To Receive Permit.

The premier announced that no permits would be issued by any local body which would come under any local control. They would all be issued at Toronto. To receive a permit a man must be in good standing in his community, a supporter of law and order, one who would not allow noise or rowdyism in his premises, and who would eject any intoxicated person from his premises, and who would not allow the use of his premises for the drinking of intoxicating liquor.

"We are making an honest effort to see if anything can be done to improve the temperance sentiment of our province," the premier stated. He said there were people of two extremes, the total prohibitionist and the "wide open" kind. They were but a very small percentage of the whole, and it was probable the new law is not approved by either. However, the great body of reasonable people who are seriously desirable of improving the morals of the people of the province were behind the government, he felt.

"Sir George," said Mr. Ferguson, turning to Sir George Foster, "if you're afraid to try 4.4 wait till some others do."

"I'll set somebody to watch you," replied the veteran Sir George Foster, amid laughter.

On Power Export.

Mr. Ferguson then turned to the all-absorbing power export question. The recent request for a lease to develop the Carillon power was taken up. "I am glad to see that Premier Taschereau, of Quebec, has declared against the export of power," said Mr. Ferguson, "Ontario is just as determinedly opposed to the export from Ontario as Mr. Taschereau is from Quebec. If we have the power asset here and the United States financiers want it to develop their industries, let them come here, erect their factories and manufacture raw products. We'll give them a warm welcome and will be glad to assist them."

The Ontario premier then made the statement that within a year and a half Ontario will not have a single horse power available for industry. The province of Ontario had invested 150 million dollars in the Hydro Electric, which cannot succeed if our water assets are made available for the purposes of export.

To Foreign Country.

"I protest against giving to any outside corporation the right to develop our heritage and transmit it to a foreign country," Mr. Ferguson exclaimed. It would be impractical to get it back once this was done. International complications would arise if the power were withdrawn, and it simply couldn't be done. "If Ontario once permits Ontario's waters' energy to be sent outside, the province will be crippled in its future development and industrial life.

It was said that the Carillon lease was to be for 400,000 h.p. He asserted that Ontario had riparian rights, and Ontario protested in no uncertain terms against any lease to an outside corporation. In any event there was not 400,000 h.p. there. At the very maximum there was 200,000 h.p. Why then a lease for 400,000? If it could not be provided at Carillon it would be demanded elsewhere, say at the Cedar Rapids or along the St. Lawrence.

"Are we going to provide the means of development for the whole of the Eastern States and pay an exorbitant price for their fuel to develop our own industries?" asked Mr. Ferguson.

"Ontario has the immediate necessity for power," declared Mr. Ferguson, "and will make the question a public issue big enough to play a great part in any election if any attempt is made to export this power."

In conclusion, Mr. Ferguson congratulated the Conservative party in Eastern Ontario, and said he joined heartily in this public resognition of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen as one of the great leaders of the party.

"You have the organization and spirit," he said, "and only wait the opportunity to see our leader the prime minister of Canada."

In writing his regret at being unable to be present, Sir Robert Borden paid a tribute to both Hon. Arthur Meighen and Hon. Howard Ferguson. In a letter to Mr. Larmonth he said: "With great regret I find myself unable to attend the banquet in honor of Mr. Meighen. As Chancellor of Queen's University, I am called to attend the convocation at Kingston, and I shall be absent until Thursday afternoon.

"It would have been not only a privilege, but a pleasure, to attend the banquet, and to express my deep appreciation of the service which Mr. Meighen and Mr. Ferguson have given our country in very difficult times. In their respective spheres each of them has displayed distinguished ability, high courage, an earnest devotion to duty, and a thorough grasp of our country's needs.

"With all good wishes for the success of the banquet, I remain, yours faithfully, R. L. Borden."

At Head Table.

At the head table were: J. A. Sullivan, K.C., F. G. Hogg, S. McClenaghan, C. Gendreau, H. P. Hill, K.C., A. H. Acres, M.L.A., Mayor Balharrie, E. M. Barrett, Rev. Canon Quartermain, W. A. Boys, K.C., Hon. Dr. Manion, Hon. Senator Robertson, Hon. D. Monty, Mrs. Meighen, Hon. Mr. Ferguson, the Chairman, Right Hon. Mr. Meighen, Sir Geo. Foster, Hon. Dr. Tolmie, Sir H. Drayton, Hon. H. H. Stevens, Mr. McNichol, Mr. A. E. Honeywell, W. F. Garland, M.P., Thomas Costello, Dr. L. Chabot, A. E. Fripp, K.C., W. D. Hogg, K.C., Grattan O'Leary, Louis Cote.

On Committees.

The success of the dinner was largely due to the following committees:—Publicity, N. G. Larmonth, R. A. Olmsted, Fred Runge, Austin O'Connor, R. J. Willoughby, A. E. Honeywell; finance, F. D. Hogg, H. P. Hill, V. McClenaghan; banquet, R. A. Olmsted, M. T. Pinkerton, J. J. Slattery, Geo. F. Perley; tickets, A. Snowdon, Austin O'Connor, N. G. Larmonth, A. Eales, S. R. Broadfoot, F. D. Hogg, V. McClenaghan, R. M. Jones.

"We are in a position to weather the roughest gale that a general election can blow. We are ready for the fight whenever the Grits want to bring it on." These and other similar expressions of optimistic fighting preparedness, were high lights at the annual convention of the Liberal-Conservatives of the Northeastern Ontario district, held in the Orange Hall yesterday morning and afternoon.

The convention was attended by something like one hundred delegates from the district associations, who were in great fettle, judging by the addresses delivered by those who took the platform, and the assemblage forced back into the presidency Mr. Albert E. Honeywell, for another term, despite his avowed intention of retiring. He received an acclamation as did the chief executive officers, namely, Mrs. Stamars, first vice-president; Mr. T. A. Costello, second vice-president, and Mr. Louis Cote, secretary. The convention changed the constitution somewhat by providing for a lady secretary, and also a treasurer for the main body, who was found in Mr. F. D. Hogg, of Ottawa, while the high honor of the ladies' organiza-

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tion went to Mrs. G. Blackburn, also of Ottawa. Col. J. A. Hope accepted the office of auditor.

The chairman of the assembly, Mr. Honeywell, was optimistic of the Conservatives giving a good account of themselves in the event of a general election, which he thought not far distant. The usual resolutions of confidence in the leader of His Majesty's Loyal Opposition and Premier Howard Ferguson, were in order, and the rates tariff and budget policy of the Mackenzie King government were raked fore and aft by Hon. Dr. Tolmie, in an aggressive speech.

Co-ordinate Activities.

Chairman Honeywell opened the meeting by congratulating the members on the large attendance. He said the meeting was called, and the Northeastern Association formed to co-ordinate the associations of the various ridings and bring the members in closer touch with the party leaders.

The secretary treasurer's report, presented by Mr. Louis Cote, showed the association treasury to be in a flourishing condition.

A motion to amend the constitution so as to provide for a woman secretary and a woman vice-president in each riding as there is also a man vice-president, was also discussed. Mr. Honeywell said it is the best way to get the women's Conservative organizations interested in the district meetings.

The motion carried unanimously.

Resolutions expressing confidence in Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, as prime minister of Ontario and in Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen as leader of the party in the House of Commons were passed and heartily and unanimously endorsed.

They follow:

Support Mr. Meighen.

"Resolved that the North Eastern District of the Liberal Conservative Association of Ontario, at its annual meeting assembled, expresses its admiration for the earnestness, vigor and ability with which the federal leader of the party, the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen is defending in the House and elsewhere the principles for which the Conservative party stands. This meeting wishes to emphatically give to its federal chief the assurance that when the call to battle sounds, the Conservatives of this district will rally with enthusiasm around their banner and their chief and assist hi min bringing about, with the defeat of the present government, the victory of the people and of the Conservative party."

Laud Mr. Ferguson.

"Resolved that the North Eastern District of the Liberal Conservative Association, at its annual meeting assembled, expresses the opinion that the legislative program carried out by the Hon. G. Howard Ferguson and his government during the last session of the legislature of the province of Ontario is entirely satisfactory. This meeting wishes to reiterate its faith and confidence in his government, and the belief, already supported by many evidences, that his administration will continue to make for the development of the province and the general welfare of its citizens."

Dr. Tolmie said he had travelled Canada from one end to the other, and would say he had witnessed the same enthusiasm displayed wherever a Conservative gathering had been held. On the western prairies, where formerly Conservative supporters had been as scarce as hen's teeth, he had found active party organizations. He congratulated Mr. Honeywell on the success of his organization work for the convention. He had come to the conclusion that it would be a good thing if, after being elected, the members should be shifted about to different constituencies in all the provinces. Then, he believed, when they came back to take their seats in the House, they would have a national instead of a provincial viewpoint.

He declared that the Mackenzie King budget would go down in history as the weakest piece of legislation since confederation, and showed that the government was not independent but had to rely on the third party in order to cling on to power as long as it could.

Chances of Election.

"The chances of a general election this year are about fifty-fifty," said the speaker. "There has been a decided change of opinion in the province of Quebec, and Nova Scotia also, and we must have effective and efficient organization such as you have in Carleton, all over the Dominion, in preparation for the day that the King government springs an election upon us."

Only Two Parties.

Mr. MacNichol, president of the Ontario Conservative Association, said that of late he had been over the province and everywhere he found the feeling that in the coming general election there will be but two parties, Liberal and Conservative.

"For my part," he said, "it is time to drag "Liberal" from our name, and get back to the pure Conservative name. The name Liberal is nauseating to every true citizen of this country.

"Free trade," he said, "if carried out, will be the ruination of the demand for labor and the destruction of market for agricultural products. It is a measure which can be classed with suicide.

"The people must line up either for or against Canada. If for Canada they must vote Conservative and support protection. If against Canada they must vote Liberal and free trade. If we must go out of Canada to buy anything, then let us go to England. Raise the tariff so high that produce of other countries, particularly enemy countries, will be absolutely excluded."

He said many industries in Canada are at a standstill, factories closed, men out of work or gone to the States because the King tariff allowed foreign products to come to Canada.

"It is not British fair play," said Mr. McNickel. "We have got to wake up. We have the finest country in the world; we must measure up to the size of the men who made this country what it is."

Report on Ridings.

Short addresses were also delivered by representatives of the different counties covered by the North Eastern District, including Mr. Casselman, of Grenville; Mr. Langstaffe, of Grenville-Dundas (federal); Dr. Kirby, Prescott; Mr. McCormack, Dundas. These gentlemen reported that their organizations were flourishing. Dr. Maloney, of South Renfrew, paid a tribute to Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen as one of the most outstanding figures Canadian politics had known, and said that as the Liberals in three years had been unable to do anything but put the country on the rocks, he thought they should be replaced by others who might be able to do better.

Mr. H. Craig, for Carleton county, said there were between 400 and 500 paid-up members in his organization, together with a healthy women's auxiliary and a junior club. Mr. Hart, for South Lanark, spoke for a lively organization, and Mr. W. A. Thompson, M.L.A. for North Lanark, said the Queen's Park government was admittedly led by some of the best qualified men in the province of Ontario.

Mr. E. M. Barrett, president of the Ottawa Conservative Association, reporting to the meeting on behalf of the Ottawa association, held out great hopes for the coming election. Both men's and women's organizations, he said, are in flourishing condition. A difference of opinion in the party at the last provincial election had lost the seat, but it would not happen again.

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House of Commons Debates

SPEECH

DELIVERED BY

The RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN

IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, JUNE 2, 1925

ON THE

TARIFF REVISION—A CANADA FIRST POLICY

Right Hon. ARTHUR MEIGHEN (Leader of the Opposition): Mr. Speaker, I rise to move an amendment:

That the Speaker do not now leave the chair, but that it be resolved:

That, in the opinion of this House, to meet the situation which has resulted from a strengthening in late years of the protective system the world over particularly in the United States; to give new life to industry and productive enterprise; to preserve and enlarge the Canadian market for Canadian farm products; to stimulate the development of Canadian resources by the Canadian people and thus create employment for our workers; to increase the traffic of our railways by which alone an all-round reduction of freight rates can be secured; and, as well, to provide added revenue and thus bring about a reduction of internal taxation, this Dominion requires an immediate revision of the Canadian tariff on a definitely and consistently protective basis.

That such revision should apply to natural products such as farm products, fish, and coal with no less thoroughness than to manufactured goods.

That to the same ends steps should be taken to conserve for Canadian development our essential and irreplaceable resources in material and power.

That while every effort should be directed toward the establishment of a system of preference for preference within the empire no preference should be given at the expense of the Canadian worker and all preference should be conditional on the use of Canadian ports.

That a tariff commission should be appointed representative of the three great classes of Canadian industry, agriculture, manufacturing and labour and be entrusted with the duty of studying Canadian tariff problems in their every bearing and of making from time to time such recommendations to the government as it deems in the general public interest with the reasons therefor, and with power also, where it finds unfair advantage is being taken of protective duties, of making recommendations to be given effect by the government for removing or reducing tariff schedules or imposing special excise taxes upon products in respect of which such advantage is taken, and that its reports, findings, recommendations and reasons therefor be given to the public.

That to enable the products of the western and Maritime provinces to reach more readily the markets so developed the special transportation burdens borne by those provinces should be shared by the whole Dominion either by contribution to long haul freight costs or by assistance in some other form.

It is a matter of regret to me, Mr. Speaker, that I am compelled to move this resolution, which has stood upon the order paper since the opening of the session, in the form of an amendment instead of as a substantive motion. On private members' days, which, under the rules, were alone open to me for this purpose, the order never was reached except

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That to the same ends steps should be taken to conserve for Canadian development our essential and irreplaceable resources in material and power.

That while every effort should be directed toward the establishment of a system of preference for preference within the empire no preference should be given at the expense of the Canadian worker and all preference should be conditional on the use of Canadian ports.

That a tariff commission should be appointed representative of the three great classes of Canadian industry, agriculture, manufacturing and labour and be entrusted with the duty of studying Canadian tariff problems in their every bearing and of making from time to time such recommendations to the government as it deems in the general public interest with the reasons therefor, and with power also, where it finds unfair advantage is being taken of protective duties, of making recommendations to be given effect by the government for removing or reducing tariff schedules or imposing special excise taxes upon products in respect of which such advantage is taken, and that its reports, findings, recommendations and reasons therefor be given to the public.

That to enable the products of the western and Maritime provinces to reach more readily the markets so developed the special transportation burdens borne by those provinces should be shared by the whole Dominion either by contribution to long haul freight costs or by assistance in some other form.

It is a matter of regret to me, Mr. Speaker, that I am compelled to move this resolution, which has stood upon the order paper since the opening of the session, in the form of an amendment instead of as a substantive motion. On private members' days, which, under the rules, were alone open to me for this purpose, the order never was reached except

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at so late an hour of night as to render it impracticable to have it moved and discussed, and the government saw fit to decline to give any special preference to the motion or to fix a day for its discussion. That it now becomes an amendment to supply and on that account is open to the government to be accepted as a motion of want of confidence, is no choice of mine; it is the only alternative left. I avail myself of that alternative and shall present the reasons why I think the motion should be adopted, why at all events, if it cannot appeal to this House, it should appeal to the people of Canada.

In the Dominion the principle underlying this resolution, that of a protective tariff, has been recognized as basic and essential from almost our earliest times. It was first recognized as such in 1878 and was put in effect by the parliament chosen in the election of that year.

I have never been able to understand how any fair-minded Canadian can spurn the protective principle as applicable to this Dominion and can adopt a contrary one, namely, that which calls for the free admission or free export of any product in which Canada is interested as a producer. Two or three sentences include, to my mind, pretty nearly the law and the prophets on this question. The other plan might do if in the first place the world were prepared to abandon all its efforts to spread occupations throughout the universe; if all the nations were to gather together and agree that natural laws should operate and that the consequent concentration of industries in special countries should ensue. There are those who feel this would be a great boon to humanity. Whether it would or not interests us not a whit; the consummation of it is impossible. For myself, however, I do not think it would; I think it much better that each nation should see to it that there is diversification, variety of industry within its borders, and that the world is far better for this diversity, for this scattering of human occupations over the face of the globe. But as I intimated, the subject is not here for discussion; the nations of the world have followed a different course, and especially have those whose conduct, whether we like it or not, determine in great degree our own. If we had a system of free labour the world over; if labour were in this day to be regarded as a commodity purchasable in the open market under the unimpeded laws of demand and supply; if every employer in Canada were free to put his hand on any portion of the globe and take labour of any colour or any quality or any race, and if we could keep them here at low wages then there would be little to prevent the free competition of the industries of one land with those of another. That this is impossible is obvious to all, and to none more obvious than to those who have the interests of labour in the advanced countries of the world at heart. How anyone can imagine that with the price of labour determined by other considerations, not to any appreciable extent by the law of supply and demand but by laws brought about by the organization of labour itself—by laws restricting immigration; in a word, by protective laws applicable to humanity—how it can be imagined that under these conditions a country which is not free to buy its labour must be open to the competition of the countries where labour is plentiful and wages low, passes my comprehension.

But Canada in particular is situate beside a country which has determined on the other course, a country which for one hundred and twenty years has decided that the labour of that country, the great republic, shall be paid on a high level of remuneration, that consequently living standards there shall be better than the average of the world; and when that country lies along side us, with an unprotected border between, how anyone then can conceive that we can choose a policy looking to low wages, even if we would like to, is hard indeed to comprehend. We have learned by experience, and we should have been able to learn by the power of reason, that labour in Canada must be paid a wage comparable, and closely comparable, with that paid in the great republic to the south, and that, we cannot consistently with our existence adopt any course which keeps our wage level substantially lower than theirs. When wages in Canada in any class or compartment fall below the general level of the same class or compartment in the country to the south, the tendency and the ultimate end is that that class of labour drifts where the higher wages are paid. The Canadian producer without a protective tariff is under this necessity, that he cannot procure the labour of countries where it is cheap, that he must compete with the product of that labour. He must pay the level of his competitor to the south; and still there are those who say that he must sell his product at a price at which countries of cheap labour can sell that product here.

We have additionally to remember this—we do not need to, for already the considerations which I have advanced are not only air-tight

in argument, but have proven irrefragible in practice—so long as the United States of one hundred and ten millions of people is a closed market, if we are to adopt a policy which makes ours relative to theirs an open market, there is no inducement for industry to locate in this country at all with the alternative of location to the south open to that industry. For who, having regard to the prospects of his enterprise, would commence his business in a country where his one single open market would be invaded by his competitor when he could with equal ease launch it in a country where he would have the whole market closed against competitors and have his share of this market as well? How we can conceive that any considerable number would take such a course seems to me beyond the reach of reason or even of immagination.

All reasons which apply to every country apply to Canada, and apply with particular force to Canada. But Canada labours under conditions which make the adoption of this course with us imperative, conditions comparable to which no other country of the world confronts. Our course is mapped out for us, and we must follow it so long at least as the United States pursues a protective policy.

There are those who have been disappointed with the progress of Canada through the early decades of her development, but having in mind the conditions under which Canadian progress must be made, that disappointment in my judgment has not been well founded. I wish to place upon Hansard certain details illustrative of the development of our country under the protective system; because I ask hon. gentlemen to assume with me that the system prevailed for the most part undisturbed until three years ago. I am not arguing, when I make this statement, that it prevailed always at the level that would have been best for our country, but that the principle was recognized, implemented in practice, there is no dispute.

Until 1894 a substantially protective tariff was in effect. Reductions were made that year and with succeeding years slight reductions followed, but there was no material invasion of the protective principle until of very late years. Under the system which we followed and which has always appealed to me as obviously applicable to Canada, we developed from a very small country to one of proud proportions, and in every branch of our industry we multiplied our production and multiplied our wealth.

There are those who say it has weighed down hard on agriculture. The statistics of Canada do not contribute to establish that asumption. We have not our agricultural production data as far back as 1878, but I give the figures as far back as record goes.

Our field crops increased in value from $194,953,420 in 1901 to $891,755,200 in 1923; our live stock totals went from $268,651,026 in 1901 to $613,260,000 in 1923; our dairy products from $29,731,922 in 1901 to $104,972,046 in 1922; our mineral production from $10,221,-255 in 1881 to $214,102,000 in 1923. Our manufactures went from $221,617,773 in 1871 to $2,747,926,675 in 1921.

Mr. FORKE: Have you got what they were in 1901?

Mr. MEIGHEN: They are not in this table, but the figures would be somewhere between those given.

Mr. FORKE: I would like to know the increase in the ten years following 1901.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The hon. gentleman can get it. The lesson would be just the same precisely as the lesson from these figures.

Our trade went from $141,844,412 in 1871 to $1,733,916,486 in 1923; our capital invested in steam railways went from $257,036,188 in 1871 to $2,159,277,131 in 1922.

There are those from the west in particular, —because from that quarter of Canada the fiercest propaganda for the opposite trade policy has been under way for many years—who contend that a protective tariff has weighed particularly on them. I went to western Canada myself in the year 1898. At that time there was an area there under crop of about 3,000,000 acres; that acreage rose to 38,000,000 in 1923, not indicating a very great retardation through false economic policy. Wheat and grain production, of course, has increased in like degree. At that time western Canada was producing about 12,000,000 pounds of dairy butter; in 1923 western Canada produced 78,000,000 pounds. At that time there was in the whole west, in the prairie provinces, about 400,000 people. According to the census of 1921, there were at that date 1,956,082 people.

These figures are by no means novel to residents of that country, but it is rather difficult to contend in the face of them that this development so rapid, unprecedently rapid I think the world over, could have taken place if those provinces were struggling against an adverse economic policy, against false and fallacious rules of trade.

Mr. HOEY: Would the leader of the opposition give us the figures of how many acres of free land were given away during that period?

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Mr. MEIGHEN: Our free land would have been of no value if false policy had made cultivation unprofitable. If we had not had the policy we had, the Dominion of Canada would never have had the economic strength to get under western Canada, spread lines of transport there and enable it to develop at the speed at which it has developed. What is more, if we pursue the tendency which late years have led us to pursue, if we keep on the way we are going now, there will not be the industrial life-blood in the whole of this Dominion to do for the west what its representatives demand of this parliament at this time.

I trace very hurriedly the general trend of our recent tariff policy. This has been invaded, not by any means as seriously as hon. gentlemen threatened, only fractionally so, but it has been invaded in actual fact. It has been threatened by two great parties in Canada. So loud, so constant, so persistent have been the threats that the confidence of investors and business generally in conditions in this country has been impaired and shaken. It is argued—I have heard it advanced—that the tariff to-day does not differ very substantially from the tariff which was found by the present government when they came into office. The Acting Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb) when before him are placed the actual results of to-day as compared with corresponding results three and four years ago, always flings across the House the question "Well, how far after all have we interfered with the protective tariff which you maintained?" That question does not come very well from the Finance Minister of a party which threatened to subvert the whole principle of that tariff, who got into office on a pledge to subvert it and which, if it has only moved fractionally in that direction, has to that degree been guilty of infidelity to its pledges to this Dominion. But if hon. gentlemen are chargeable with infidelity to party principle and pledge, the country at least is fortunate that they went no further in the way of performance. It is true the difference as a mere matter of percentage is not very great but infinitely more harm has been done by the tendency, by the promises, and the threats, than has been done by the actual invasion of the tariff structure.

But there are other considerations which must be kept in mind. Tariffs, like everything else in this world, are relative; a tariff is high or is low arising out of facts in which the policy of other countries bears a very considerable proportion. Four years ago the United States of America had in force a protective tariff, substantially protective; but four years ago the Underwood tariff of the United States was relatively very small compared with the Fordney-McComber tariff of to-day. Four and five years ago the tariffs of the world were on a lower scale generally than those which surround us now. Since the armistice some sixty-five countries have raised their barriers. None has done so more pronouncedly than has France, which commenced the lowest, which had suffered from war the most, which set herself the most determinedly to recover her loss. And on our own continent none has acted so determinedly as that one great competitor whose course not only influences us but necessarily and inevitably influences us more than the course of all other countries—that is the United States. What might have been a sufficient tariff five years ago is, even though uninterfered with, an insufficient tariff to-day. I am not going to contend that the late administration—I refer to the Union administration—did not, in some of the steps it took—in one or two of the steps it took—make mistakes in tariff changes. I am going freely to admit that in one act of ours, namely, the wiping out of the duty on farm tractors, we made what has turned out to be a definite and clear error. We extinguished the farm tractor industry in this country, and the farmer of Canada has not been the beneficiary as a consequence of a policy which to industrial Canada involved us in such a loss. If error was made I want to stand and say with every frankness that error was in the direction of driving too low, in the face of consistent propaganda, the tariff level of our time. This government came into power. It has attacked one schedule after the other—nervously it is true, with vacillation it is true; only in one single case going the length to which the keeping of their pledges would have carried them—but in every instance with disastrous effect to this Dominion, and with profit in no instance to any class of our people.

I am going to discuss just a few of the steps taken and the consequences thereof. It has been said that the steel industry is fundamental; that the progress of iron and steel manufacture is the barometer by which a general industrial advance is shown. I have before me a table which I shall ask to be included in this speech in Hansard.

The table referred to is as follows:

Period	Pig iron production relative to 1913		Steel Ingot production relative to 1913	
	United States	Canada	United States	Canada
1913 monthly average.. ..	100	100	100	100
1914 " "	75	69	75	71
1915 " "	97	81	103	87
1916 " "	127	104	137	122
1917 " "	124	104	144	149
1918 " "	126	106	142	161
1919 " "	100	81	111	89
1920 " "	120	96	135	106
1921 " "	54	60	64	64
1922 " "	87	38	114	47
1923 " "	130	87	144	85
1924—				
January..	118	76	144	47
February..	120	71	151	82
March..	135	93	166	108
April..	126	100	132	120
May..	102	101	104	124
June..	79	68	81	79
July..	70	55	74	60
August..	74	27	101	26
September..	80	27	112	21
October..	97	35	123	23
November..	98	27	123	26
December..	116	27	141	30
	1,215	707	1,482	746
Average 1924..	101.2	58.9	123.5	62.1
1925—				
	101.2	58.9	123.5	62.1
January..	132	33	166	31
February..	126	34	148	42
March..	140	76	166	124
	398	143	480	197
Average 1925, 3 mos.. ..	132.6	47.6	160	65.6

In this table showing the production of pig iron and steel ingots the production of the year 1913 is taken as par—100 in Canada, 100 in the United States. Let me point out briefly what these figures demonstrate. When we reach the year 1921—the year of very general depression, the year of collapse from the war inflation, collapse which was universal—the United States dropped in pig iron from 120 the year before to 54; Canada from 96 to 60. Even in 1921 Canada, relative to 1913, was somewhat better than the United States. In 1922 the figure for the United States is 87; for Canada, 38; in 1923 the United States, 130; Canada, 87. I ask hon. gentlemen to note that the United States enjoyed a period of great prosperity, a boom, in the year 1923, and to note correspondingly that Canada enjoyed nothing of the kind. As showed by this barometer Canada was still 13 per cent below her pre-war production; the United States was 30 per cent above.

For 1924, the pig iron production is given month by month. I ask special attention to those figures. The average for the year, it will be discovered is, for the United States, 101.2; for Canada, 58.9. It will not be difficult to observe that 101.2 is a considerable percentage below the boom figures of the United States for 1923, but they enjoyed that wave and we did not; we were still below the normal still far below the pre-war average. But we dropped from 87 in 1923 to 58.9 in 1924, and you, Mr. Speaker, will recall that in the spring of that year, 1924, this government, under the guise of lowering taxation as they called it on "instruments of production," fixed a certain level of duty for those instruments of production and they virtually wiped the whole duty off the steel and other materials which went into those implements.

The figures for steel ingot production show for the United States, in the whole year 1923, an average of 144, being 44 per cent above pre-war; and Canada 85. This is a further evidence that the wave of prosperity which followed the introduction of the Fordney-McComber tariff of 1921 did not reach this country at all; we managed to escape it by this policy of lowering the tariff on the "implements of production," but from those averages of 1923 the United States gained for the first three or four months, then went somewhat lower, and gained again during the entire balance of the year. The average for 1924 in the United States was 123.5, almost a quarter more than pre-war. The average for Canada was 62.1, or just about half the average in the United States, and 32 per cent less than pre-war production.

Now, perhaps someone is thinking that it may be better in 1925. I have succeeded in getting the figures for the first three months, and the figures for March are much higher in Canada. I made inquiries to find out why, and the answer was this; that it was due wholly to orders placed by this government for cars, rails and the like. I do not say that that is an improper action, but I do say that the inflation of production which results is necessarily temporary and to an extent, artificial. But take it all into account: I give the figures by months for 1925. The average for the United States was 132.6, and the average for Canada 47.6. This does not seem very "substantial progress," to use the words of the Minister of Trade and Commerce. In ingot production the figures correspond;—average for the United States, 160, and for Canada, 65.6.

There is another circumstance associated with this industry to which I call attention. It illustrates the considered, consistent, de-

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liberate and determined American policy. The United States are shipping to this country close to 30,000 tons of pig iron per year; we are selling there about 3,000 tons. And because of that 3,000 tons, because of the possibility or the likelihood of Canadian producers selling below a fair level in the American republic, and the industry there suffering unfair competition, the United States government on the 25th March, issued an order which amounts to a virtual embargo against the shipment, even over the American duty, of any more pig iron from this country. What they did then is simply symptomatic of what is done over a long range, indeed the entire range, of manufactured goods—if the tariff is not enough, one obstacle after another is added. They provide as to pig iron that every car shall carry with it a bond of the manufacturer protecting the American government against any infraction of their regulations, that the American officials can go to the books and stay at the books of our manufacturing firm, superintend every shipment, and further shall examine business done in Canada with a view to the ascertainment of the sales prices and other conditions here. It does not require any stretch of the imagination to see that these conditions are intolerable, and I add this: at a time when that regulation went on, our production was 47 per cent of our pre-war production, the Americans' production 132 per cent of pre-war production; and not only so, but we are producing—for I have the figures here—less than one-fiftieth of the pig iron production of the United States. Their population is about thirteen times our own population, and their pig iron production is fifty times as much. Their exportation to us a small country is ten times what ours is to them a very large country; and not content with a protective tariff against our goods they put upon us virtually an embargo. I ask hon. gentlemen to contemplate the situation where in the face of such a thing two parties in Canada state that such a condition of affairs is all right for this Dominion and that it is giving the Canadian producer a chance for his life in world competition—two parties who still boast that their policy is fixed in the direction of a lower tariff on goods produced in this country.

I pass from this to a discussion of the position as respects woollens—the same argument will apply in a varied degree to all production. This government in the spring of 1922 made reductions in the woollen schedules in what is known as the British preference tariff. This was followed again by further reductions in 1923, and in the fall of 1923 the French treaty gave similar concessions to French importations and as well that of all countries enjoying the favoured nation privilege. These three invasions of a schedule already low have had some results in Canada. May I digress just to give from the table which I shall furnish a few illustrations of what other countries were doing while we were taking this course?

I give the countries which very closely affect us: Australia, United States, France and Japan. I will give some individual instances and I will place the whole schedule on Hansard. We had a tariff on binders and mowers of 12½ per cent. This parliament, in its wisdom, thought this tariff was too high and reduced it to 6 per cent. While we were doing that, Australia raised her tariff on the same goods from 5 per cent to 45 per cent. Japan did not change hers; it was already 20 per cent. France increased hers more than six times over. On cultivators we reduced our tariff from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent, while at the same time Australia raised hers from 25 to 30 per cent and France multiplied her tariff twelve times over. No country whatever reduced its tariff on cultivators. While we were reducing our tariff on ploughs from 17½ per cent to 10 per cent, Australia raised her 25 per cent tariff to 30 per cent and France multiplied her tariff twelve times. While we were reducing the tariff on various other implements from 20 to 10 per cent—we thought 20 per cent was too high—Australia decided that a tariff of 25 per cent was too low and she raised it to 30 per cent. The United States made no change; France increased hers from 23 francs to 228 francs per 100 kilogramms. As regards logging and sawmill machinery, this great "implement of production," where we "suffered" under a tariff of 27½ per cent which this government reduced to 20 per cent, Australia decided to raise a 30 per cent tariff to 40 per cent, the United States raised a 20 per cent tariff to 30 per cent and France raised a 15 franc tariff to 128 francs. On boots and shoes where we reduced our preferential tariff—which is the effective tariff because from that direction the competition comes—from 20 per cent to 15¾ per cent, Australia had against Great Britain a 35 per cent tariff which she did not consider too high and left as it was, but she had a 40 per cent tariff against the rest of the world and she raised that to 45 per cent. France increased her tariff on boots and shoes ten times over. On cotton piece

goods when this country reduced its tariff to 20 per cent, Australia put no preferential tariff on those articles. She has not gone into fostering that manufacture, but I venture the suggestion that it will not be long until she will. She raised her tariff against the rest of the world from 5 per cent to 15 per cent. The United States raised her tariff, which formerly ranged from 7½ per cent to 30 per cent, to a range from 10 per cent to 44 per cent. France multiplied hers from 7½ to 15 times according to the article. While we were reducing our tariff on woollen piece goods from 30 per cent, the highest it was, to 24.8 per cent, Australia left her British preferential tariff at 30 per cent and she raised her general tariff from 35 per cent to 45 per cent. The United States increased theirs from 30 cents a pound and 40 per cent to 40 cents a pound and 50 per cent. Japan multiplied her tariff twice over and France multiplied hers twelve times over. On knitted goods our tariff of 22½ per cent was reduced to 18 per cent. Australia had a 40 per cent British preferential tariff and she kept it where it was, but she raised her general tariff from 45 per cent to 55 per cent. The United States raised theirs from 36 cents per pound and 30 per cent to 45 cents per pound and 50 per cent. Japan raised her tariff 100 per cent and France multiplied hers from 6½ to 12½ times.

As regards woollen wearing apparel, we had a tariff of 30 per cent which was reduced to 24¾ per cent. I refer to the British preferential tariff. Australia had a 40 per cent British preferential tariff which she left where it was, but she raised her general tariff from 45 per cent to 55 per cent. The United States raised her tariff from 24 cents a pound and 40 per cent to 45 cents a pound and 50 per cent, virtually a 100 per cent tariff. Japan raised her tariff 100 per cent and France increased hers twelve times over. As regards cotton wearing apparel, while we reduced our tariff from 25 per cent to 20¼ per cent, Australia kept her British preferential tariff of 40 per cent where it was and increased her general tariff from 45 to 55 per cent. The United States raised their tariff from 30 to 35 per cent and France multiplied hers thirteen times. As regards silk wearing apparel, while we reduced our tariff from 30 per cent to 27 per cent, Australia left her 40 per cent British preferential tariff where it was and increased her general tariff from 45 to 55 per cent. Japan increased hers 100 per cent; the United States increased theirs from 50 per cent to 60 per cent, and France multiplied hers twelve times over.

The table referred to is as follows:

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SOME REDUCTIONS IN CANADIAN TARIFF RATES SINCE THE WAR COMPARED WITH INCREASES WHICH OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE MADE ON THE SAME ARTICLES

Article	Canada —	Canada Br. Pref.	Canada General	Australia —	Australia Br. Pref.	Australia General	Article	United States	Japan	France
Mowers, reapers and binders	Reduced— From.... To.....	12½% Free	12½% 6%	Increased— From.... To.....	Free 30%	5% 45%	Mowers, reapers, and binders.	Free (no change)	20% (no change)	Increased— From 15 fr. per 100 kil. To 96 fr. per 100 kil.
Cultivators, harrows, etc	Reduced— From.... To.....	10% Free	15% 7½%	Increased— From.... To.....	20% 20%	25% 30%	Other agricultural implements and machinery (including cultivators, harrows, ploughs, threshers, etc.)	Free (no change)	20% (no change)	Weighing 400 kil. or over: Increased— From 15 fr. per 100 kil. To 182·4 fr. per 100 kil. Weighing less than 400 kilos— Increased— From 23 fr. per 100 kil. To 228 fr. per 100 kil.
Ploughs	Reduced— From.... To.....	12½% 5%	17½% 10%	Increased— From.... To.....	20% 20%	25% 30%				
Threshing machines	Reduced— From.... To.....	12½% 5%	17½% 10%	.....	Free (no change)	10%				
Various agricultural implements	Reduced— From.... To.....	12½% 5%	20% 10%	Increased— From.... To.....	20% 20%	25% 30%				
Other agricultural implements	Reduced— From.... To.....	12½% 5%	20% 10%	Increased— From.... To.....	25% 22½%	30% 35%				
Sawmill machinery / Logging machinery	Reduced— From.... To.....	15% 10%	27½% 20%	Increased— From.... To.....	25% 27½%	30% 40%	Sawmill machinery...	Increased— From 20% To 30%	20% (no change)	Increased— From 15 fr. per 100 kil. To 128 fr. per 100 kil.
Boots and shoes	Reduced— From.... To..... and further 10% discount from 17½% rate 15¾.	20% 17½%	30% 30%	Increased— From.... To.....	35% 35%	40% 45%	Boots and shoes.....	Free (no change)	Increased— From a rate of 1¾ and 135 yen per 100 kin To 100% ad val.	Duties have been increased ten-fold.
Cotton piece goods, various	Reduced— From.... To.....	15% 12½%	25% 25%	Increased— From.... To.....	Free Free	5% 15%	Cotton piece goods....	Varying rates, formerly ranged from 7½% to 30% now range from 10% to 44%.	Varying rates (no change)	Duties 7½ to 15 greater than formerly.
	Reduced— From.... To.....	17½% 15%	25% 25%							
	Reduced— From.... To..... and further 10% discount from 22½% rate 20%.	25% 22½%	32½% 32½%							
Woollen piece goods	Reduced— From.... To..... and further 10% discount from 27½% rate 24·8.	30% 27½%	35% 35%	Increased— From.... To.....	30% 30%	35% 45%	Woollen piece goods...	Increased— From 35% to From 30c. lb. and 40% To 45c. lb. and 50%.	Increased— From 50 and 70 yen per kin. To 100% ad val. in the case of velvets, plushes and pile fabrics.	Duties 9 to 12 times greater than formerly.

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SOME REDUCTIONS IN CANADIAN TARIFF RATES SINCE THE WAR COMPARED WITH INCREASES WHICH OTHER COUNTRIES HAVE MADE ON THE SAME ARTICLES—*Concluded.*

Article	Canada —	Canada Br. Pref.	Canada General	Australia —	Australia Br. Pref.	Australia General	Article	United States	Japan	France
Knitted goods	Reduced— From.... To..... and further 10% discount from 20% rate 18.	22½% 20%	35% 35%	Increased— From.... To.....	40% 40%	45% 55%	Knitted goods.....	Increased— From 35% to From 36c. and 30% To 45c. lb. and 50%.	Some specific rates, some dutiable at 40% and 50%. In many cases these rates have been increased to 100% ad val. Others unchanged.	Duties 6½ to 12½ greater than formerly.
Wearing apparel, wool	Reduced— From.... To..... and further 10% discount from 27½% rate 24¾.	30% 27½%	35% 35%	Increased— From.... To.....	40% 40%	45% 55%	Wearing apparel, wool	Increased— From 35% to From 24c. lb. and 40% To 45c. lb. and 50%.	Some specific rates, some dutiable at 40% and 50%. In some cases these rates have been increased to 100% ad val. Others unchanged.	Duties 12 times as great as formerly.
Wearing apparel, cotton	Reduced— From.... To..... and further 10% discount from 22½% rate 20¼.	25% 22½%	35% 35%	Increased— From.... To.....	40% 40%	45% 55%	Wearing apparel, cotton.	Increased— From 30% To 35%	Same as above.	Duties 13 times as great as formerly.
Wearing apparel, silk	Basic rates unchanged but there is a 10% discount from 30% rate 27.	30%	37½%	Increased— From.... To.....	40% 40%	45% 55%	Wearing apparel, silk..	Increased— From 50% To 60%	Same as above except that in the case of silk clothing more articles have been made dutiable at 100% ad val. than in the case of woollen or cotton clothing.	Duties 12 times as great as formerly.

This serves to illustrate the position which we occupy to-day in our tariff structure relative to those great competing countries. What has been the consequence on the woollen industry? The United States to-day import in woollen goods just about one-half of what Canada imports, and Canada has about one-thirteenth of their population. The United States use about a square foot and a quarter of imported wollens per capita, while Canada Imports 4 p.m. about thirty-two square feet per capita. Woollen and worsted imports have been increased from $29,000,000 in 1921 to $38,000,000 in 1922 and $40,700,000 in 1923. The figures for 1924 are over $39,000,000 and close to $40,000,00.

There is another feature which must not be lost sight of. While these increased woollen importations have been coming, the actual manufacture from woollen raw material in Canada has very seriously diminished. If we add our imports of raw wool noils, tops and the like, to our home raw wool production and deduct our exports of the same goods, we find that, in the last year alone, the use for manufacture of this raw-wool in Canada declined from 45,354,034 pounds to 35,167,122 pounds, a reduction of more than 20 per cent—this all going on at a time when woollen importations are increasing and at a time when, as every hon. member knows, woollen operatives have either gone or are walking our streets in thousands, and those who are occupied are, for the most part, on part time and consequently small pay. While this is going on, the wages in those countries which sell us those woollens run from $3 to $3.50 per week while we are compellable to pay in Ontario, for example, under the wage laws of that province, to female operatives, who constitute more than fifty per cent of the whole number, a minimum of $10 per week for those who have had one year's experience, and $8 and $9 per week, for the first and second six months, respectively. These are the compellable wages in Canada, and if memory serves me right, they are compellable by virtue of legislation passed by the late Progressive government of Ontario. While our industries are forced to pay this scale of wages, and rightly so, other countries on one-third, sometimes one-quarter the rate, are permitted to send goods in here over a tariff of 15¾ per cent. It passes my comprehension how there could have been any possible result save precisely that which we have encountered.

We are importing $125,000,000 worth of textile goods, all told. If we made as much of these goods as we have machinery installed in Canada to make, we would employ men and women drawing wages of over $100,000,000. In the manufacture of woollens and worsteds alone, if we employed the machinery we have installed and the capital we have invested, our 21,000 people now employed in that branch would be multiplied by two.

Mr. CRERAR: How much would their earnings be?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I did give their earnings. I stated we would be paying out $100,000,000 more in wages over the whole textile area if we utilized the textile machinery and plant that we have in Canada to-day.

Mr. CRERAR: Where would we sell the product?

Mr. MEIGHEN: To Canada. We are buying it now. We would sell it to the same people that our competitors are selling it to to-day, right within the borders of this country for the importation, as I gave it, is $125,000,000.

I pass to other industries. Last year in the wisdom of this government we took off entirely the duty on fertilizers. This is the only article where their courage enabled them to go the whole length of their pledges. The Prime Minister (Mr. Mackenzie King) said he did not think injury had been done to any industry whatever by the tariff alterations of last year. The member for East York (Mr. Harris) placed upon record in his budget speech accounts of one industry after the other which had been compelled to close up. I wrote to the various industries in Canada, and only in one case, did I get a reply save such as definitely established most substantial reduction of operation, and in no case any reduction of price whatever. The member for East York put on record figures taken from the Department of Agriculture—they appear in his speech; I will not put them in mine—to show that since that duty went off the actual price of fertilizers in Canada has increased in all or nearly all the various branches of its production, and the increase has taken place at a time when the general level of fertilizer costs has been reduced in the world's market. At a time when the level at Baltimore, the central market for fertilizer on this continent, went down from $3.50 to $3.25, we in Canada having wiped away one industry after the other found our farmers paying higher than they had paid when the industry in this Dominon was active and employing many men.

Mr. ROBB: Perhaps the right hon. gentleman can clear this up: that being so, why did those industries in Canada go out of business? They were getting more for their product then than they were before.

Mr. MEIGHEN: They were getting less for a short time until they went out of business or had to contract their output. The Acting Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb) knows just as well as I do that once you shut off a market from your competitor and give it to the home producer, the home producer, if he never raises his price at all, has an advantage which he had not before, and can extend that advantage to his customer. That advantage was denied him by the minister's conduct, and the diminution of production increased the unit cost of the home manufacturer. I have dozens of letters, but I do not want to delay the House by reading them. I will select one letter to put on Hansard, and I will put any others on, or extracts from them, just as the House desires. This letter is from the Triangle Chemical Company of New Westminister, B.C.:

> We have your letter of the 12th, and would say that such legislation as the tariff reductions of last session as applied to the fertilizer was unnecessary, foolish and harmful. You are aware that formerly all raw materials for fertilizers such as muriate and sulphate of potash, raw phosphate rock either crude or ground, nitrate of soda, basic slag, sulphate of ammonia, bone meal, etc., all came in duty free. The only impost was the small matter of 10 per cent on superphosphate and manufactured fertilizers. The exemptions were quite all right, and in the interests of agriculture, but the 10 per cent on the two items was really too low to provide adequate protection, and to remove this little protection was in the writer's opinion absolute folly, and hurtful both to the manufacturer and the farmer. On our very limited market here we know of at least 100 tons superphosphate, and 200 tons of mixed fertilizers which have been imported. This has not made a saving of a single dollar to the grower, but has simply shortened up production to the manufacturers to that extent, and made it more difficult for us to exist.
>
> You will understand that firms on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States can produce superphosphate at a very low cost. They are close to the phosphate mines of Tennessee and Florida, they can buy sulphur from the mines of Texas and Louisiana at a very low laid-down price, and can therefore make cheap sulphuric acid, and they have a very great market close at hand to help keep down production costs. When such firms have a surplus they are always ready to "dump", and with the present low ocean freights it is easy for them to get below a price we can profitably make. This gives a flock of middle-men who have no equipment other than a book and pencil a chance to offer competition to the factory, and as said before it does not save the farmer here one dollar, but simply cuts into our production. Imagine what would happen if this fool legislation should succeed in putting us out of business. The farmer would have no regular source of supply, and brokers and foreign makers would not be slow to seize the chance of making the Canadian farmers pay excessive prices.
>
> The writer will frankly admit that he has always been a Liberal, but this nonsense makes one begin to have other views, especially where our government seems anxious to make a grand-stand play by passing, such ill-considered, and ill-advised legislation.

Every letter received, save one, was to the same effect, and the exception was a special case.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Has my right hon. friend the letter he sent to which that was the reply?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I have the letter, and will put it on Hansard.

Mr. CAHILL: What is the date of it?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The 12th of April. I wrote similar letters to manufacturers of farm implements. Their replies were along the same line in every case, I think, but one, and I am not sure as to that; but I have not the file before me.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What was that one?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I do not recall; it was not important.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Perhaps my right hon. friend would put the file on Hansard?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I am sorry to say that in some way the file has got out of my office. I do not know how, and I do not want to cast any aspersions.

Mr. CRERAR: I did not take it.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I do not think the member for Marquette (Mr. Crerar) would be influenced by any file. I am afraid he is in the class described by his leader (Mr. Forke) in his speech on the budget—those who cannot by any process of reasoning be made to agree with the protectionist doctrine.

Mr. CRERAR: That is too pessimistic.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I do hope, however, that if reason fails experience may succeed. I read the following, which in substance was included in the letter from the same writer to myself. It appeared in Industrial Canada of January, 1925, and is written by Arthur F. White of the firm of George White & Sons Company, Limited, London:

> Conditions in connection with the farm machinery trade in our locality could not be worse. We are simply marking time until such time as there is a guarantee of some stability in the tariff and the present buying power of the farmer improves.
>
> Production of farm machinery has been reduced fully 50 per cent in 1924, partially owing to the tariff, and partially to general conditions.
>
> Farm products are selling at a good price on the local markets, but the purchasing power of the general public is greatly reduced owing to so much unemploy-

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ment. If there was a reasonable protection on farm machinery, the unemployment situation would be greatly improved.

And I read this from Mr. Gigax, manager of the Matthew Moody & Sons Company, of Terrebonne, Quebec:

In our case, irrespective of the fact that we had a larger organization than in the previous year—

That is, in 1923.

—our sales were only 25 per cent of what they were that year, due to the matter of advanced datings, long terms and cuts in price that were made.

With reference to our Quebec business, due to the fact that special tools used only in this territory are largely sold, the effect has not been so marked, excepting that we are only running with approximately one-half the number of men, due to lack of sales.

In every community where there is an agricultural implement factory, there are hundreds of idle men; in our town 50 per cent of the population is idle.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I am not quite sure from whom that first letter was that my right hon. friend read.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Arthur F. White. It was not a letter; it was an article, I said, in Industrial Canada.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Is it the member for London?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Oh, no relation at all. The hon. gentleman does not need to look to relatives, but I could quote from many relatives of hon. gentlemen opposite directly against my right hon. friend's policy. If I could speak the minds of many a one opposite I could quote them directly against his policy, too. My eye is on some of them at this very minute.

Mr. ROBB: Before my right hon. friend leaves the agricultural implement business—

Mr. MEIGHEN: I may say I referred among others to the hon. Acting Minister of Finance (Mr. Robb).

Mr. ROBB: Perhaps his correspondance would explain why it is that there were $5,000,000 less imports from the United States in 1925 than in 1924 and there were $2,000,000 greater exports.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, there were less imports and there was less home production as well. They were all coming down, and that is the significance of the policy. It is not wholly the consequence; I know there was less farm production last year and there was less need of increased implement provision. But the home production went down to a greater degree than did the importation.

Mr. ROBB: But the exports; how do you explain that?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Well, the exports had gone down to nearly nothing. Certain industries in Canada did get some orders last year, but I have letters from at least one of those who got them, and the prospect for the future which these letters hold out is anything but bright, and the castigation of this government in those letters would certainly be wholesome reading for the Acting Minister of Finance. And what is more, the larger orders would be taken the year before, and before the reduction of last year took place.

Now, what are the general results of what has been going on? I took up when I spoke last the question of industrial failures in our country—I mean failures of manufacturing industries. I showed that according to R. G. Dun & Company, in two years and a fraction, up to the 20th of August of last year, the date on which I spoke in Stratford, there had been something over 2,000 failures. At the time the Prime Minister answered me by saying—and perhaps the same answer is coming again—

Mr. MARLER: Did my right hon. friend say, manufacturing industries?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, manufacturing industries.

Mr. MARLER: Alone?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Alone, and I have the data here to furnish my hon. friend.

Mr. MARLER: Would he give the figures again?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes I can give them. The number in 1922 was 792, and in 1923, 857, a total of 1,649. The proportion of the 1924 figure—625—which would take place prior to the 20th of August was 399, a grand total of 2,048.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I ask my right hon. friend how "manufacturing industry" is defined, and to give us the number of employees?

Mr. MEIGHEN: That was the line the Prime Minister went on by way of reply. He would assume that R. G. Dun and Company did not know what a factory is and took into account concerns so small that they should not be counted. Well, I would rather fancy that R. G. Dun and Company, in making up their statistics, would make them up on such a basis that they would mean something, not mean nothing.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Tell us the basis.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I do not know what the basis is, but I do know that the United States are taken on precisely the same basis by the same firm, and the United States in the last three years had an average failure of manufacturing concerns of 44.3 per million while we had 84 per million, almost twice the number.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Will my right hon. friend tell the House something about the variety of the causes of these failures?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, I think I can tell the House. The usual cause is lack of money, owing to lack of business. I know we had lately a lesson in economics from the Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe); he read some figures to show that these failures were not due to the tariff at all. He read figures to show that several hundred were due to "want of capital." Well, I wonder why they "wanted" the capital? If the industry were flourishing, would capital be wanting? If the business were there, would the capital not be obtainable? Most industries fail for lack of capital. But why is capital lacking? Capital is lacking because government policy has reduced them to a state where they cannot get the money.

Mr. MARLER: May I ask a question?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. MARLER: Must the hon. member for South Simcoe (Mr. Boys) begin roaring when I ask a question of the leader of the opposition?

Mr. BOYS: The hon. member for South Simcoe is paying no attention to you.

Mr. MARLER: To what policy does my right hon. friend attribute failures to the extent of 857 in the calendar year 1922?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Because there should have been higher tariff.

Mr. MARLER: Oh; he should have been putting a higher tariff into effect?

Mr. MEIGHEN: There should have been one put on in the spring of 1922 after the American tariff was known. It was because of failure to enforce the policy which my hon. friend himself demanded in this House.

Mr. MARLER: Will my right hon. friend—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Order.

Mr. BOYS: Sit down. You make us tired.

Mr. MARLER: Let us be reasonable in discussing this thing; let us not act like children. If my right hon. friend does not desire me to ask a question—

Some hon. MEMBERS: Order.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Well, get to the question as soon as possible.

Mr. MARLER: I say this to my right hon. friend: in all fairness, how could a policy engendered in 1922 have affected policies in 1922? It is only possible for a policy to have effect after it is put in force, not before.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I would think so, yes.

Mr. MARLER: These failures were the result of policies before 1922.

Mr. MEIGHEN: The hon. gentleman's idea of an interrogation is about the same as his idea of consistency. One would think the fall of 1922 and the summer were after the spring. I think the hon. gentleman also has business acumen enough to know that the effect or tendency is seen at once.

Mr. MARLER: Not at all.

Mr. MEIGHEN: It is not? I wonder if there was no effect in the city of Montreal when the announcements of 1922 were made, no effect when the announcements of 1923 were made? There was an effect on the hon. gentleman himself.

Now, as to the unit capital of these failures: In 1924 the average liability per failure in the United States was $55,083, and in Canada $58,467, showing that the average industry which failed in Canada in that year was larger than the average in the United States. Over the whole three years the average in the United States was $49,838 and in Canada $48,069, showing clearly that the same type of industry is considered in each, and showing indisputably that Canada, relatively to its competitor, under the tariff policy of hon. gentlemen opposite, has suffered and suffered grievously in its industrial life.

Now to proceed to one or two facts. Hon. gentlemen say: Oh, but look at our exports, they are greater than before; look at the amount we are selling, and look at our imports. They are now taking credit because those imports are reducing. The imports are reducing. Exports in a year of large harvests or large prices increase, and the government and government policy have little or nothing to do with either. But the kernel of the thing is this, as illustrated in some excellent material provided by the same member for Toronto: The character of our exports is in the main

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raw material; the character of our imports is manufactured goods. The analysis made by the hon. member shows that for the year 1923, of our exports in wood and wood manufactures 64 per cent was raw material, and only 36 per cent goods partially or wholly manufactured; and in the sphere of non-ferrous metals, our exports were 77½ per cent raw material, and only 22½ per cent manufactured. In our imports the very reverse is the case. In wood and wood products only 27 per cent of the importation was raw material to be used for manufacture here and 73 per cent manufactured goods; and in non-ferrous metals 13 per cent of our importation was raw material and 87 per cent manufactured goods. I wonder if those facts sink into the mind of the Acting Minister of Finance. They illustrate the whole character of our trade.

Mr. ROBB: My hon. friend has been quoting the figures for 1923. Is he going on to bring the figures up to date, for 1924 and 1925?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I am coming to 1924. In 1924 our imports went down some $93,000,000. When a country is struggling, its imports usually go down, but what accounts for the diminution? Does it show better figures would obtain in 1924? It shows that worse figures would obtain. In non-ferrous metals alone the reduction of our importations of raw or slightly manufactured goods, which are the goods used in Canadian factories where men are employed, was from $145,000,000 to $107,000,000, or almost half the whole reduction in importation, a reduction of twenty-eight and a fraction per cent in that one line of raw material alone, and the largest reduction in any other single sphere, that is, reduction applicable to manufactured goods, was six and a fraction per cent. This indicates that the story of 1924 is not any more heartening, indeed less so, than the story of 1923.

Now what would one expect to be the visible consequence of a course such as this? Let us look around and see. What are the consequences on railway traffic? The resolution which I move declares that a reversion of policy in this regard is necessary for the sake of traffic in Canada, and in order that in the transport of our goods there may be some prospect of a reduction of rates. Those consequences are revealed in the speech of the hon. member for West York (Sir Henry Drayton). As every hon. gentleman knows, the traffic carried by Canadian railways in 1924 went down by from nine to ten million tons. Of that reduction 2,300,000 tons is accounted for by a lower crop return, a lower gross production of grain; for that the government is in no way responsible. The balance, though, is accounted for by something else altogether, an actual reduction of goods produced in our country, resulting in a reduction of traffic in Canada. I have before me some of the figures used by the hon. member for West York, and it is worth while, I think, placing them again on Hansard.

The hon. member showed that the reduction in iron ore tonnage was some 443,000 tons; in rails and fastenings, 50,000 tons; in pig iron and bloom, 275,000 tons; in iron pipe and structural iron, 639,000 tons; in castings, machinery and boilers, 144,000 tons; in coke, 266,000 tons; miscellaneous manufactures, 844,000 tons; lumber, timber, box shooks, staves and headings, 835,000 tons. In a word, the reduction varies from 18 per cent on rails and fastenings to 43 per cent on iron, pig and bloom, up as high as 72 per cent on iron ores. Thousands of railway employees lost their positions. This is some illustration of the effect of Canadian business in general of the contraction which has followed in years of either large crops in Canada or large prices in Canada from the policy pursued by this administration.

But these effects are visible in other forms in still more distressing degree. I come to that phase of our troubles which illustrates the results more poignantly than anything else. Canada always has had a struggle to maintain her population. Competing with a country of vast industrial development, that struggle has been no light one through the whole term of our history, but the conditions now, no matter how you may twist figures, no matter what letters you may read, no matter what allowances you may make, the conditions now as known to everybody are nothing short of appalling. I would like any hon. member of this House to go into any town in Canada, yes, I almost said into any countryside, and there address any good, upstanding Canadian, any intelligent person, and ask him what he has witnessed in the last two or three years in this Dominion. Ask him whether his neighbours are going south, or whether the southern people are coming here. Present to him all the statistics you like; read him the whole speech of the Minister of Labour—the minister shudders before the prospect—do all these things, and then ask him what he has actually observed, and what is going to be his answer? Go outside the walls of this House and speak to the Canadian citizen; ask him what is happening on his own street, ask him what is going on in

his nearest industry, ask him what indeed is taking place in his own family. Will he tell you of the boy who could not get work in the United States and came back here to get a fine job? How many cases of that kind would you discover? There is no use talking about 4,000 a month coming back from the United States. Let us find where the 4,000 are. Does the Minister of Labour meet them and shake them by the hand? I do not see them. The figures given from the records of the United States government by the member for Parry Sound (Mr. Arthurs) cannot possibly be controverted, if indeed, figures are necessary at all. There they make every allowance for those who return; they make every allowance for everything that can be recorded in government statistics, and they show that in the fiscal year 1923 there was a net loss to Canada in favour of the United States of 102,520, and in 1924 a net loss of 181,194. These figures, relative to our population, are appalling. But they do not tell the whole story. We all know that under the American law the alien immigrant from Canada cannot get into the United States—he has to be smuggled in. We know, as well, that the Canadian born cannot get in himself save by paying a head tax and he avoids it; a large number surreptitiously enter that country. Those three classes have to be added together to get the total. I hesitate to give what the investigations which I have looked into show to be that total. You cannot get them from government statistics because there are no records of smuggled aliens, there are no records of the surreptitious entrance of Canadian-born. The New York World—which would not be described as a Tory organ, I hope—conducted an investigation into this question. The investigator went into the various centres of this country, calling on American consuls in particular, and obtained the best data he could, and anyone who reads his articles will see that he was very thorough in the work he did. In the issue of that journal of Wednesday, May 13, I read the following—but first of all this investigator expresses the belief that the earnings from smuggling aliens from Canada into the United States in 1924 would amount to $10,000,000.

Mr. FORKE: Does not the right hon. gentleman think if possible that a number of those aliens who were smuggled into the United States came to Canada with that intention?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I think so, and the investigator says so. Of that I do not think there is a doubt, but I am not able to see how it throws very much sunlight—

Mr. FORKE: They did not leave Canada because things were not good in Canada. They left this country because they never intended to stay.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Why did they never intend to stay?

Mr. FORKE: Well, I suppose—

Mr. MEIGHEN: This article goes on to say that more than 106,000 European immigrants entered Canada last year.

Mr. WARNER: Do you think they should be counted among the population of Canada?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Well, they are lost to us. If they had stayed here they would be here.

Mr. WARNER: But supposing they were smuggled in here and went over there?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The hon. gentleman will see the significance in a minute if he listens to this quotation. They were not smuggled into Canada by any means; they were regularly entered immigrants that we paid high for and lost.

An hon. MEMBER: And that were counted in our immigration returns?

Mr. MEIGHEN: And were counted in our immigration returns. This article says:

> More than 106,000 European immigrants entered Canada last year.

The exact figures of the Immigration Department are 111,000 showing the investigator was right.

> A considerable number were contraband aliens actually in transit to the United States. Thousands were honest immigrants who later decided to move southward across the international line.
>
> Labour conditions in Canada are such that it is difficult for a newly arrived immigrant to make a living, and it is safe to assume that a majority of the 106,000 aliens who entered Canada last year are now in this country.

This is a fine harvest of the immigration policies of this government.

> One man, closely in touch with the situation, expressed the opinion that every one of the 10,760 Irish immigrants—

And I ask the Postmaster General (Mr. Murphy) to weep with me over this—

> —everyone of the 10,760 Irish immigrants to Canada last year had either entered the United States or fallen into the hands of the border patrol.

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Then the article goes on to say—and this is taken from the evidence of consuls and others—that these aliens smuggled across the New York-Vermont boundary line alone amounted to no less than 25,000 in the last six months of last year. Consider what would be the number over the whole boundary in a year and add to these the Canadians estimated by the same investigator as between 75,000 and 150,000 who go and do not pay the head tax—put these three classes together and hon. gentlemen have some conception of the consequences of policy which this government pursues.

I want to make some reference to the position of labour in this matter, and to make reply to interrogations put to me in his speech on the budget by the hon. member for East Calgary (Mr. Irvine). I believe the mass of labour understands, and just as clearly as any other portion of Canada, that a protective policy is essential in the interests of labour. I do not plead for a protective policy in the interest of farmer, labourer, employer, or anybody else. In the name of no class in Canada in particular do I plead for this policy; I plead for it in the name of Canada. But if there is one class of our population to whom it is more vital than to any other it is certainly the labour class. The manufacturer can close his doors and can open over there. He loses, perhaps, but he has something left; in a great many cases at least he has something left. When he goes not one but scores, hundreds, maybe thousands, of labouring men are left who although in no position to sacrifice their earnings, earnings that they have invested in homes, have to abandon those homes and betake themselves to another land. They are the ones who have the most at stake, the most to lose, by alienation from Canada. Mr. Tom Moore, who has been honoured by this government and therefore is one I may be allowed to quote, has written a series of very able articles in labour journals and in other periodicals as well, strongly urging upon the labour population of this country that their only hope is in the adoption of a firm and definite protective policy. Mr. Moore says:

> Labour accepts the principle of protection as a necessary corollary to the protection of their own means of making a living.

No man ever condensed the whole doctrine and purpose of protection, as applied to labour, in more vivid and faithful words. He is followed by a labour leader of the province of Quebec writing in Industrial Canada, preaching the same doctrine with the same emphasis; and certainly the bitterness, which labour has endured, the suffering these late years, has brought the workers of Canada to much the viewpoint of workers in Australia and in other lands whose level of living has been heightened by the adoption of sane fiscal principles.

The hon. member for East Calgary first of all asks "Is it the intention of the Conservative party to put in effect a definite, and really, protective policy? Are you going really to protect?" Well, if I ever gave an emphatic answer in my life I do so now when I give that question an unqualified affirmative. The Conservative party through its history has been committed to the principle; the Conservative party sees the need for the implementing of that principle in action and policy more clearly and more emphatically to-day than ever before in the history of Canada. The Conservative party has not witnessed in vain the dire consequences of the last three years of vacillation and of drift, and we are going to rescue Canada from the consequences of that shiftless and aimless course.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Will the right hon. member tell me, is there any guarantee whatever that the protection of an industry means the protection of the interests of the employees of that industry?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: Hear, hear.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes. The Prime Minister says "hear, hear", and by that "hear, hear" he intimates a belief that the protection of industry means nothing to the employee. I wonder, did the protection of the glass industry at Hamilton mean nothing to the employees there? Employees in Hamilton had to sacrifice their homes, abandon them and go away. Did protection mean nothing to the various fertilizer-workers mentioned by the hon. member for East York (Mr. Harris), those men who followed the machinery from place to place in a vain hope that their means of living would be restored? Does the Prime Minister say it meant nothing to the employees of the shoe industry of Quebec and Montreal and other towns, men who have gone already in hundreds? Or did it mean nothing to the employees of the woollen industry who had to go away in thousands?

Mr. ROBB: Will the right hon. member tell us to what extent the tariff on glass has been changed since he was in office in 1921?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I told the hon. member all about that when I spoke in this House a year ago. The tariff on glass was changed

because the Belgian franc fell low. The depreciation of the Belgian franc removed a large portion of the protection.

Mr. ROBB: It was the same Belgian franc that bought the Canadian goods.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Very good. But what has that to do with the case? The depreciation of the Belgian franc virtually removed the protection. We in our time had a clause in our tariff which protected against such depreciation. Hon. gentlemen opposite with a flourish of trumpets removed it; that is what brought down the protection on glass, and that is what destroyed an industry where $2,000,000 were invested, wiped out an industry where 600 hands were directly and indirectly employed, furthermore that is what lost to the railways of Canada 60,000 tons of freight. The hon. gentleman cannot name me one single individual in this Dominion who profited to the extent of one dollar. Because when Canadian competition became extinct the price went up. I see the hon. member for Brantford (Mr. Raymond) in his seat. I wonder if he would suggest—no he would never so suggest, I have too high an opinion of his intelligence to believe he would—that a protective tariff means nothing to labour. Does it mean nothing to the labourer of Brantford? I quote from the statement of an alderman of that city who accompanied many representatives of other cities to Toronto to try to get some help from the government there to assist the unemployed. Speaking on behalf of the city of Brantford, in the month of February, Alderman W. H. Freehorn said, as reported in the Toronto Star:

> Conditions were very bad in his town; scores of people were leaving every week.

These were not wealthy people, but these were poor people out of work. I appeal to my hon. friend from Brantford and ask if I am not right.

> As many as 300 houses could be bought at less than cost. The population had been reduced from 33,000 to 28,000. From 1,000 to 1,200 people were jobless. Hundreds of families were seeking relief. We do not know what to do about it. If we increase our tax rate we drive more people out. We're handing out doles right now. We need direct assistance as was given in 1921. We have no money to spend on public works.

I want to know if the Prime Minister will suggest that a protective tariff meant nothing to those labourers in Brantford who had to abandon, not only their homes but their country. To the extent of 5,000 according to Mr Freehorn they have left the city. I was about to answer the question put by the hon. member for Calgary East (Mr. Irvine). He said: "What are you going to do to see that too high prices are not charged in this country?" That is a very pertinent question. I know it is always in the mind of him who fears protection, and it is based on the assumption that a protective tariff necessarily increases the level of prices. No one would argue that there would not be individual cases of increased prices; but even if the cases were universal, it is far better to have a small increase of price with a job which provides the money to pay that price than to have a despairing home where nobody can find work and nobody able to pay any price at all. But the fact has been proven by experience that the general level is not increased. The assumption that it is is based on the belief that there is no effective competition within the borders of the country itself. If that assumption is correct I suppose the tendency of human nature could be relied on to get the utmost price. But that assumption cannot be correct unless the whole industry is under monopoly. Well, if we are to assume that the whole production in any industry, is under monopoly in our country, it is surely equally likely that it would be under a monopoly in the other country. If we have to live under a monopoly, I would rather it should be under a monopoly over which our parliament has jurisdiction and which it can control, than a monopoly over which we have no jurisdiction and cannot in the least control. The fact is —and surely I will be endorsed by the Minister of Labour (Mr. Murdock) in this assertion—that the industries which lend themselves to monopoly are relatively very, very few, even if the government stand aside and never interfere, and no government is going to do that. I wonder, sir, if there is any possibility, for example, of monopoly in the shoe industry of Canada. I wonder if there is any possibility of a monopoly in the woollen industry in Canada. Did anybody ever suggest that a monopoly existed there? With 1,300 firms engaged in the shoe industry, does anybody suggest that in the case of these concerns, all making their own styles and fighting for their trade, a monopoly is conceivable? But if competition should fail to keep down price, and if monopoly should raise the price, it is at least a monopoly which the government has power to regulate in the interests of the consuming public. It is far better to be under those conditions, even if they must come—and I do not for a moment concede that any industry in Canada can

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be under such conditions that a monopoly can dictate prices to Canadian consumers uncontrolled by the Canadian parliament—than to be under conditions which make for unemployment. But I go further: does the experience of this country show that the raising of a tariff and the adoption of protection increases prices? Has it shown that the reduction of protection has diminished prices? Did it in the case of farm implements when there was a reduction? The reduction claimed by the Prime Minister would not equal the reduction caused by the Crowsnest freight rates and the reduction caused by taking off the sales tax. It would not nearly equal those two. We did not witness the slightest reduction in price because of a reduction of tariff. We did not, at any rate, in the case of farm implements.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Will the right hon. gentleman tell me if the increase in prices would not suggest that there is a monopoly, or at least if not a definite monopoly, an understanding among the producers?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Not necessarily. What it suggests is this, that taking away a portion of the Canadian market and giving it to another country reduces the production in this country, therefore raises the cost of the article in this country and the other country has not as keen competition in Canada as it had before. The fact is that the reduction has not taken place.

Mr. McTAGGART: Is it not true that there was a reduction in the price of small tractors following the lowering of the duty on those tractors?

Mr. MEIGHEN: There may have been a temporary reduction, but I have figures in my office to show that as soon as the Canadian industry was extinguished, the American manufacturer got considerably more for his tractors than he did before. I should like to produce the figures to the hon. member, as I am pretty sure I could convince him. Undoubtedly this country to-day would be better off and our business in a better position if we had in Canada a tractor industry similar to what was, growing up before that error was committed.

I want to go back to the imposition of the protective tariff in the first place, and I commend hon. members to read the budget speech of 1882. If ever a Finance Minister presented to a parliament, the actual conditions of his country, financially and industrially, Sir Leonard Tilley did so in 1882. Hon. members should read as well the whole debate—I have read it—read the reply of Sir Richard Cartwright, read all the replies, and then tell me if they are not convinced that the facts stated by Sir Leonard Tilley remained undisturbed. What did he show to be the consequences after three and one-half years of the imposition of the National Policy? I call attention to those consequences chiefly as they affect the question of prices. But I refer first of all to this. He stated that notwithstanding the call for money for investment in Manitoba and the west and for application to the Canadian Pacific, in those three years alone the saving deposits of Canada increased by $36,000,000, a huge sum at that time. He went on to show that, in the case of practically all lines of articles—and he cited dozens one by one, giving his authority and his actual result—instead of an increase in price being witnessed, what was actually witnessed was a reduction. Perhaps I had better give hon. members some of the figures and these figures were undisturbed by the debate. A duty was placed upon wagons. In 1871 they sold for $64, in 1878 for $62 and in 1881, for $60. In 1878, coaches sold for $105 and in 1881, for $100. The price of covered buggies was reduced from $170 to $160. Ploughs sold for 15 per cent less, agricultural implements in general sold for from 5 to 20 per cent less. Organs sold for 15 per cent less; sewing machines sold for $10 apiece less. In fact he went through the range of important articles, boots and shoes, clothing and the like, and he found as a consequence that virtually the only instances of increased prices were for horse shoe nails and soap. This is the result of three years' application of the National Policy. Then he added that, Liberal opposition in 1878 prophesied that the imposition of that tariff would extract $7,000,000 extra from the people of Canada, of which only $2,000,000 would reach the treasury. He showed that instead of $2,000,000 reaching the treasury, the actual receipts from customs were $6,000,000 more than they had been in 1878, and that the people in Canada were paying less for their goods than they were under the tariff in force before. If hon. gentleman will follow this subject right up to this day and read the evidence given before the commission of 1921 of comparative prices in this country and in the United States, they will find that prices charged in Canada compare generally favourably with prices charged in the United States. In many cases they are lower, in some cases they are higher; but undoubtedly the total of each would not be unfavourable to this country.

Hon. gentlemen will be pleased to know that I am close to the end of what I intend to say. I have addressed myself to this task, not for the sake of castigating anyone in particular. This is a great business question. If we decide it wrongly it will be serious indeed for this country.

Mr. RAYMOND: The hon. member has referred to the industry of Brantford. If he were successful in the coming general election, would he raise the duty on agricultural implements to the figure it was at when he left office?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Undoubtedly I would, and I say so unhesitatingly. Will the hon. member support this resolution now? I hope the hon. member will support it.

Mr. RAYMOND: I cannot say that that will lead me to support it.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I say that also to the hon. member for St. Lawrence-St. George (Mr. Marler), because I recall that at least some newspapers have attributed to him the honour of the parentage of this resolution. I earnestly trust that this close relationship with it will enable him to support it.

Mr. CRERAR: If my right hon. friend were placed in that happy position which the hon. member for Brantford refers to, would he impose a duty on binder twine?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I am not going to fix a tariff to-day, but I will say to my hon. friend that I would not like to see all industry in Canada in the position in which the binder twine industry is at present. The hon. member for Springfield (Mr. Hoey), in a speech about two years ago, stated that we were making in Canada ten per cent of the binder twice we were consuming. I think the percentage has increased somewhat since that time. The binder twine industry depends very largely upon the fortunate purchase of raw material.

5 p.m.

Mr. CRERAR: So does everything else.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, but I do not think any other single industry depends so largely upon it as the binder twine industry. I for one, however, witnessing as I have a like increase in binder twine prices in this Dominion to that of hundreds of other articles, would not like to see every industry in Canada to-day producing as small a percentage of general Canadian consumption as is done in the binder twine industry. If we go down to that level, what kind of a country are we going to have? Is the hon. member prepared to reduce this Dominion to a mere handful of people engaged in rudimentary production? Surely you cannot make a nation in that way. No country ever became a nation under such a plan, and certainly Canada, in the conditions which surround her, has no chance in the world under such a policy to evolve into a great nation.

A Canada-first policy involves, not only the adoption of a firm and consistent protective tariff, but the taking care, where those means are not sufficient, of Canadian raw material by other means. I am going to ask hon. members to reflect on just where we are with relation to certain materials as respects which the process of a protective tariff does not sufficiently safeguard Canadian interests. I mention first the asbestos industry. Are hon. gentlemen quite satisfied with a condition of affairs where Canada enjoying the possession of eighty to eighty-five per cent of the asbestos resources of the world sends those out almost wholly in the raw state, procures for them only $7,400,000, finds them manufactured in the United States and sold over there for $75,000,000? Are we quite satisfied with a condition where we find Canadian raw material drifting there, employing but very few in Canada, but providing material for the employment of men in forty factories of the United States? If that is all right, if that is satisfactory to the Canadian people, then nothing more can be said. If it is not satisfactory, the objective must be reached of bringing to this country the benefit of its own resources.

In the case of nickel, where we have also from eighty to eighty-five per cent of the world's supply, we sell about seventy per cent in the raw, and about thirty per cent as refined nickel, and we get for that thirty per cent something over five million dollars, or as much as we get for the seventy per cent of raw. We would not be making the thirty per cent here but for the fact that the late government brought pressure on the International Nickel Company not only to erect a factory in Canada, but to manufacture within this country at least the requirements of the British Empire. It is not because of the operation of free trade that we manufacture a pound of nickel in Canada; it is because of what was really compulsion exercised by virtue of our power several years ago upon the International Nickel Company.

We do not need to stop there. Are hon. gentlemen satisfied with a condition whereby of the pulpwood resources of this country one-third leaves the Dominion in the raw wood, one-third as pulp, and one-third as paper; and where we get about nine or ten million dollars for the raw wood, about thirty-

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nine million dollars for the pulp, and about ninety-nine million dollars for the paper? Is that quite satisfactory to self-respecting Canadian people? This was brought to the attention of the government some two or three years ago, and they put through a piece of legislation giving themselves power to impose restrictions on the export of raw pulpwood. What did they do? Did they impose any restrictions? I have not heard of any. Is not the export going on to-day even faster than ever? But so far from imposing restrictions, will hon. gentlemen believe that the government took exactly the opposite course? —they passed an order in council under which they guaranteed American importers of Canadian raw pulpwood exemption from restrictions for ten years in respect of contracts made in Canada before a certain date. That was an order in council they were never authorized to pass, which this parliament never for one moment contemplated. I wonder what this government has to say for moving, and moving without authority, in a direction exactly contrary to the plain intent of parliament? To-day the export is going on still, not one step has been taken to conserve this almost irreplaceable resource of our Dominion, and the consequences are certainly not very far from us now, consequences which not only affect the industry directly interested but in a marked degree the welfare of Canadian agriculture.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: Does the right hon. gentleman consider it really very satisfactory that we can manufacture in Canada only by bringing in American capital, and then the profits go out to the American concern?

Mr. MEIGHEN: No, I think if we had proper conditions in Canada we would have capital of our own. At the present time it is mostly American capital. But even then I would rather have American capital invested here and in that way pay the excess American adverse balance against us; I would rather have that than have such adverse balance stand as a debt of this country owing to the United States. Far better have American capital come in—I would rather have Canadian capital, it is true—than the only other alternative under this policy, the existence of an unpaid and unpayable balance to the great and wealthy republic.

Mr. HOEY: I can follow the right hon. gentleman's argument in connection with pulpwood, but in view of the fact that our natural resources of nickel and asbestos are largely in the hands of American capitalists, and our home market is comparatively small for the manufactured commodities coming back, how would he prevent the exportation of these raw materials?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The market is just the same market as they have. For example, take copper. Our copper goes out something over eighty per cent in the raw. For that eighty per cent we get, I believe, 11½ cents a pound; for what we make into the first stage we get 23¾ cents a pound. Now, those who manufacture the eighty per cent sell to Germany and to Great Britain. Why could we not manufacture one hundred per cent of our copper and sell it to the very same customers?

Mr. HOEY: What means would we take to prevent its exportation to those factories already established in the United States if they own the raw material already?

Mr. MEIGHEN: It is more difficult than it would be if the industry were in its infancy; that is true. But those industries over there have no vested right to the importation of Canadian raw material. And I want to say that the time has come in Canada—it is brought home to us by an experience very, very bitter—when we must assert every advantage we possess, and we must assert it in absolute fearlessness of retaliation or anything else.

Mr. CAHILL: Would my right hon. friend prohibit the export of pulpwood from private lands?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I would reach the objective by prohibition or by an export duty. If I could not reach it by either of those ways I would reach it by another way; but I guarantee I will reach the objective where the raw material of Canada does not go as now to the United States, there to be manufactured.

Mr. CAHILL: Would he advocate prohibition of the export of pulpwood from privately owned lands?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Whatever I applied to one land I would apply to another; and I believe it can be done with complete protection to the owner of that pulpwood. If it cannot be done otherwise, it can be done by co-operation with the provincial governments, who have absolute power of control.

Mr. CAHILL: Surely my right hon. friend does not make the statement that the provincial governments have control over timber on privately owned lands?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Undoubtedly they have.

Mr. CAHILL: Of course not. It is the purest nonsense to assert that they have.

Mr. MEIGHEN: What does the hon. gentleman mean? Who is the owner of the pulpwood?

Mr. CAHILL: No person but the owner of the land. It is nonsense to say otherwise.

Mr. SPEAKER: Order.

Mr. BELAND: The proprietor of the land.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Every provincial government has jurisdiction in relation to price, and can cure any injustice as related to price. The hon. Minister of Justice (Mr. Lapointe) knows it, and he will not contradict me for one moment.

Mr. BELAND: Does my right hon. friend contend that a provincial government can fix the price of pulpwood cut on privately owned land?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Certainly?

Mr. BELAND: In what way?

Mr. MEIGHEN: In any way it chooses. I am speaking of jurisdiction. I do not believe it is necessary, but if necessary if there is no other way it ought to be done. Are we to lie helplessly by while this is going on, throw our hands up and say, "Nobody in Canada has power to do anything"? Hon. gentlemen of the government, instead of even trying to do something, run to the side of the American importer and by order in council protect him against possible legislation in this Dominion. Are we ever going to make progress in that way?

These words apply with still greater force to power. When we export power we export people. If Canada has one resource more precious than another, it is our undeveloped power. To this government I have put the question repeatedly: Are you prepared to guarantee parliament that you will not license, save by yearly license, the export of power; that you will not license any more the export of power to be used for new industrial and municipal purposes over there? This government has not the courage to answer yes.

Mr. ROBB: What about the power now developed?

Mr. MEIGHEN: I certainly would not license the export of any more of it. If there is one thing we must conserve and fearlessly conserve it is the power resources of our country. If we have not reached a state of maturity where we can stand up to-day and say, "These are ours to legislate about as we will," then we had better simply assume a position of permanent tutelage and cease to proclaim ourselves a nation and master in our own house.

The resolution also calls for the encouragement of a policy of preference within the empire, but in every case subject to the proviso that no preference shall be given at the expense of the workers of Canada. In a word, the first and immoveable consideration in the determining of every tariff, preferential or otherwise, should be that it provides what is essential by way of protection to the Canadian worker. If no preference can be given save at the expense of him, I would give no preference at all; I would follow the policy of the United States and give no preference to anybody. But such is not the case. It is possible to give preference, and not at the expense of the Canadian worker. It is possible to give preference at the expense of those who are to-day our strongest competitors and who to-day enjoy an average balance of trade in their favour of about $200,000,000 a year. For example, we are importing about $140,000,000 worth of iron and its products. Great Britain produces these in equal abundance with the United States. The price of importation from the one is virtually the same as the price from the other. Because of the nearness of the United States and the ease of doing business there, the great bulk of these products—I think it is $128,000,000 worth—come from that country. We will reach the time when we can produce these in our own country, and I would adopt measures to do so. But it will be a matter of development; you cannot do all at once, and while we are doing what we can why should not our tariff be adjusted so that the great body of that importation will come to the shores of Canada from Great Britain, that the great body of it will constitute return traffic for those vessels which now carry overseas the grains of Canada, and, in far too great degree come back without cargo at all? To the extent that we can direct our policy to an improvement of cargo conditions, to that extent shall we make it possible to reduce the charges against us on our exports. Surely it would be good for Canada, aside altogether from advantage to the Motherland herself, to divert some of the purchases from that republic into purchases from Great Britain. Yes, it is possible to give preference and to do so without invading the just rights of the Canadian workers. It must always be a case of

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Canada-First and until we are ready to stand up and proclaim Canada-First and act Canada-First then we may just as well resign ourselves to this sliding back process which characterizes our drift to-day.

Mr. WOODSWORTH: As long as we have anything like an open door immigration policy, how is the Canadian worker being protected?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Well I am not in favour of an open door immigration policy, any more than I am in favour of an open door trade policy. Certainly you cannot allow everybody into this country; nobody ever suggested it. The cheapest labour of the world we ought to bar entirely, and we do bar it. I would be the last to suggest that any other policy be adopted.

Now, I say you can give preference and at the same time be just to the Canadian worker. But I do not see any reason why we should continue to give preference to anybody unless we get preference in return. I do not know what we gain by it. I do not think we advance the day of getting preference in return when we give our own preference without any result at all. We have now for some twenty-five years pursued a policy of giving preference for nothing, and we have done so at the expense of the Canadian worker in every province of Canada, and never have we done so as emphatically at the expense of the Canadian worker as we are doing right now under this government. This government has reduced British preference schedules; we are getting nothing or very little in return. It has reduced the French schedules, and instead of getting nothing we get worse than nothing in return. All these it has reduced at the expense of the Canadian worker and at the cost of the expatriation of many.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: May I ask a question? Will my right hon. friend say that Canada is giving Great Britain the same opportunity in her markets as Canadians get in the markets of Great Britain?

Mr. MEIGHEN: We are giving far better.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: In what particular?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Certainly we are. What constitutes opportunity is preference. We are giving preference; she is not as a general policy giving preference. The preference she may have established very lately is good, and I should give something for it, but it is small compared with the preference we have given. Does the Prime Minister think that if the British markets are wholly free to all countries, Canada gets any advantage there? None whatever; but if they have a tariff and give a preference then we do get an advantage. My principle is, give advantage for advantage, but do not give it without.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: My right hon. friend has been speaking largely of manufacturing industries this afternoon. Will he say that the manufacturers of Great Britain have the same opportunity with respect to the market of Canada that Canadian manufacturers have with respect to the market of Great Britain?

Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, and better.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What nonsense!

Mr. MEIGHEN: For the simple reason that they have a preference. Does the Prime Minister imagine we would not be better off if Britain had a tariff of 20 per cent and let us in for 10 than if Britain had no tariff against anybody at all? I place my opinion in this regard beside the Prime Minister's and I submit both for the consideration of the business people of Canada. Now, the Prime Minister says I have been talking from the standpoint of the manufacturer. I have not; I have been talking from the standpoint of Canada.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I did not say from the standpoint of the manufacturer.

Mr. MEIGHEN: How did the Prime Minister put it? I did not mean to make it different from what he said. What did he say?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I said my right hon. friend has been speaking a great deal about the manufacturing industries.

Mr. MEIGHEN: All right—that is, I have been talking about manufacturers. I am glad he did not suggest I was speaking on behalf of any class, for I certainly was not.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Is there an interruption? If there is, I hope it is from the hon. member for Brome (Mr. McMaster).

Mr. McMASTER: The right hon. gentleman has said that he was really speaking on behalf of nobody at all.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I will say this to the member for Brome: I am speaking on behalf of myself, and my country. I am speaking

my own considered opinions, and I am trying to support them by argument and by experience. I commend the same course to him. We have listened to the hon. member for Brome repeatedly in this House; we have heard him expound the old free trade doctrines of the early writers.

Mr. McMASTER: As true to-day as ever they were.

Mr. MEIGHEN: As true to-day, he says, as ever. But the member for Brome is so devoted to his theories that he is blind to facts. He is ready to believe anything so long as it is consistent with what he argues. Surely he is not satisfied with conditions in this country to-day. If he is, he is not the Canadian I thought he was. Surely he does not think we have bettered our position industrially since 1921. If he does, I would like him to talk it over with some of his close friends, with some of the men in whom he has consummate confidence right in his own neighbourhood. Let him talk it over with anybody who is actually in productive business, and find out. I would like him to talk it over even with many of those who in 1921 supported him and who put this government in power—talk it over not with our friends, but with our foes, and see whether they agree with his verdict or with mine.

This resolution also calls for the appointment of a tariff commission along lines embodied in legislation of 1912, legislation which passed the Commons at that time but was defeated by the Liberal majority in the Senate. The government at this session of parliament has adopted the principle, I believe, of a tariff commission, some sort of a hybrid affair with outsiders coming in and joining with officers of the Finance department. Well, I am glad to see any sensible move in that direction, but I for one cannot for the life of me see any reason for a tariff commission unless we openly and frankly acknowledge that we are on the protective principle. Now I would like to put this to hon. gentlemen opposite—you who deny that you believe in the protective principle, you who have fought this principle election after election, you who have berated it in this House and out of it, and described it in all the language of bitterness—how do you justify a tariff commission? What is your tariff commission for? Is it to ascertain how you can fix the tariff to get the most revenue? It is not, and you know it is not. Everyone of you knows that you can take schedule after schedule in the tariff to-day and lower it and get more revenue than you do now, and that you can take others and raise them and get more revenue than you do now. You know these things. The only reason in the world for a tariff commission is because that commission is to be deputed to ascertain what the level of protection should be to enable each class of industry to function. This hon. gentlemen opposite themselves declared so in 1912. That is why they resisted our bill, because they said it meant the embalming in permanent form of the protective principle. Now they are proposing a commission of some kind themselves, but they have not the courage to say that in doing so they give allegiance to the protective principle. Yes, we should have a tariff commission, a tariff commission for investigatory purposes, a tariff commission whose investigations will be such that the public will know more clearly and in more detail actual facts as to the industries of Canada. It should be advisory, and advisory only, because never from the shoulders of parliament can responsibility be shifted for the determination of tariff and fiscal policy. Such a commission has been advocated by the Conservative party before. It would, I believe, have been established in this country had not the war intervened. It would be valuable to-day. It will be a realized fact in Canada if the Conservative party is returned to power.

But no tariff commission can fix prices, and if the hon. member for Calgary wants me to say whether the Dominion parliament itself can actually fix prices, and in that way protect the consumer, I am compelled to answer in the negative. This is beyond our jurisdiction. But there is something within our jurisdiction, and what is within our jurisdiction is this: We can on the advice of a tariff commission, or we can, if we like, without it, remove a tariff schedule that protects an industry which assumes monopolistic power, remove a schedule that protects an industry which overcharges the consumer because it is bereft of competition. This we can do, and as well we can impose special excise penalties upon such an industry. Those weapons we can exercise; more direct weapons we cannot. We sought once to exercise means more direct. We had a Board of Commerce for the purpose. We felt we were within the law. I am free to admit the Board of Commerce failed; I do not know that even if it had not been in one respect badly manned it would have succeeded. The courts held that this exercise of jurisdiction was beyond our power. I know of nothing within our power save what is suggested in this tariff commission resolution. Whatever is within our power we will do, because the evil of exaction certainly demands a

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Mr. MEIGHEN: Yes, and better.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: What nonsense!

Mr. MEIGHEN: For the simple reason that they have a preference. Does the Prime Minister imagine we would not be better off if Britain had a tariff of 20 per cent and let us in for 10 than if Britain had no tariff against anybody at all? I place my opinion in this regard beside the Prime Minister's and I submit both for the consideration of the business people of Canada. Now, the Prime Minister says I have been talking from the standpoint of the manufacturer. I have not; I have been talking from the standpoint of Canada.

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I did not say from the standpoint of the manufacturer.

Mr. MEIGHEN: How did the Prime Minister put it? I did not mean to make it different from what he said. What did he say?

Mr. MACKENZIE KING: I said my right hon. friend has been speaking a great deal about the manufacturing industries.

Mr. MEIGHEN: All right—that is, I have been talking about manufacturers. I am glad he did not suggest I was speaking on behalf of any class, for I certainly was not.

Some hon. MEMBERS: Oh, oh.

Mr. MEIGHEN: Is there an interruption? If there is, I hope it is from the hon. member for Brome (Mr. McMaster).

Mr. McMASTER: The right hon. gentleman has said that he was really speaking on behalf of nobody at all.

Mr. MEIGHEN: I will say this to the member for Brome: I am speaking on behalf of myself, and my country. I am speaking

my own considered opinions, and I am trying to support them by argument and by experience. I commend the same course to him. We have listened to the hon. member for Brome repeatedly in this House; we have heard him expound the old free trade doctrines of the early writers.

Mr. McMASTER: As true to-day as ever they were.

Mr. MEIGHEN: As true to-day, he says, as ever. But the member for Brome is so devoted to his theories that he is blind to facts. He is ready to believe anything so long as it is consistent with what he argues. Surely he is not satisfied with conditions in this country to-day. If he is, he is not the Canadian I thought he was. Surely he does not think we have bettered our position industrially since 1921. If he does, I would like him to talk it over with some of his close friends, with some of the men in whom he has consummate confidence right in his own neighbourhood. Let him talk it over with anybody who is actually in productive business, and find out. I would like him to talk it over even with many of those who in 1921 supported him and who put this government in power—talk it over not with our friends, but with our foes, and see whether they agree with his verdict or with mine.

This resolution also calls for the appointment of a tariff commission along lines embodied in legislation of 1912, legislation which passed the Commons at that time but was defeated by the Liberal majority in the Senate. The government at this session of parliament has adopted the principle, I believe, of a tariff commission, some sort of a hybrid affair with outsiders coming in and joining with officers of the Finance department. Well, I am glad to see any sensible move in that direction, but I for one cannot for the life of me see any reason for a tariff commission unless we openly and frankly acknowledge that we are on the protective principle. Now I would like to put this to hon. gentlemen opposite—you who deny that you believe in the protective principle, you who have fought this principle election after election, you who have berated it in this House and out of it, and described it in all the language of bitterness—how do you justify a tariff commission? What is your tariff commission for? Is it to ascertain how you can fix the tariff to get the most revenue? It is not, and you know it is not. Everyone of you knows that you can take schedule after schedule in the tariff to-day and lower it and get more revenue than you do now, and that you can take others and raise them and get more revenue than you do now. You know these things. The only reason in the world for a tariff commission is because that commission is to be deputed to ascertain what the level of protection should be to enable each class of industry to function. This hon. gentlemen opposite themselves declared so in 1912. That is why they resisted our bill, because they said it meant the embalming in permanent form of the protective principle. Now they are proposing a commission of some kind themselves, but they have not the courage to say that in doing so they give allegiance to the protective principle. Yes, we should have a tariff commission, a tariff commission for investigatory purposes, a tariff commission whose investigations will be such that the public will know more clearly and in more detail actual facts as to the industries of Canada. It should be advisory, and advisory only, because never from the shoulders of parliament can responsibility be shifted for the determination of tariff and fiscal policy. Such a commission has been advocated by the Conservative party before. It would, I believe, have been established in this country had not the war intervened. It would be valuable to-day. It will be a realized fact in Canada if the Conservative party is returned to power.

But no tariff commission can fix prices, and if the hon. member for Calgary wants me to say whether the Dominion parliament itself can actually fix prices, and in that way protect the consumer, I am compelled to answer in the negative. This is beyond our jurisdiction. But there is something within our jurisdiction, and what is within our jurisdiction is this: We can on the advice of a tariff commission, or we can, if we like, without it, remove a tariff schedule that protects an industry which assumes monopolistic power, remove a schedule that protects an industry which overcharges the consumer because it is bereft of competition. This we can do, and as well we can impose special excise penalties upon such an industry. Those weapons we can exercise; more direct weapons we cannot. We sought once to exercise means more direct. We had a Board of Commerce for the purpose. We felt we were within the law. I am free to admit the Board of Commerce failed; I do not know that even if it had not been in one respect badly manned it would have succeeded. The courts held that this exercise of jurisdiction was beyond our power. I know of nothing within our power save what is suggested in this tariff commission resolution. Whatever is within our power we will do, because the evil of exaction certainly demands a

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remedy just as much as the evil of industrial emaciation.

But one thing we must achieve. We must see to it that the course we take is such that to the whole community of Canada, composed of nine provinces and our territories, to the grand total the result is the maximum of benefit. If for any reason we fall away from this course then every section suffers, and is bound to suffer. I therefore propose that those sections of this Dominion which derive less immediate result from a protective tariff than do others, those which labour under particular transportation disabilities, shall be assisted by the Dominion as a whole. Speaking a year ago last January in the city of Ottawa I used these words—I have here the full text of what I said just as it was given to the press:

> I have always admitted that the advantages to be gathered from a sound tariff policy are not equally felt by all portions of this broad Dominion. Indeed, it must be admitted, too, that the problem of distributing the incidence of any policy we adopt—in a word of bearing the weight of Canada as she marches on—is a very difficult one in such a Dominion as ours, but if we get right in matters that are basic we can meet the sectional questions that arise. Given a healthful expanding trade situation in our country, we can set to work to make the access to our central provinces easier both from the Maritimes and from the prairie west. I believe the united strength of Canada should be devoted to helping transport from the more distant parts of the Dominion.

Mr. FORKE: How would you propose to do it?

Mr. MEIGHEN: The Maritime provinces are separated from the mass of our population by a very considerable stretch of territory along which little or no business is done. The western provinces are likewise separated from the same central provinces of Canada. These are two wide chasms fixed by nature, against the incidence of which Canada has had to struggle through the whole course of her history. These are the chasms which in my judgment come especially hard on the remoter parts of the country. It is true the central provinces have to bear a share of the transport to these outer territories, but I think it is an inevitable conclusion that the burden of transport chiefly comes upon those further removed from the centres of population. It would in my judgment be good national policy for the whole Dominion to bear a share of that transport cost. It could be done in more ways than one. One method is suggested in the resolution. It is to take certain basic productions in the Maritimes, on the one hand, and in the west on the other, and on the transport from those territories to the great central provinces, or say on the transport from the west to the port of Montreal, for the Dominion to carry a percentage of the necessary rail tariff. I do not mean to interfere with the jurisdiction of the railway commission in the least. I want to leave the railway commission free to fix such tariffs as the commission believes to be just as between the shipper and the transportation company, and to fix them without favouritism to any part of Canada. Let the commission do its work unhampered. For that principle I have fought in office and out of office. But there is no reason why the whole Dominion, not just the shippers along the lines of our roads, but the Dominion as a whole, should not carry whatever percentage seems fair of the cost of bridging these two great chasms between the extremities of our land.

After all, the main problem of Canada is a spiritual problem. It is a problem of getting all our people to see that we have only one country, that we have not a collection of unrelated sections. It is a problem of getting our people to see that the object of all is to help each, and that the success of one does not mean the failure of another. There are far too many in this Dominion who are of opinion that it is a great mistake if anybody is allowed to make money, that if a city is prosperous it is at the expense of the country, that if the industrial sections of Canada are making money it is a burden on the back of the farmer. A more false conception it is impossible for anyone to realize. This country is competing with other countries. It is the whole country that is competing. It is not any section with any section of the same country; it is the whole Dominion that is fighting a great commercial battle and must fight it, whether we like it or not, with all the great industrial countries of the world. Therefore, we ought to adopt a course which gains the maximum advantage for the whole; and then, having gained such advantage we will be in a position to afford special assistance, carried by the entire country, for the benefit of those who have special burdens to bear. This seems to me to be the right line to pursue, and this is the spirit of the resolution which I have moved.

We have heard throughout our history sectional appeals. This was bound to be our experience in the very nature of things. We took vast territories, empires in themselves, stretching across a great continent and we undertook the task of welding them into one under a central government with the same general laws, the same rules of trade, the same fiscal system. These divisions which exist among us have been accentuated by the

fact that for political purposes frankness has not always prevailed over the great distances which divide. But we were bound anyway to encounter years of strain and trial testing to the utmost our powers of patience and resolve. Our one essential creed should have been to pursue that course which offered most to the aggregate whole, to gain the maximum national advance at all costs—and after that proceed to adjust advantages among ourselves in a spirit of equity and union.

This sectionalism or whatever you like to call it we can never ameliorate by following a policy which weakens the strength of the entire unit. Such a course we have experimented on now for three years—and the malady is worse than when we began. We have sapped the virility of our industry, we have drained out much of the best of our population, we have diminished our national estate. But the experience of these years will not have been in vain if it teaches us in every part of this Dominion the folly of such a plan.

We still have a great people, a great country, and a latent power for progress unequalled in this world. I believe unreservedly and unwaveringly in the destiny of Canada—the destiny our fathers decreed, the destiny which already many generations of Canadians have striven nobly to attain—that of a great free nation endowed with an abundant heritage, conserving that heritage, never dissipating it, never casting it away, never weakly surrendering it to make great any country but our own, making the most of our possessions, turning them ourselves to the uses of mankind and in the end finding our natural riches reflected in a grander and more varied civilization, in a larger national stature, in increasing millions of Canadian homes. I believe in the destiny of Canada as a British nation, as the strong son, the elder brother, in this commonwealth —to my mind, to my heart no other future is thinkable. And without questioning in the least degree the fidelity to that future of any member of this House, believing as I do that beside such a destiny there is for us only one alternative, I submit the great article of policy which my words to-day seek to expound as the firmest safeguard against drifting that other way. But apart altogether from every question of our relationship to the empire or to the world and thinking only of the people of Canada I present the principles embodied in this resolution as the best for ourselves, best for every interest, best for every province, the principles surest to lead to the union and progress of all.

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M Citizen Ottawa June 4/25

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APPEAL DIRECTED TO CONSERVATIVE PARTY IN QUEBEC

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Thinks More Is In Store For Party There Than Anywhere Else.

ELECTION SOON AS HOUSE PROROGUED

Sir James Lougheed Urges Preparedness For "Thief In the Night."

Paying a tribute to his lieutenants, and urging the working of the Conservative party to "teach and preach" the principles of the party where opposition was most adverse, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, addressed a gathering of Conservative members and senators at a complimentary dinner given in honor of himself and Sir James Lougheed, Conservative leader in the Senate, here last night.

The Conservative party had it in its power to make victory certain in the approaching election, said Mr. Meighen. "I believe the wave is with us in all parts of Canada," he said, in urging every Conservative member of both houses to set his house in order to make victory certain.

Appeals to Quebec.

Mr. Meighen made a particular appeal to Conservative adherents in the province of Quebec where there was perhaps more in store for the party than anywhere else in Canada. The Conservative leader advocated that his followers also address themselves to the West which had been overswept by anti-tariff propaganda. The present political foe was not such a strong opponent as the party had faced in years gone by, and the present government with no cohesive policy was weak compared to opponents met in former compaigns.

Integrity Menaced.

Sir James Laugheed said the best guarantee Canada had of efficient administration was in the Conservative party. Never had good government been so needed as at the present time, when the administration was hindering the growth of Canada and menacing the integrity of the country.

There was a general election coming, he predicted, shortly after prorogation, and warned the party to "be ready for the thief in the night."

Sir Robert Borden, in proposing the toast to Mr. Meighen, referred to the leader's pre-eminence in debate, grasp of all public questions, and his high courage. Sir Robert spoke of having examined recently his own personal correspondence while in power. He had found that fifteen or twenty times he was alleged to have destroyed the party and was invited to save the party by resigning. He had forgotten about the incidents, he said, until reviewing his correspondence. How were members of the party to give Mr. Meighen his due? They would have to have supreme confidence in the cause, the party, and the leader, without which victory could not be certain. Confidence, work and preparation were the only guarantee of success.

To March and Fight.

Reminiscing, Sir Robert said that one never knew comrades until he had fought, marched and bivouacked with them. It was so in politics. Tonight the party was bivouacking, but tomorrow it would be required to march and fight.

The chairman of the evening was Senator Rufus Pope. Senator P. Poirier proposed the toast to Sir James Lougheed in a brief speech of reminiscence. The toast to the press was given by Hon. Dr. F. S. Tolmie and responded to by Mr. John Bassett, president of the Parliamentary Press Gallery.

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Free Press London Ont July 2/25

Great Future For Canada Is Assured, Says Meighen In Dominion Day Speech

Former Premier In Address To Great Canadian Club Celebration Here Foretells Splendid Era Opening For Dominion If Ideals of Founders Adhered To; Appeals For Submerging of Sectional Disagreements

"I see the dawn of a new era of success for my country, lightening the line of the horizen. The great era of progress for the United States has passed. The achievement of progress by the next generation of humanity lies with Canada."

With these words Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen concluded a stirring call for renewed conception of and adherence to the spirit and purpose of the pioneers of Canadian nationhood, addressed to a large audience gathered in Victoria Park on the morning of Dominion Day under the auspices of the Canadian Club of London.

Full of hope for the destiny of Canada, pregnant with inspiration for the vision and achievement of the past and with recognition for difficulties still to be met with, the distinguished visitor's address expressed an abound-in confidence for the future that stirred his large and attentive audience. Mr. Meighen spoke of geographical differences of the Dominion and addressed to the country an appeal for the submergence of sectional views to the development of national purpose and national ideals, placing strong emphasis upon the vital importance of retaining Canadian youth for Canada.

The morning was delightfully clear and bright and the park setting lent beauty and added inspiration to the occasion. Hearing was made easy in all parts of the park by the use of amplifiers installed for the occasion by The Free Press Radio department.

Prof. Fred. Landon, president of the London Canadian Club, presided, and had with him on the platform representatives of the City Council, the Board of Education and others. Ald. Neely represented Mayor Wenige, who was unable to be present. Colonel E. C. Dean, A. D. O. C., military district No. 1, and several officers of the Royal Canadian Regiment were also present.

Captain J. S. Fletcher was presented with a long service medal by Mr. Meighen at the conclusion of the ceremony.

Troops of Boy Scouts and sections representing the Public School Cadets took part in the celebration. The royal salute was fired by the 12th Battery, C. F. A., and the singing was in charge of E. W. G. Quantz, supervisor of music in the public schools.

The singing by the pupils was a most enjoyable feature of a program that was in every way a credit to the Canadian Club officers and a source of enjoyment and inspiration to those who attended.

Ald. Neely, speaking for the city, reminded the audience of the importance of the day and made a plea for the retention of Canadians in Canada. "Our ancestors worked and labored that we might inherit this land," he said. "and our duty is plainly to see that this heritage is handed down intact to our sons and daughters. This is the supreme duty of all Canadians to-day and the one thing that we should try to achieve."

Prof. Landon, in introducing Mr. Meighen, said that this was the fourth occasion on which the Canadian Club in London had celebrated the birthday of the Dominion, and that he hoped there would be many more celebrations in the future, with an ever growing interest and appreciation from year to year.

WESTERN ONTARIO.

"Nothing gives me more pleasure than to leave the atmosphere of party politics for a spate and to come this afternoon among the green fields of Western Ontario," said Mr. Meighen, opening his address. "As we came through the fields of corn and grain this morning and heard again the sound of the reaper my memory went back three decades to the happiest days of my life. Western Ontario is the garden of Canada and one of the richest agricultural districts of North America.

"Fifty-eight years ago, just a few generations back, our grandfathers laid the foundation of this country we now enjoy. Now when we are in the third quarter century of our history Canada seems younger to me than ever. When I was a boy it may have seemed age-old, but with the passing years one's outlook changes. Probably only the older men among us now can recall the first Dominion Day, but after all a day in the lifetime of men is but a moment of time in the history of a nation. In the Orient a nation is still young in the first, or second or third 10,000 years of its existence.

"The British Empire goes back almost 2,000 years and the United States, the dominating factor in the North American continent to-day, goes back 125 years. When we look at the progress made by the republic to the south of us and know that she has suffered all the setbacks and faced every obstacle that all young countries have to face we need not be depressed over the present situation of Canada.

OBSTACLES OVERCOME.

"We are the youngest nation in the world. In the early days of the history of North America our forefathers set an ideal which would gather the lines of all pioneer activity into one homogenous whole. They determined to have one fiscal, one political and one social entity throughout the country.

"The obstacles facing them were tremendous and even to-day are still far from removed. The early peoples were separated by vast differences. There were differences brought about by physical and geographical conditions which meant a divorce of sympathy in many ways. Lately we have had a good deal of sectional feeling and sentiment sometimes expressed and sometimes silent, and this is and always has been one of the chief obstacles Canada has had to face in her growth and development. In times of depression naturally this comes to the surface and is more noticeable. Therefore, is it necessary for all Canadians, no matter their race or the place of their birth, to stand together to catch the vision of their ancestors and to help the coming generation to reach the goal of the pioneers.

"In recent years we have been especially subject to the stress of sectional appeal. Now Great Britain has been built and has achieved progress by following the two party political system. The Mother of Parliaments with its two party system has sat at Westminster for generations and has done more for humanity probably than any other one government in the world's history. Until very recently no party has ever appealed to the electorate in Great Britain unless on a program that would be beneficial to the whole community and to every class.

"In other countries there have been several factions and political bodies, and none of them has achieved the progress that Great Britain has made. France has had about 30 factions and has had only disunion and chaos in her political life. We have been having a hint of this factional interest in Canada which, if carried to its logical conclusion, would mean the death of parliamentary government.

"The small population of our country is one of the reasons for this group way of thinking and acting. But if we fall back on the group system politically these groups will divide along geographical lines and none will be able or willing to agree on a national program devised for the benefit of the whole nation.

THE GROUP SYSTEM.

"Separation along the lines of geographical divisions is now the greatest single danger confronting Canada. It means that we shall have a Maritimes, and a Quebec, and an Ontario, and a Prairie West, and a Pacific coast, each with its own interests foremost and each concentrating on achieving its own interest first. What has proved to be paralysis in other countries would prove an actual fatality here. But I do not believe that the group system will become a fact in the Dominion. From my observations in the last few months I believe that the people are realizing that national progress cannot be made under this new system. It is vital to the national life that each section should be willing, indeed glad to submerge its interests to some extent in the greater interests of the whole and to submit to be governed by the same political system that has made Great Britain successful.

"A few minutes ago one of the speakers here, Ald. Neely, said that retention of the type of Canadian of the school and ideals of the old pioneers in Canada was an essential and something which we moderns should make it our business to carry out. That is one of the most important things we should bear in mind. We must see to it that we hand over the heritage of our country to our sons and daughters, not allowing them to go to other countries and not having their places filled by men from an alien land.

"It is the prerogative of all of us so to direct the current of national affairs and so to set the course of national development that continuity of race be maintained and the country handed down to our blood descendants in all its beauty and with all its latent possibilities.

RETAIN CANADIANS.

"In Lower Canada the French settled three hundred years ago and they have equal rights with ourselves in the Dominion of to-day. They equally with us will share in setting the future course of growth for this Canada of ours. After the French came our own ancestors and this double blend was the origin of Canada and the inception of Confederation. Ours is the pressing duty to see that their ideals are carried out and that the torch of unity and co-operation which they lighted burns ever brighter with the possing years.

"Certainly immigration is one of the outstanding needs of the country to-day and I am not afraid of it. But remember that the prime need is that Canadians should be retained in Canada. The Canadian-born should also become the Canadian citizen and the father of Canadian-born children. In this matter we have had a struggle, as all must agree, and I am afraid one that has not been altogether successful. So far we have failed in our objective. But no young country has had the same difficulties in this respect as Canada.

"Just beside us has been the United States, the greatest population magnet the world has ever known. When we were in our infancy the United States was setting a course, built on unity and co-operation. It was a policy that was to be rigorously followed by every administration. It is one of the fundamental tenets of the American political faith. The harvest of their unity has been an unequaled progress and success in industrial and commercial life.

"To-day the United States produces twice as much coal as Great Britain and half of all the coal in the world. Its 260,000 miles of railways comprise half the railway mileage of the world. It produces three times as much steel as Great Britain and one-half of all the steel in the world. It produces more agricultural goods than the whole of the British Empire. I am not quoting these figures in extollation of the United States, but so that you may realize concretely the enormous handicap the republic has been to Canada in her task of keeping her own men and women at home.

"Considering all things our progress has been considerable, and, indeed, satisfactory, but now is the psychological time when we should set our thoughts wholly on the problem of retaining our children and theirs in Canada.

COUNTRY UNSURPASSED.

"There is no question but that we have the fundamentals of a great nation

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here in Canada. We have the finest agricultural area in the world, capable of a diversity of industry unexcelled anywhere in the world. We have in our basic minerals wealth untold and generally unrealized. We have in our potential water power, now farily well developed, what may one day be the greatest single asset of the country. Beside all this we have an invigorating climate that spells health of mind and body, so you see we have the essentials on which national progress may be erected. The burden now rests on us to so plan and build and carry out that our children will become in due time the heirs of that glorious heritage which our own ancestors saw on the horizon of time and which is their rightful birthright and due.

"As for education, we in Canada are well advanced. We have scientific institutions second to none, but in this, too, we have been compelled in the past to contribute generausly to the country to the south. Our educational facilities have done much to help in the growth and development of the republic.

UNWAVERING FAITH

"Nevertheless I have an unwavering faith in my country. I am proud to be a Canadian and glad that my fathers lived in this country. The great era of progress in the United States is past. The era of progress for the next generation lies with Canada. I do not fear the competition of the States to-day in spite of the fact that it is a day of huge machine-like production. The achievement of the future lies in the hands of the Dominion and the womb of time is pregnant with a success that may be ours for the earning. The problems our fathers faced were as difficult of solution as ours to-day. Their victories should be an incentive to us to tackle our problems with the same heroic spirit.

"Let us never lose the faith of our fathers nor forget the corner stone of empire. There are not, I think, many annexations here to-day. My own belief is that the close relations of Canada and Great Britain will count for more and more with every succeeding year. Nothing would be a greater hurt to humanity all the world over than the breaking of the ties that bind Canada and the old land.

"The world is made either for war or peace and the strongest and most important influence for peace pust now is Great Britain. It behooves us to follow the old flag and to keep the Union Jack as the flag of Canadians. It behooves us to hold the ideals of our radial forefathers high in our esteem and to work and live so that future generations will know us as worthy builders of a great Canada and the present generation witness the laying of a corner stone among the peoples of Canada that hall prove the foundation of a new era in human progress and advancement."

Mr. Meighen arrived in the city shortly before 11 o'clock, having made the trip from Ottawa especially for the Canadian Club annual public outdoor meeting. At the conclusion of the program at the park he spent some time in conversation with local acquaintances, after which he had lunch at the London Club. In the afternoon he attended a lawn social at the farm of Frank White and early in the evening left the city again.

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Ottawa, July 2, 1925.

Dear Mr. Black:

Your note together with cheque for $5.50 reached me this morning. I was talking to Mr. Doucet the day before he left for Nova Scotia and at that time I understood from him he had all arrangements made to have both your copies and his own sent out. At that time most of them had already gone out.

There certainly was great jubilation among the Tories on the night of the 25th and an equally perceptible depression amont the others. Ned. MacDonald did not come into the House at all that evening and in fact it was well on to half past eight before any member of the Government plucked up courage to come into the Chamber. I am afraid the Ontario Temperance Act was broken in more than one instance. Had you been here I am sure you would have been the lion of the hour because no matter what Tory room one dropped into he was sure to hear nice things about W.A. Black. Sir Robert Borden, I think, was probably the most delighted man in Ottawa npt even excepting Mr. Meighen, Sir Henry Drayton and Mr. Chaplin.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secty.

W.A. Black, Esq., M.P.,
Halifax, N.S.

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Gazette Montreal Aug. 20/25

MEIGHEN CALLS ON PREMIER TO GO TO COUNTRY

Early Dissolution and Elections What Canada Needs

KING'S RECORD ASSAILED

Faulty Fiscal Policy Harming Industry, Says Conservative Leader

(By Canadian Press.)

London, Ont., August 19.—Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, and L. J. Gauthier, former Liberal M.P. for St. Hyacinthe, were the principal speakers at the picnic of the western Ontario Conservative Association at Spring Bank park this afternoon. Out of respect for the late Sir Adam Beck, all other features were cancelled.

"We meet this afternoon," said Hon. Mr. Meighen, "in the shadow of a calamity which but once in a generation falls to the lot of a people. The untimely death of Sir Adam Beck and his funeral yesterday have cast a pall upon the entire community. The occasion is not fitting for me to pay what would be termed an adequate tribute to the man, but I cannot open by remarks without observing that the honor done his memory yesterday by his own neighbors and kinsmen here—an honor charged with solemnity, with depth of feeling, and so much an evidence of overwhelming pride and sorrow—was no more than was the due of a great Canadian, one of the most forceful in personality this Dominion has produced, one of the most unselfishly devoted to his fellow man, and perhaps the most dynamic human power this province has known."

Alluding to a remark by Mr. Gauthier, coupling Mr. Meighen with compulsory military service, the leader said:

"It is true, but after the example we have just had of the linguistic attainments of our French-speaking friends from Quebec, I would go just about as far in the way of compulsory teaching of the two languages, the mastery of our own and the other, as I would for compulsory service of any kind."

Recalling the London meeting of September, 1921, in which he opened the last general election campaign, Mr. Meighen said:

"After four years of experience under the Government which succeeded our own, I return and invite the Prime Minister of the day to repeat my example of 1921: Come to London or anywhere in Canada, dissolve the Parliament of today, and let the people say who they want to govern them. Four years is the usual period of the life of a Parliament. Rarely in our history has it ever been exceeded. Never was there a time in our history when there was less justification for exceeding it than at this time. The people demand of this administration that it submit itself to the public will, and the sooner they do so the better for business—the laborer, employer and this Dominion."

Mr. Meighen pointed out that the main issue had been confused in 1921, and emphasized that in Quebec speakers from Liberal platforms resented any suggestion that tariffs would be lowered by their party. He challenged any Liberal in his audience to name any legislation of benefit put on the statute books by the King Government. Very few of Canada's problems had been grappled with, and every attempt had been bungled. He mentioned particularly the lake freight rates, ending in a humble appeal to United States carriers to re-enter Canadian trade and be indemnified against breach of a law just passed, requiring filing of charter parties with the Grain Commission. The Petersen shipping contract was laughed out of Parliament, he said, and interred by a committee, after the Premier had announced that it must go through. The proposed western wheat pool had proved a gold brick. The bill for proportional representation and the alternative vote stood on the order paper two sessions without being moved, and at the end of the 1925 session was sent to a committee, never to be heard of again.

HARMFUL ADMINISTRATION.

From such administration, said the speaker, Canada was suffering, as everyone knew, although she had all the essentials of prosperity in abundance. The trouble lay in the fiscal policy, for whatever might be right in a free trade world, protection was essential under actual world conditions. Although the Canadian tariff had been comparatively low in 1921, and was awaiting announcement of the new United States schedules before adjustment on a protective basis, the King Government, in face of increased duties everywhere else, made reductions, because of a bargain with the Progressives and to obtain enough votes from that party to keep in power.

"I want to ask," he said, "in the presence of laborers and farmers, did anybody get any advantage from the reduction in duty on implements? You cannot point me a farmer in the whole of the West who can buy his implements today more cheaply than when this Government came into office. As a matter of fact, as was demonstrated by the member for London in the House of Commons—and as a matter of truth and not flattery, let me say when you find anything in the speech of Mr. White, of London, you can depend upon it as true to the last figure and letter; I have read—though I heard them every speech he has delivered, once, twice and three times, and recommend his constituents to do the same as demonstrated by Mr. White from the very text books of the implement companies, these companies are receiving today not less but five per cent. more than they were able to secure before the duty was reduced. The farmer is not paying five per cent. more because the sales tax, which went into the Treasury of Canada, is taken off. Aside from that, the farmer is paying the same or a trifle more than before the duty was reduced. Then, you say, what harm is done? I will tell you. First of all, factory after factory has closed its doors, but there have not been nearly as many implement factories closed, although curtailed, as have other factories who supply goods to the implement men."

The speaker went on to refer to huge importations of steel as an indication of a faulty fiscal policy, and continued: "I don't care what town or city you point out, there you will find a monument to the folly of this administration and the proof as to whether or not a sound tariff policy is vital to our country.

"The solution of the problems of our country is wrapped around the fiscal question, and from that you can never extricate it, and although at my head is hurled all over the Dominion that I preach one remedy and still one remedy, all the time, if that is a crime I am ready to suffer the penalty. Yes, I preach one remedy, the main, essential thing, and if we do not adopt it we can try all the palliatives and all the other quack appliances you like, and we will end just where we are now. There are other things essential. Economy of administration is one. Prevention of export of our raw material is another. The Government was given power to cure the evil of pulpwood export, but all it did was pass an order-in-council which guarantees every pulpwood importer of the United States for ten years the admission of all the pulpwood he bought, without export duty or anything else. In other words, the Government was authorized by Parliament to act by way of prohibition, and all they did was prohibit themselves from acting. They tied this country up, and why they did it only the American importer can tell.

PATH OF FREE TRADE.

"If these things are right, the right Government is in power. This is the direction against which we warned the people of this country in 1921. This is all along the path of free trade—what Mr. Motherwell calls steps in the right direction. Every time there is a reduction in tariff, Mr. Motherwell says: 'Don't be alarmed because we did not do more; have patience with us, my dear Progressive friends. It is a step in the right direction.' I wonder if you were a business man in Canada and, thinking of expanding your plant and heard one minister of the Crown declaring that, though they had thrown off only a little this year and knocked down only a few factories, next year they would do more, would you likely put any money in? You would likely try to save yourself as quickly as you could.

"Your employees would suffer, but you could not help it. If you heard a minister of the Crown saying: 'This step, though it is not very much, sounds the death-knell of protection,' as Mr. Stewart said, you would not likely go out to try and sell bonds, but more likely play for safety as quickly as you could. Because of the uneasiness, the timidity, which the threats of this Government have scattered abroad through your land, capital is refraining from enterprise, business is stagnant, progress is at an end. Is it any wonder that if you go to any counsel's office in any town or city of this country you will find a waiting list of heart-breaking length.

SIEVE FOR U.S.

"Over and above all our immigration last year, we lost 400,000 people. You can divide it by two if you like, but if you do you are away within the mark, and at the way we are going we simply cannot keep the head of this country above water. There is no way of steering the ship of state if you pursue a course which makes it impossible for the great industries of our country to survive. Last year we got 110,000 people, and half are in the United States already.

"And the rest will go as soon as they can," said a member of the audience. We are squandering millions to bring people here, and they only make the country a sieve to proceed to the United States.

"Since we know the evils we are able to understand them, and the people of Canada will apply the remedy. Give us economy; cut out all these expenditures in Europe and remove them in London and Paris and in Canada. If the next Government fails to do it, let the next government be defeated. It will be unpopular to do it, but it must be done. We must cut the expenditures, not by small portions, but by large amounts. It can be done, and it will be done, and if the Government suffers at the hands of the people for doing it, then the Government has done its duty and that is all any government can do.

"I have indicated to you the policies we propose to adopt. I can go no farther this afternoon. They do not differ in principle from those enunciated in 1921, but they are just as sound today as in 1921, and I venture to leave with you this prediction. That after four years' experience, and the education that experience alone can bring, the people of Canada will restore again in 1925 the verdict which they placed on the records of our country in 1878; the people of Canada will declare themselves, as did our fathers in that year, and again in 1891 and 1911. They will retrieve the errors of the past; they will steer the ship of state square in the centre of the stream, and see to it we gather together our sundered limbs once more and proceed upward in the path of a united country, toward greater and greater things."

L. J. GAUTHIER SPEAKS.

"My first charge against the present administration at Ottawa is that, having no definite national policy, it yet lacks the courage to resign, and my second charge is that by its tariff policy it is allowing German goods into Canada in competition with Canadian-made goods."

In these words, Louis Joseph Gauthier, formerly Liberal M.P. for St. Hyacinthe, Que., arraigned the Mackenzie King Government.

"There are three supremely necessary characteristics for any government," he said, "honesty in action and thought, courage to face every problem confronting it, and broadmindedness wherewith to solve these problems. I choose to criticize this Government because it has none of these three.

"We have throughtout the country today closing factories, unemployment, unrest and sectional differences, and why? Because there is no stability anywhere even in the places of Government. Even at the seat of Government there is no decided policy and no definite programme.

"Mr. King's Government has agreed to forfeit the old Liberalism of Laurier for the policies of the western Progressives, and thus it has ceased to be truly representative of Liberalism. I am not opposed to the West nor to the needs of the Prairie. I know that increased immigration will mean transference of political power to the West, and yet I believe that Canada should afford a happy, prosperous home to the men of all nations. But I am opposed to the domination of our national policy by a section of the western provinces. In parts of the West there is 60 per cent. of the population American and their interests are not the interests of Canada as a whole. They want a low tariff to enable the American manufacturer to ship in goods in competition with the Canadian goods, and that is not in the interests of this country."

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065312

FOR PROTECTION, NOT PROFITEERING

Mr. Meighen in Oxford Explains Conservative Attitude on Tariff.

A COMPLETE CHECK

If Attempt is Made to Advance Prices Duty Will be Lowered.

Special to The Mail and Empire From Staff Reporter.

Woodstock, Ont., Oct. 20.—The Conservative tide is running strong in Oxford County, and ample evidence of the fact was provided today when Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen paid a visit to the district and addressed two big meetings at Tillsonburg and Woodstock, and in each case drew remarkably fine audiences who were out to champion the cause of the Conservative leader and his candidates. The tributes, which were staged for Hon. Mr. Meighen, were shared by Donald Sutherland, the candidate in South Oxford, and Dr. Donald M. Sutherland, the North Oxford candidate, and the extent to which the halls were packed in each case, and the enthusiasm displayed is a fine indication of the success of the two Sutherlands at the polls. At this point, an overflow meeting was necessary to gratify all those anxious to hear Mr. Meighen.

Being fresh from his campaign in the West, Hon. Mr. Meighen referred to the fact that during his absence the Liberal speakers have been carrying on a whispering campaign against himself, against his candidates, and against his alleged committments on policy. The whispers, he recalled, have been denied time and again, but "the Liberals have reduced their whispering to a science, because that is their chief weapon and they cannot afford to give it up."

While the Conservative leader did not care to mention all the whisperings, there was one in particular which he could not overlook, and that was the charge that he, Mr. Meighen, had been going about the country saying that if the Conservatives were returned to power, he would see that Parliament did not vote any more money for capital expenditures on the Canadian National Railways.

Not the Enemy of C.N.R.

"They are saying," Hon. Mr. Meighen declared, "that I am the enemy of the Canadian National System, but I scarcely need to tell you that such talk is nothing but utter and unspeakable humbug. No words of mine ever gave them the excuse to talk such nonsense. Any person recognizes that a railway system must make some advances, and the public knows perfectly well that I did not pronounce against any necessary capital expenditures, but what I did say was that a Conservative government would not tolerate the spending of unnecessary millions for the mere luxuries of travel. The inevitable effect of such expenditures must be that the pathway of the Canadian Nationals will become all the harder, and it will be more difficult to rescue the system from the swamp of debt in which it is entangled.

"I do not like competition in the luxuries of railway travel, for I know, and you know, that it is the people of Canada who, in the end, must pay the bill through their taxes."

But, apart from the campaign of whisperings, there was, Mr. Meighen declared another subject which was much less on the lips of the Liberals and much more on the minds of the public. That was the question as to a sound fiscal policy. The Liberals had been trying to leave the impression that they wanted to foster industry, for even the Liberals recognized that there must be industrial prosperity in Canada before the Dominion could attain the success which was its rightful heritage. But, while leaving the impression that they would like to encourage industry the Liberals shrank from using the word 'protection,' for the moment they used such a word there would be a great outcry from their friends, the Progressives, who were supporting the Liberals' candidates in so many ridings.

Fear of Antagonizing West.

"The Liberals would have us believe that there cannot be protection to Canada's industries for fear of antagonizing the West, well, if the West is to blame for the Liberal attitude towards the tariff, what is responsible? Have you ever heard of Hon. Mr. King or any of his ministers going through the West in an effort to convince the western farmers that protection for Canada's industries is the right policy? Have the Liberals done anything in the cause of protection, which is the safeguarding of Canada? No. They have done nothing, in spite of the fact that where the tariff is low the flag is drooping."

So far as his western campaign was concerned, Mr. Meighen declared that he had every confidence of winning thirty seats between Vancouver and North Bay, and, as to the Liberal hope of forming a government, he gave the assurance that it was quite dead, or, if any real hope lived in their minds, it was groundless.

Low Tariff Means Low Wages.

While maintaining that a sound fiscal policy was essential for Canada, particularly in view of the policies of the United States with regard to the tariff, Mr. Meighen declared that low tariff was a running-mate of low wages.

"The Liberal speakers have done a lot of talking about reducing the cost of living," he recalled, "but if they reduce the cost of living, they reduce wages at the same time. I do not believe in a low cost of living for that reason—Canada cannot afford to have low wages. For once Canada drops its rates of wages below the rates in the United States, there is one inevitable result. Canadian workers will migrate to that country in even greater numbers than at present. So the employers of Canada must see that the wage bills are equal to the wage bills for a similar labor in the United States."

That, the speaker insisted, was the duty of the employers, but how could the Canadian employers of labor be expected to maintain a high wage scale if the markets of Canada were not reserved for them? How could a Canadian manufacturer pay high wages if goods made in China and Japan and all manner of other countries, where the wage scale ran from a third to a fifth of the wages in Canada, were permitted to enter the Canadian market in competition with the manufactured products of this country? Mr. Meighen admitted there might be some special geographical conditions which would permit of some exception to any rule, but, generally speaking, and dealing with the whole of Canada, it would be fatal to admit foreign goods to Canada, when manufactured under cheap labor, and then to insist that Canadian industry should hold up wage bills equal to those of the United States.

Farmer Not Getting Fair Deal.

"Some people are asking, why cannot Canadian industry compete with the industries of other countries?" said Mr. Meighen. "My answer is this—give them equal conditions, and Canadian industry and Canadian workmen can compete with the best in the world. Our people are good enough to hold their own with any race in the world. But they are not getting equal conditions under the King Government's handling of the tariff. Is the Canadian farmer getting a fair deal, as compared with the American? The produce of the Canadian farms is practically barred from the United States, but scores of articles from the American farms are admitted to Canada with a low rate of duty. No, the Canadian farmer is not getting a fair deal under the tariff, nor is industry."

Hon. Mr. Meighen went on to declare that, so far as the manufacturers of agricultural implements were concerned, they would get protection, under a Conservative Government, the same as any other industry, but the moment they showed a disposition to add the percentage of their protection to the former prices of their manufactured products, then Mr. Meighen would "see that the protection was taken off so quickly they would not know what happened to them." In other words, a Conservative system of tariff was to be a tariff for protection and not for profit-taking.

Candidate's Address.

Col. Donald Sutherland, who was given a rousing reception, which spoke well for his popularity in the riding, entered into a trenchant criticism of the Liberal Government for its tariff-tinkering policy, and pointed out how the Australian treaty affected the farmers of North Oxford, allowing, as it did, free importation of butter, cheese and eggs. He made a plea for his opponent, Dr. Sinclair, to come out into the open with a clear declaration as to where he stood on the tariff. During the past few days, he said, one speaker on Dr. Sinclair's platform had stated he stood for free trade. Another supporter had stated that he stood for a moderate tariff, while Dr. Sinclair himself had said he advocated a tariff for revenue. "Which are we to believe?" inquired Col. Sutherland, amid laughter.

As an evidence of the local stagnation, Col. Sutherland said that so far as he knew only two houses had been built in Woodstock during the past year. He concluded with a message of confidence, stating that although in the past Liberal candidates had been returned with large majorities, reports that he had received from all the subdivisions indicated that this time the Conservative nomination meant something.

Would Not Fool People.

Taking up the thread of the previous speaker's remarks, Donald Sutherland, the candidate in South Oxford, stated that the Government had solved the housing problem with a vengeance, but the solution would not fool the people. Mr. Sutherland paid a high tribute to the service that his namesake had rendered in the war, the remark being the occasion for an outburst of applause, and said he would give equally good service in peace.

Mr. Meighen was introduced by E. W. Nesbitt, ex-M.P.P., who said he had been a Liberal but was now Independent, and was supporting the Conservative leader because he believed his policy was the only one to save the country. Mr. Meighen was accompanied by George Hollier, Mayor of Woodstock; W. H. Chambers, M.P.P., and R. Home Smith.

S. L. Foe, president of the North Oxford Conservative Association, occupied the chair.

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M Winnipeg Tribune Dec. 21/25.

TRAGEDY STALKS GOVT. EFFORTS, SAYS MEIGHEN

Declares Conservative Party Has Not Swayed From Pre-Election Platform

[Special Staff Correspondence]

BRANDON, Dec. 21.—In a review of achievements of the King Government during its four-year term of office and a forecast of what might be expected in case it continued in power, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, in an address Saturday night, characterized the administration as the most sterile that had ever functioned in Canadian public affairs.

Every attempt, he said, that Mr. King and his party had made to deal with issues vital to the Canadian people had resulted in a performance, on the one part a comedy, and on the other a tragedy to the people of Canada.

The Conservative leader's criticism of the government was accompanied by a declaration of the fixed policy of the Conservative party, particularly upon the tariff.

"We stand ready," he said, "to put into effect, by legislation, the promises we have made to the Canadian people. The Conservative party is ready but not impatient for the responsibilitiy of office, and in any event it will be true to the principles for which it has fought."

200 in Attendance

It was Mr. Meighen's first visit to Brandon constituency for a good many years. The meeting was an invitation function, at which about 200 were in attendance from all points of the constituency—Reston, Alexander, Oak Lake, Wawanesa, Griswold, Souris, Pipestone and as far north at Rapid City.

The chair was taken by Dr. J. H. Edmison, M.L.A. for Brandon. Maj. F. G. Taylor, Conservative provincial leader, was the only other speaker. Major Taylor dealt mainly with provincial issues and applied much the same criticism to the Bracken government as Mr. Meighen did to the King government.

The only difference, he said, was that the Bracken government merely did nothing.

Dr. Edmison in presiding took the place of N. Whitby Kerr, president of the Brandon Conservative Association, who was unable to be present because of the sudden death of Mrs. Kerr.

After expressing his appreciation of the opportunity to speak in Brandon, in which constituency he said he was anxious to know workers of the party, Mr. Meighen said that it was difficult in the interval between the close of the last battle and the beginning of the next to find material for a public address.

Most Sterile Administration

Mr. Meighen confined his remarks to an analysis of the achievements of the King administration and what might be expected of it were the Liberals retained in office

Its only claim to distinction, he said, was that it was the most sterile administration which had ever assumed to function in Canadian public affairs.

While it had enjoyed office during four years it had been impotent to discharge the public services which fall to the lot of a government. The prime minister's reason for his inaction was that his government had had no visible majority.

Every issue with which the government had attempted to deal had resulted in a tragedy to the people of Canada. The examples upon which the Conservative leader chose to elaborate were the action of the government in connection with the second transferable vote, the wheat board, water transportation rates on lake and ocean, and the tariff.

With respect to the first Mr. Meighen said that Mr. King and his government had never been genuine in their professions from the outset. What pretense of action had been carried out had only been to court favor with the Progressives who had been the victims of deception in the whole course of the government's action.

Also Endorsed Principle

On the transferable vote issue the claim was made for it that it was putting into practice proportional representation in its truest form. The Liberals were fortunate in that the Progressives had also endorsed the principle of the transferable vote. One would have thought that the government would have had no difficulty in enacting the necessary legislation because they had on this issue numerically 80 per cent of the House.

The true attitude of the government had come out during the late election campaign, when a heckler in a Saskatoon audience asked the prime minister about the transferable vote legislation and Mr. King said that, on giving the subject further consideration, he had come to the conclusion that its adoption would perpetuate the group system and that he was against the group system.

Mr. Meighen said his reason for dealing at some length with the issue of the second transferable vote was because it might become prominent again.

"Don't assume," he said, "that the story is over." There is a lot of subterranean negotiation proceeding, and the transferable vote may bob up again and Mr. King may become converted to it; at least, he may get it as far as the order paper and, perhaps, on the statute books.

Another tragi-comedy, he said, was the futile efforts of the King government after it had been seized with its desire to fight the transportation monopoly of the Great Lakes and on the Atlantic. On the Great Lakes rate issue the government's attempt had been a farce.

A Target for Ridicule

The attempt to deal with the ocean rates had resulted in the tragedy of the Petersen contract, which, Mr. Meighen said, had been an absurdity from its inception, and from its first appearance in the House had never been anything else than a target for ridicule.

The tariff issue was another instance, Mr. Meighen said, where Mr. King was in reality faced with no difficulty in case he undertook to put into effect any of his pre-election promises. The Progressives and Liberals on this issue stood on the same ground. But Mr. King's excuse was, "Give us a visible majority and we will tackle these problems." Never was there any indication as to any definite or indefinite proposal as to how it was to be done.

The Conservative party, Mr. Meighen said, had stood true to its ground and firm on its principles with respect to the tariff. In this connection he declared that the Progressives, while opposed on grounds of policy to the Conservative party, had more respect for that party than for the Liberals, who had deceived them at every opportunity during the past four years.

Supporters of Protection

"More than half the Liberal candidates in the last election," he said, ran as supporters of protection. "It was my objective and the objective of the Conservative party to get a verdict from the people of Canada on this great fiscal question. Just to the extent which we failed to do this, to that extent we failed; and, if this government keeps in power, I ask you to watch it and see whether or not their fiscal legislation takes more of our policy or of the policy of the professors of Western Canada.

"The Conservative party believes in protection as a principle, and believes in its universal application to all classes of the people. We want and need a tariff high enough to give our people a chance to compete with the competitors with whom they must do battle. I would make it just as difficult for the American farmer to get his produce in here as the American farmer has made it difficult for the Canadian farmer to get his produce into the United States."

The tariff, Mr. Meighen said, should be as high as necessary, and at least adjusted so that it would ensure stability and permanency to business.

The evening meeting was held in the Cecil Hotel and was preceded by a banquet. In the afternoon Mr. Meighen was enabled to meet a large number of his Brandon friends and supporters at a reception in the Prince Edward Hotel.

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M Free Press London Ont Dec. 23/25

065314

WARNS AGAINST GROUP SYSTEM IN DOMINION

Mr. Meighen In Address To Travelers At Toronto Points To Danger

URGES DEVELOPMENT OF CANADA FOR CANADIANS

Canon Stratford Sees Menace In Invasion of Foreign Capital and Literature

TORONTO, Dec. 22. — (Associated Press Dispatch.)—Addressing the Commercial Travelers' Association of Canada at its annual banquet here tonight, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, said that Canada could not allow its Parliamentary system to develop into groups. Canada was a country of great distances and groups in Parliament would surely and rapidly develop into geographic sections. Each would plead its special problems and there would be continuous bargaining and log-rolling.

Mr. Meighen, who was given a warm welcome, said that the travelers were among the greatest purveyors of public thought and their opinion was a reflection of public sentiment. Canada, he said, could only go ahead with its people confident in the future and certain of its destiny. There had, in the past, he thought, been too much boasting of the resources for ourselves. Canada had been blessed with a heritage from the motherland of her governmentary system.

"I am persuaded there are things we need more keenly than reform of the constitution," said Mr. Meighen. "I am not favorable to those who would start something in the nature of an upheaval."

IMMIGRATION.

Canada, fortunately, had a majority of people who were of British or French extraction, and these people were the best qualified in the world to develop a northern country. "We must see to it that these people and their possessions are added to in numbers and power," continued Mr. Meighen, "and that people of the same race are added as rapidly as we can find work for them. Let us develop our own resources and maintain in total the institutions with which we are endowed."

The Locarno treaty, Mr. Meighen declared to be the most important step in the recent history of the world, and it was a matter of pride to Canada that Britain had been a leader in its formation.

"The terms of peace in the future will rest on what was done in the Locarno treaty," he stated. "It is a greater step forward than the Versailles Treaty."

Rev. Canon Shatford, of Montreal, declared Canada's greatest need, to-day was the spirit of confederation, which was inter-provincial co-operation. "Now is the time to fulfil the dream of Confederation. In years gone by Canada had fears of invasion by foreign armies. To-day there was danger of another kind of invasion—an invasion of capital, literature and ideals.

"It is time to guard ourselves against the invasion of the ideals of a foreign country," he declared. "I am glad we have a leader in Canada who stands for solidity in Canada's relation to the empire. Canada has too many parties to-day and Canada has apparently forgotten that majorities should rule. We should get rid of these two-by-four parties."

GREATEST BARRIER

The greatest barrier to Canada, he continued, was the provincial mind. As well as having faith in the country, Canadians must have a sense of stewardship.

S. B. Gundy, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, spoke of the Canadian delegation to the Pan-American Congress in New York recently. Canada, he said, was given a hearty welcome by the representatives of the Latin-American countries. The congress, he announced, had accepted the invitation of the Canadian delegates to meet in Toronto in 1927.

A. E. Warren, manager of the central region of the Canadian National Railways, spoke on transportation questions, touching on the history of the railroad in the world and Canada in particular.

F. J. Zammers, president of the association, presided.

In an interview this afternoon Mr. Meighen said that out West he had found that the statements which he made in his Hamilton speech on the question of participation in war, met with approval. He was asked to-day if he cared to reply to C. H. Cahan's comment on that speech.

"I have no comment to make on Mr. Cahan's comment," replied Mr. Meighen, Mr. Cahan is the pre-commentator. When the time comes I will have plenty to say in regard to that Hamilton speech."

Asked if he expected any support from any of the Progressives, the Conservative leader replied that he had not spoken to one of the Progressive members since the election.

"You are not banking on their support?"

"No," replied Mr. Meighen, "we will stick to our principles."

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M Mail & Empire Toronto Dec 23/25.

FUTURE OF CANADA IN HANDS OF PEOPLE

Hon. Mr. Meighen Urges Commercial Travelers to Safeguard Institutions.

DANGER IN GROUPS

C.N.R. Official Predicts Great Change in Railway Transportation.

Patriotism and enthusiasm featured the annual banquet of the Commercial Traveller's Association of Canada, held at the King Edward Hotel last night, when "Canada" was the topic of the addresses of the two chief speakers, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Rev. Canon Shatford, of Montreal, and when both dwelt upon the remarkable opportunities before this country. Hon. Mr. Meighen paid his tribute to the commercial travelers, declaring they were the purveyors of public opinion, and he felt that any politician would not get far without the active support and sympathy of the travelers.

As to Canada, Hon. Mr. Meighen declared there were three things which made for the nation's greatness, and these were features which only Canada itself could defeat They were: The Canadian People, the Canadian Institutions, and Canadian Resources. Too often, he remarked, they had boasted of resources without reaping the natural benefits from the harvesting, and he felt that if ever any young country had been given the essentials of greatness, that country was Canada. All things were here which the nation required for physical and material greatness, and it was only of late that the people had come to appreciate their possibilities.

Referring to our institutions, Hon. Mr. Meighen spoke of them as our heritage from the Mother Land. "Some feel that they need remodeling," he added, "I do not suppose there is anything perfect in the world, but it seems to me that there are things which stand more urgently in need of reform than our Canadian institutions. So I cannot view with enthusiasm the activities of those people who would uproot our institutions.

"It may be perfectly true that we have more institutions than are required by our population; it may be equally true that there is a multiplicity of government, but our duty is not to see that there is a remodeling of those institutions as much as it is our duty to see that Canada grows into the institutions which have been provided for its people."

Avoid Group System.

Our parliamentary institutions, Hon. Mr. Meighen recalled, were derived from the Old Country, and nowhere in the world was there a series of governmental institutions which had been copied so widely by other nations, or which had reached such universal application and utility. On the contrary, there was the French system, which, running as it did into a series of groups in parliament, had left that nation subject to rapid changes which did not make for the best interests of the people. There was a shifting of power which detracted from the value of the institutions, so if there was one system which should be avoided in Canada it was the French system of groups in Parliament. Particularly was that the case in view of Canada's geographical handicap, so Hon. Mr. Meighen's appeal was that the commercial travelers should use their influence in the direction of retaining Canada's institutions.

As to Canada's people, they were fortunately taken for the most part from the old British and French stock, and never had there been races more competent for the making of new nations. Given such institutions, people and natural resources, it was no wonder that Canada moved forward, confident of overcoming all obstacles and fulfilling its destiny.

"I do not want to trespass into the realms of politics," he continued, "but surely it follows, as surely as day follows night, that we should first of all see that our people are increased in numbers, that they are added to from the stocks from which they came, and that we should hold the population we already have. We should see, as well, that our resources remain the property of the people who now own them, that they should be a blessing to Canada; and that we should retain intact the great institutions with which we have been endowed. It is one of our proudest boasts that we are the senior member of the great family known as the British Empire."

One reason for that pride was to be found in Great Britain's part in the Locarno Treaty, which Mr. Meighen defined as the greatest step in advance since the signing of the Treaty of Versailles. He did not pretend to say what should be Canada's part in Locarno, but it did make him more proud that Canada should be a portion of the Empire.

Danger Still Exists.

Canon Shatford outlined the four underlying principles of the Canadian Confederation, and declared that if those principles were essential in the days of Confederation, they were more essential to-day. The principles were: Interprovincial co-operation; safeguarding the interests of Canada when the provinces were disconnected; strengthening Canada's place in the Empire, and the development of a national spirit.

With regard to safeguarding Canada's interests when the provinces were disconnected, Canon Shatford asked if there was no danger facing the Dominion to-day.

"Is there no danger of invasion?" he asked. "I do not mean the armed invasion with which Canada was threatened back in the days of Confederation, but I mean an invasion far more subtle than that, the invasion of capital, literature and ideals. Those are things as full of peril as were the armed invasions of the past."

In referring to the strengthening of Canada's position in the Empire, Canon Shatford recalled that it was quite common to hear whisperings that certain elements in Canada would be ready to weaken her position and her relations with the Mother Land; but, he added, "It is a joy to know that in Hon. Mr. Meighen Canada has a leader who stands solidly for the promotion of the best interests of Canada as well as of the Empire." The speaker felt that the commercial travelers could do their part in helping to break down the Provincial mind which was so manifest in many parts of Canada; and he felt that "it would be wise to get rid of some of the two-by-four organization which are trying to dominate Canada." Too many men, he added, were avoiding the responsibilities of public office; so his general appeal was that the big men should do their duty in this respect and should give their services to the Dominion.

The above sentiments were warmly applauded by the commercial travelers, and Canon Shatford was presented with an associate membership in the organization. Other speakers were: F. J. Zammers, president of the association; S. B. Gundy, president of the Toronto Board of Trade, and A. E. Warren, manager of the Central Division of the C.N.R.

Mr. Gundy spoke of the efforts which the Toronto Board of Trade had been making towards achieving a closer co-operation among the provinces, one illustration being the recent conference of the Canadian Chambers of Commerce at Winnipeg. He further stated that the Pan-American conference would be held in Toronto in 1927, and that, he felt, would do much in the way of advertising Canada to its nearest neighbor.

Mr. Warren, speaking on transportation, recalled how the lot of all travelers had been changed by the steam railway, and he sketched conditions as they were before the arrival of steam systems. Still, he could see greater progress in the future, based on recent experiments made with the oil-electric engines. What the possibilities of those engines might be, he could not say, but he believed we were on the eve of something new in railway transportation which would make the present locomotive as obsolete as the old stage coach.

P 53-5

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CANADA

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065317

"For God so loved the world, that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in Him should not perish, but have everlasting life."—John 3:16.

DIED 065318

At Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, on Sunday, October Seventeenth, Nineteen Hundred and Twenty-six.

FRANCES HAGART

Beloved Wife of B. J. McCullough and Mother of E. E. McCullough

---

Funeral service will be held in the Baptist Church, Portage la Prairie, on Wednesday, October 20th, at 4.30 o'clock. Interment at Hillside Cemetery.

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CANADA

Memo

"HE THAT BELIEVETH IN ME THOUGH HE WERE DEAD,
YET SHALL HE LIVE."
JOHN XI.25

065319

It is with deepest appreciation that Mrs. R. J. Fleming and Family acknowledge your kindness and thoughtful sympathy in this time of their great sorrow.

"Donlands"
Don Mills Road
Toronto

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Died

In Mitchell, on Sunday, October 18th, 1925

CLARKE MOSES

Aged 78 years.

The Funeral

Will leave his late residence, Toronto st., on Tuesday, October 20th, at 2.30 P. M for the Presbyterian cemetery.

Service at the house half an hour earlier.

Friends and acquaintances will please accept this intimation.

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CANADA

065321

143

With great regret I learned this morning that Colonel Hendrie had passed away. His sound business knowledge, his deep interest in our Militia, his quiet philanthropy, his contribution to sport, and his keen study and solid judgment on questions of national importance made of him an outstanding figure that will be sadly missed not only in Hamilton but throughout the country as well. ~~The sympathyxxfx~~ From people in allwwalks of life sincere sympathy for those Colonel Hendrie has left behind will be forthcoming.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065322

With great regret I learned this morning that Colonel Hendrie had passed away. ~~His~~ ~~to business~~ His sound business knowledge, his deep interest in our militia, his quiet philanthropy, his contribution to sport, and his keen study and solid judgement on questions of national importance made of him an outstanding figure that will be sadly missed ~~by people in all walks of life~~ not only in Stamilton but throughout ~~[illegible]~~ the country ~~of~~ as well. ~~The~~ Sympathy ~~of~~ from people in all walks of life ~~[illegible]~~ ~~go out~~ (present) ~~[illegible]~~ for the Colonel Hendrie has left behind, will be forthcoming.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065323

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

A real tragedy is Mr Bonar Law's affliction and death. A prominently useful man he was stricken in the full maturity of his powers and in the hour of his heaviest toil. Bonar Law came upon the stage of ~~British~~ public life at a time of the severest stress in every sphere when all the great issues ~~that~~ which had agitated Britain for decades were rapidly moving to their climax; he played his part through the ~~years~~ period of apprehension ~~and~~ and darkening through the anxious night of war. In a memorable crisis he turned aside the crown of the Prime Ministership because in his belief he thus contributed to the greater unity of his country - Finally

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065324

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

after being compelled to yield for a time to the dread disease which ultimately proved resistless he was called back to lead the nation through these unprecedented trials which followed the exhausting struggle. In this last effort he sacrificed his life.

Bonar Law was a student of practical affairs, a scholar in business and a business man in everything. In character he was the soul of honour and the very mirror of simplicity. His simplicity was the notable feature of his personality, the first element of his greatness and the secret of his hold on the confidence of the ~~British~~ English people. The British Empire may have produced more brilliant men; but she ~~none more~~ ~~has~~ has produced none more honorable, none more whole-heartedly patriotic, none more distinctively British in temperament and character and none more practically useful.

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CANADA

065325

320
Eulogy

The sudden demise of Sir James Lougheed who, in various capacities, for many years past has served his country so faithfully and so well, recalls sharply to mind the recently expressed hope of Mackenzie King that Providence would continue to equalize the strength of the two parties in the Upper Chamber by the removal of Conservative Senators. Apparently the King administration intends attempting to carry on with such support as they can secure from the Progressives and as Alberta is the Province returning the greatest number of Progressives, and as it is only natural that the victor will demand his spoils, it is expected that a Senator from the Progressive ranks will succeed Senator Lougheed, and there are already rumors that H. W. Wood, formerly of ~~Nebraska~~ and now the U.F.A. leader, will come to Ottawa to fill the existing vacancy.

MISSOURI

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065326

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385

Commenting on the Prime Minister's, Mr. Mackenzie King, statement to the press in eulogy of Sir William Peterson Sir Henry Drayton this morning said:

The Prime Minister states that in a unanimous report of a Committee of the House of Commons Sir William was given an opportunity to combat "a rate fixing combine controlled transportation on the high seas to the detriment of the public". The inference is the Peterson scheme was approved. As every one knows, the report did nothing of the kind. As respects the Peterson contract the report took refuge in neutrality, neither approving nor disapproving. For this and other reasons the Conservative members refused to agree to the report and it was not unanimous. We wanted a report in accordance with the evidence which would have rejected the Peterson contract as being extravagant, improvident, and against the interests of the Canadian tax-payer. At the same time no one regrets more than the Conservative members of the committee the sad death of Sir William Peterson. We all join in an expression of sympathy to his family.

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CANADA

065327

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Dear

Major General Sir Edward Morrison gave long and distinguished service to ~~his~~ our country both in South Africa and during the Great War. He was always animated by an unfailing and inspiring devotion to duty and he was endowed with remarkable ability and resourcefulness. Deepest sympathy for his widow and all members of his family will be felt by all the Canadian people and especially by his comrades, those who were and by myself and my colleagues during the war period.

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CANADA

Sympathy #65328

Ottawa, Mar. 22, 1922.

Dear Senator:

I read with very much regret this morning the sad news of the death of Mrs. Planta. On enquiry to-day I find that you left last night for home and I therefore take this means of asking you to accept from Mrs. Meighen and myself this expression of our sincere sympathy.

Yours very truly,

Senator A.E. Planta,
Nanaimo,
B.C.

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CANADA

065329

THE SENATE
CANADA

Ottawa
April 27/22

Dear Mr. Meighen :-

It was very kind indeed of you to think of me in my hour of great sorrow and I wish to thank Mrs. Meighen & yourself for the kind message of sympathy which followed me to my once happy home in Kenaston and which I have not been able to acknowledge until now.

With heartfelt appreciation and kindest regards. Believe me,

Yours most sincerely
A. E. Kemp

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

30/23 Messages.

065330

A real tragedy is Mr. Bonar Law's affliction and death. A pre-eminently useful man he was stricken in the full maturity of his powers and in the hour of his heaviest toil. Bonar Law came upon the stage of public life at a time of the severest stress in every sphere, when all the great issues which had agitated Britain for decades were rapidly moving to their climax; he played his part through the darkening period of apprehension and through the anxious night of war. In a memorable crisis he turned aside the crown of the Prime Ministership because in his belief he thus contributed to the greater unity of his country. Finally after being compelled to yield for a time to the dread disease which ultimately proved resistless, he was called back to lead the nation through those unprecedented trials which followed the exhausting struggle. In this last effort he sacrificed his life.

Bonar Law was a serious student of everyday affairs, a scholar in business and a business man in everything. In character he was the soul of honour and the very mirror of simplicity. His simplicity was the notable feature of his personality, the first element of his greatness and the secret of his hold on the confidence of the English people.

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065331

The British Empire may have produced more brilliant men; but she has produced none more honourable, none more wholeheartedly patriotic, none more distinctively British in temperament and character, and none more practically useful.

~~Arthur Meighen.~~

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

27.III.24

065332

The death of Sir Edmund Walker adds another to the long list of losses Canada has suffered in late years of her vigorous men of action. The role he has played in the history of the Bank of Commerce, in its long upward march to its present enviable position has been, of course, the principal achievement of his life, and in the councils of that institution his passing will be deeply lamented. Sir Edmund Walker had made a life study of banking in its every phase, its history, its theory, its principles. - He was a scholar in the banking world, but as well he had acquired an unique command of Canadian commercial conditions and a knowledge of world finance. Nor was there any laudable sphere of activity, whether of the fine arts, of charity, or of public affairs in which he did not take an active interest, and to which he did not contribute a signal service. Canada suffers a great loss by the death of such a man, and all true friends of the Dominion will feel a sense of deep regret to-day.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

23 III. 24

065333

143

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CANADA

065334

MR. SPEAKER:

I rise with a feeling of deep sorrow to pay tribute to one of my colleagues who has been called by death since our adjournment last evening. For some little time the health of the late member for Yale has been the occasion of concern to his closest friends, but none of us feared his sudden passing, and to his fellow members in this corner of the House the news of his death has been a great shock.

His career in this Parliament has not been of long duration but in that time we had learned to value highly his friendship and association with us. My own political connection with Mr. Mackelvie goes back to the early days of his first campaign in 1920. At that time I formed a high opinion of him, and since then he has steadily grown in my estimation. Since entering this Chamber he has by his kindly personality, his fairness, his careful study of the question of the day, his faithful attendance to duty, his sound judgment, his fairness and courtesy to those who might not see eye to eye with him, and his quiet honesty of purpose have secured for him the well earned admiration and affection of the members of his party, and, as well, I feel sure, the respect of all the members of this House. With his widow, who has suffered so suddenly and so tragically, we most sincerely sympathize.

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CANADA

For some little time it was known that Mr Macdonald's closest friends were seriously concerned over his state of health. Nevertheless none of us feared that he would be taken from us with such terrible suddenness.

Although not old in years his life was full of service. A pioneer in the west, his interest in the military, his labours in the field of journalism, his sterling soundness of character and honesty of purpose won for him the respect and confidence of the people in his province. In Parliament, his genial personality, his ever-ready willingness to assist, his close attention to his sessional duties, and his careful study of questions affecting the Dominion endeared him to his political friends and earned for him the well merited respect of his political foes.

We all sincerely and deeply feel for his widow in her great loss.

Ottawa
4 June 1912

065335

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Mr. Meighen

065336

Eulogy

For some little time it was known that Mr. Mackelvie's closest friends were seriously concerned over his state of health. Nevertheless none of us feared that he would be taken from us with such terrible suddenness. Although not old in years his life was full of service. A pioneer in the West, his interest in the military, his labours in the field of Journalism, his sterling soundness of character and honesty of purpose, won for him the respect and confidence of the people in his province. In Parliament, his genial personality, his ever-ready willingness to assist, his close attention to his sessional duties, and his careful study of questions affecting the Dominion endeared him to his political friends and earned for him the well merited respect of his political foes.

We all sincerely and deeply feel for his widow in her great loss.

Ottawa, June 4th, 1924.

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6 III/25

Copy

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065337

The news that Senator Murphy had suddenly passed away came as a great shock. Blessed with a splendid physique, and only in his late fifties one would confidently have expected many years of ~~xxxx~~ health for him.

His life though not long in time was crowded with accomplishment. Graduating at the head of his class he brought the same application of his talents to the practice of his profession among the people of his native province, took an active interest in the public life of Prince Edward Island, and soon won the respect and confidence of his fellow citizens of all creeds and parties. In Ottawa his generous disposition, his fairness of mind, and his delightful personsality endeared him to us all. With his widow and his family we deeply sympathize in their hour of sorrow.

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CANADA

M. mers

320

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065338

Ottawa, June 8, 1925.

Dear Mrs. Gates:

Supplementary to some statements I made to the press, and, as well, to yourself at the time of the lamented death of your husband, I think I should also make a reference to his long and valued services to the Conservative party, and through that party to the country.

As editor for many years of the Moose Jaw News Mr. Gates adhered with great determination and with much energy of utterance to the principles of the great party in which he believed and at a time when the forces of that party in the Prairie provinces were at their lowest, the services he rendered were

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not only of real value to the country but were a marked tribute to his courage and enterprise. In later years while a resident of the city of Ottawa he devoted himself assiduously to the same cause and displayed determination of purpose and a thoroughness of knowledge which was wholly admirable. It is a real pleasure to me to pay this tribute to his memory.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. W.G. Gates,
127, Hopewell Ave.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 X.

TELEGRAM

065340

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

LDRA61 72 BLUE

WINNIPEG MAN SEP 7/25 2.50 P

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

116

DEAR MR MEIGHEN WILL YOU BE KIND ENOUGH TO CONVEY TO RELATIVES DEEPEST SYMPATHY OF MRS CAMPBELL AND THE WRITER IN THE DEATH OF SENATOR BRADBURY A PERSONAL FRIEND OF INTIMATE ASSOCIATIONS AND MANY YEARS STANDING AND A POLITICAL AND BUSINESS ASSOCIATE FOR WHOSE AMBITIONS AND IDEAL WHOSE UN-TIRING EFFORTS FOR HIS CONSTITUENCY NOTHING BUT THE SINCEREST RESPECT AND ADMIRATION COULD BE HELD BY THOSE WHO WERE FORTUNATE IN KNOWING HIM WELL

BRUCE CAMPBELL

3.55 P

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CANADA

Sympathy

065341

STEPHEN GARLAND
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.
ONE PRICE CLOTHIER

HIGH CLASS FURS A SPECIALTY

Sept; 8 1925

The Hon; Arthur Meighen.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir;-

It is with regret that I have to inform you of the death of one of your former supporters,namely, George Cadman,and I thought that possibly you would write a letter to his widow Mrs George Cadman,Portage la Prairie,

Yours truly

Stephen Garland.

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CANADA

065342

Toronto, September 13, 1925.

Dear Steve:

Many thanks indeed for yours of the 8th instant, advising me of the death of George Cadman, which was forwarded to me in Toronto. I am writing Mrs. Cadman today.

Everything in Ontario is splendid and I am leaving tonight for the Maritimes.

Yours very truly,

Stephen Garland, Esq.,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065343

Toronto, Sept. 13, 1925.

Dear Mrs. Cadman:

It was with the deepest regret that I learned this morning that your husband had passed away. I can realize the sorrow you must now be suffering and the deep sense of loss and loneliness which you feel. May I express on behalf of Mrs. Meighen and myself most sincere sympathy in your bereavement.

Very sincerely yours,

Mrs. George Cadman,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

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065344

Ottawa, Sept. 13, 1925.

William Bradbury, Esq.,
443 Gilmour St.,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:

Below is copy of a telegram which Mr. Meighen received just as he was taking the train for points in Ontario. He had not time to write you a personal note with this but asked me to do so on his behalf:

"Dear Mr. Meighen: Will you be kind enough to convey to relatives deepest sympathy of Mrs. Campbell and the writer in the death of Senator Bradbury a personal friend of intimate associations and many years' standing and a political and business associate for whose ambitions and ideal whose untiring efforts for his constituency nothing but the sincerest respect and admiration could be held by those who were fortunate in knowing him well."

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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Richmond Sept. 14-25

065345

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Deeply appreciate the kindness of yourself and Mrs. Meighen in remembering us in this time of sorrow.

Accept my grateful thanks for message of sympathy, and let me now express, a sincere wish that in the campaign you are entering upon both the old party, and the honored leader, will be successful.

Gratefully yours
Ida E. Beckett

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CANADA

Portage La Prairie Man Sept 25th 1925

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen
Ottawa Ont

Dear Mr Meighen I wish to thank you for your kind letter expressing sympathy in my sad loss. The kind thoughts of Mrs Meighen and yourself are much appreciated on behalf of myself and family as you understand the separation of thirty years is hard to bear but time I hope will heal the great void occasioned by my recent bereavement again thanking you and Mrs Meighen for your kind

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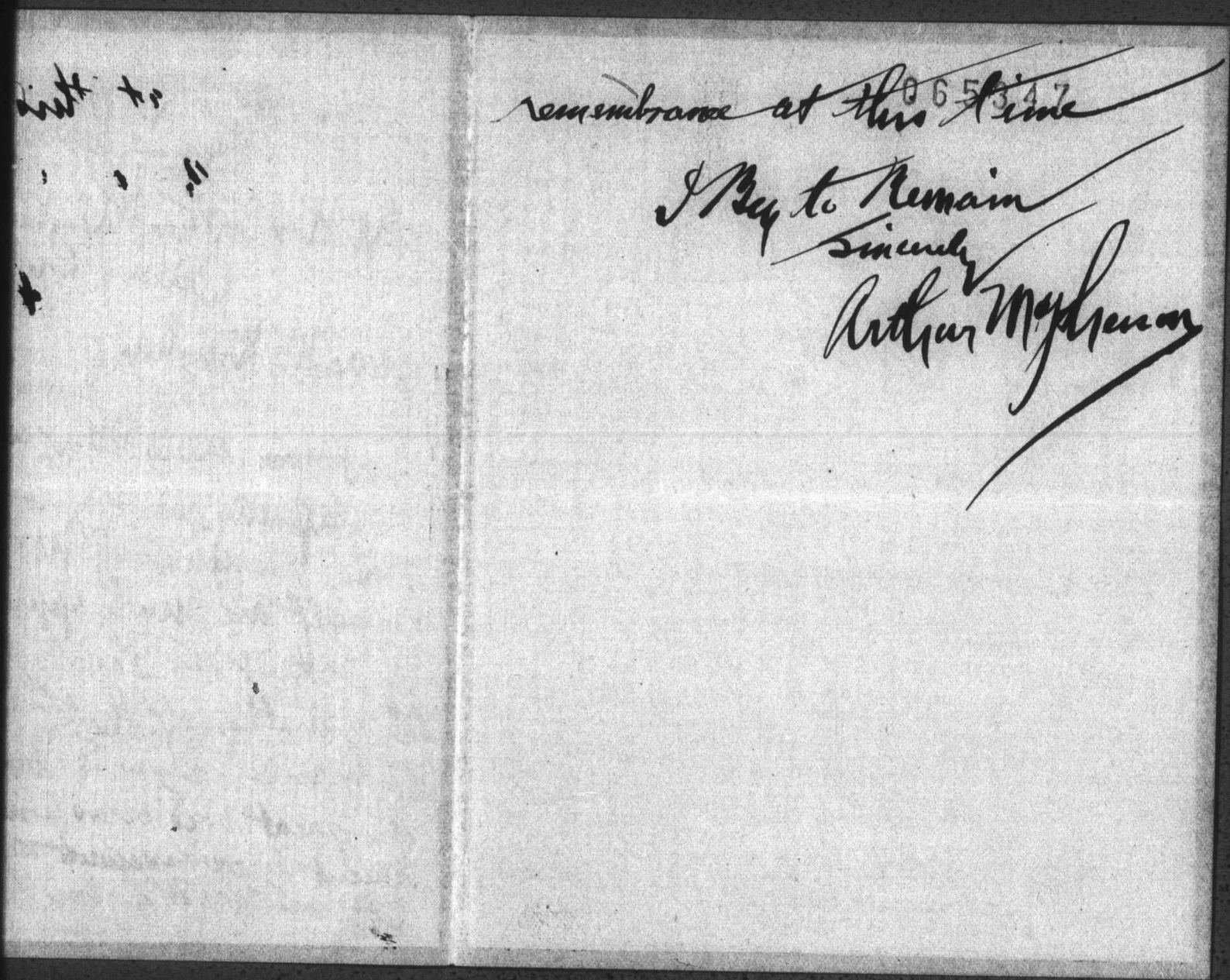

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065348

CPR

~~CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.~~

Oct 20/25

Lady Egan,
Ottawa, Ont.

Very shocked to hear this morning sudden death my esteemed and trusted friend Sir Henry. Please accept very deepest sympathy.

Arthur Meighen.

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CANADA

M

065349

Ottawa, Oct. 22, 1925.

Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, K.C.M.G.,
Vancouver, B.C.

My dear Sir Charles:

I have your telegram this morning with reference to a wreath for Sir Henry Egan.

The funeral took place yesterday so the telegram arrived too late, but I will show the telegram to Herbert Chambers, Sir Henry's nephew, and see that he lets Lady Egan know about it.

With kindest regards to yourself and all the family,

Yours faithfully,

(Harold Daly.)

P.S. The election news is all very favourable but this is a peculiar election, and my own opinion is that we will either win with a big majority or that the Government will come back with sufficient Liberals to carry on.

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065350

note

On Train,

October 23, 1925.

Dear Fred:

Have just heard the very sad news of the death of Mrs. Gillies. Sorry I did not know it while in St. Marys on Wednesday. Please accept my very deep and sincere sympathy.

It is possible I will see you and be able to say something to you personally on Tuesday next.

Very sincerely yours,

Fred. W. Gillies, Esq.,

Brampton, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065351

On Train,
October 37, 1925.

Dear Mrs. Fleming:

I hope you will permit me to write you rather than express my sympathy by telegraph in order that I may put into a few brief words the very real and poignant grief I feel over the death of your husband.

As you probably know Mr. Fleming and I had come very much in contact over a space of several years. We had conducted business together, affecting both public and private interests and I had learned to know him with some intimacy. Like all others who came

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065352

in touch with Mr. Fleming, either by way of acquaintance or within the fold of friendship, I formed the very highest opinion both of his character and capacity. Whatever the circumstances and however bitter might be the discouragements of the time he was always cheerful and whole souled, always honourable and frank, always a real man.

It was indeed say news to learn yesterday that this man, whom I had esteemed as a friend, this strong robust Canadian, had passed away. Will you please accept from me an expression of my very earnest, heartfelt sympathy and extend a similar expression to all members of your family.

Most sincerely yours,

Mrs. R.J. Fleming,
Toronto, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065353

For your kindness and sympathy
we shall be ever grateful.

North Battleford, Sask.
November, 1925

Mrs. Hannah Sallows
Mr. Ariel Sallows

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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CANADA

Ar Meighen

065354

320

In the death of Sir James Lougheed Canada has lost an outstanding citizen and a remarkably able public man. Going to Western Canada in the early pioneer days he watched and materially assisted in the development of that portion of our Dominion. For many years in the Senate, both as a private member, and leader of the Conservative party in that chamber he gave to Canada very valuable service. His influence in the Upper House among members of both parties was unequalled. It is not too much to say that no one has ever gained to the same extent as Sir James Lougheed the implicit trust of the Canadian Senate. He brought to questions coming before him sound and considered thought, and gave his judgment in the best interests of the country. During the war his administration of different departments of the Government was conspicuous in point of ability and success.

For myself, I may say, I have lost a true friend and valued adviser.

The sympathy, not only of Conservatives, but of Canadians in every walk of life goes out to Lady Lougheed and her family in their great bereavement.

Ottawa, Ont.,
November 2, 1925.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065355

In the death of Sir James Lougheed Canada has lost an outstanding citizen and a remarkably able public man. Going to Western Canada in the early pioneer days he watched and materially assisted in the development of that portion of our Dominion. For many years in the Senate, both as a Private member, and leader of the Conservative Party in that chamber he gave to Canada very valuable service. His influence in the Upper House among members of both parties was unequalled. It is not too much to say that no one has ever gained to the same extent as Sir James Lougheed the implicit trust of the Canadian Senate. He brought to questions coming before him wound and considered thought, and gave his judgment in the best interests of the country. During the war his administration of different Departments of the Government was conspicuous for the import of ability and success.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Haileybury
My Desk Nov 5) 26

My dear friends

Thank you very much for your kind and loving sympathy to myself and family.

We felt the loss of a dear kind husband and father very keenly, but could not help feeling that God was good to take him from his suffering & helplessness. He will sustain and comfort us in our great

065556

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

lonelyness.

Mr Moses was taken very seriously ill three months after she moved to Mitchell day years ago with Paralysis of the nerves, which he never fully recovered from, the last four years he has been a helpless invalid & as helpless as an infant, we tried to make him as comfortable and happy as we could, those of my children that were near enough to come helped me all they possibly could & let me away for a rest when I most needed it.

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CANADA

I came up here soon after
the funeral & feel much better
& stronger I will go home the
end of the 1st week in Dec
and the day after Xmas
I expect to go to New York city
to visit Harry & his wife for
a while, I expect to keep
my home on in Mitchell
and would be glad of a
visit from you & Bessie
any time I am home,
Mrs Jacob Coppin is living
in Detroit with her two boys
there she sold her Property in
Mitchell. Mabel Ethelan &
Maria came home two years

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CANADA

to see her father, you likely
heard Ernest died, it seemed
too bad he was doing so well
he took a sudden attack
of heart trouble, he left her in
very good circumstances they
are living at Vancouver B.C.
4427 James Street.
I am very pleased to hear your
dear father is so well & Aunt Lizzie
also Dolly I am in Caledonia
I write to see them, I shall miss
Aunt Fanny & so many dear
old friends.
Hoping to see you my dear
friend sometime, love to
the girls & not forgetting yourself, I would like to see your little
Granddaughter Very Sincerely
Minnie Moses.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065360

Ottawa, Nov. 10, 1925.

Dear Mr. Westgate:

I learned today with the deepest regret that Mrs. Westgate had passed away very suddenly. I have some realization of the sorrow you must now be suffering, and the deep sense of loneliness and loss you feel, and write to say that Mrs. Meighen and I most warmly sympathize with you in your sad bereavement.

Yours sincerely,

William Westgate, Esq.,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

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CANADA

065361

Ottawa, Nov. 11, 1925.

Mrs. Frank Sallows,
North Battleford,
Sask.

Dear Mrs. Sallows:

I just learned of the very sad and lonely position you find yourself following the loss of your husband and of your youngest boy Jack. The news just reached me lately, and I am writing to express a word of sincere sympathy in the bereavement which you now suffer. One never knows what may overtake one, but it does seem hard that you should have had these two calamities in such quick succession. I am sure all of your old friends of Portage will share in the deep sympathy which I am trying to express for you. Mrs. Meighen as well as myself remember Mr. Sallows so well, and indeed Mrs. Meighen always had a very kindly feeling for your husband due to his unfailing courtesy in business as in social life. She joins with me in an expression of sincere sympathy for yourself and your surviving son.

Very sincerely yours,

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CANADA

065362

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 310

OTTAWA ONT

DR MORRELL ONE OF OUR FRIENDS IN THIS COUNTY HAS LOST HIS WIFE TODAY SHE WAS ONE OF THE BEST SPEAKERS IN THE LAST ELECTORAL CAMPAIGN WOULD YOU AUTHORIZE ME TO REPRESENT YOU AT FUNERAL THIS MOVE WOULD BE HIGHLY APPRECIATED BY ALL THE FRIENDS

MAJOR PAQUET BONAVENTURE.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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CANADA

065363

Ottawa, Nov. 14, 1925.

Dr. Morrell,

Bonaventure, P.Q.

Dear Dr. Morrell:

I have just learned to-day with the deepest regret of the death of Mrs. Morrell. I have some realization of the deep sorrow you must now be suffering. Mrs. Meighen and I most sincerely sympathize with you in your sad bereavement.

Yours very sincerely,

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CANADA

065864

Portage la Prairie
November Twenty First
1925

The Honorable Arthur Meighen
Ottawa
Canada

Dear Mr Meighen

W. J. Wisgote and family wish to thank you and Mrs Meighen for your kind and thoughtful expressions of sympathy for them in their recent loss of Wife and Mother.

We were all very much touched and pleased that you remembered us.

It was such a blow being so very sudden and unexpected for the last 3 days she was seriously ill.

I have been answering all letters for them and am proud to reply to yours.

I wonder if you remember a red headed woman with Mrs Bysmith four year ago who told you (Canadas Premier)

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right, to your face ~~[illegible]~~ you were a Humdinger.

Oh. Mr Meighen when I realized what I had said to our beloved Premier I wished to sink through the floor.

But I had enjoyed your speech so much. and thought you looked tired. that I just said it before thinking and meant it too and do still.

And Portage has proved that they think so too though it might be more delicately expressed.

I asked your Organizer Mr Gamma what he would think if he were Premier and I mothed up to him and told him he was a Humdinger he laughed and said he would think it just all right. and that it came from my heart anyway so I did not feel so badly.

I thank you both again and accept our sincere good wishes and congratulations. yes your looking forward to a well deserved rest at the Helm of our old Ship of State

Yours Sincerely
Florence Wesgate

Mrs Fred
RR.1 Box 3½

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CANADA

065366

Ottawa, Dec. 4, 1925.

Mrs. Clark Moses,
Mitchell, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Moses:

Only lately have I heard the sad news of the death of Mr. Moses. As you know, my life has been for a great number of years a very crowded one and much of my time is spent far away from home. Am sorry not to have been able to writeryou sooner.

I have never forgotten the kindness done me by Mr. Moses in the summer of 1897, and as well the hospitality and kindness so often extended me by him and his family during my stay in Caledonia. This period was long ago and we are now much older in life, but I am most sincere in expressing to you the deepest sympathy in the bereavement which you have now suffered. Your burden for years has been heavy and I do earnestly hope that you will now be able to enjoy many years of rest and have as much happiness as possible.

I was sorry indeed to hear some time ago of the death of Mabel's husband - Dr. Chandler I feel sure his name was. Am very glad to be informed that Mable has been left in comfortable circumstances, and am most interested to know that she is now living in Vancouver.

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Please accept from Mrs. Meighen and myself this expression of regard, and extend our sympathy to the other members of the family.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

Ltr 8/25

065368

In the death of Mr. J. R. Booth, Canada has added another to the list of her "Grand Old Men" who have passed on. For nigh unto a century Mr. Booth has watched, and, in many ways, directed the progress of his Province and his country. The Canada of his old age was a much changed country from the Canada of his youth. A pioneer in lumbering, in railroad construction, and many other activities he has given to this Dominion services of a nation building character, and has done much toward alleviating the difficulties of human life. His vision, his unerring judgment, his quiet generosity, and his sincerity made him an outstanding gentleman among his fellows. The words of admiration and good will one hears from all those who worked for and with him are a tribute as well to his character as to the eminence of his place among Canadians.

With those left to mourn the loss of his long familiar figure the sympathy of our people in every walk of life is sincere and heartfelt.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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CANADA

Memorandum

"DONLANDS"
DON MILLS ROAD
TORONTO 6

D65369

Dec. 18, 1925.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

A formal acknowledgment, such as has already been forwarded

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CANADA

065370

in my name to you, would
scarcely express the
deep gratitude I have
felt since my dear hus-
band's passing - for the
kind expression of sym-
pathy for myself and
the family as well as
the worthy tribute you

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paid to his memory.
That his life and service have
been appreciated - and not only
that, but have inspired for God
and true righteousness, with
ever be cause for thanksgiving
and have been consolation in
our deep sorrow.

065371

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Thanking you for your ministry to us at this time, and praising God for the hope of our eternal re-union through the merits and Cross of Him who loved us, I remain

Very sincerely,

Lydia J. Fleming

065372

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CANADA

065373

En route, le 22 Aout 1926.

Monseigneur,

Je viens seulement d'apprendre la nouvelle de la mort de Sa Grandeur l'Archeveque de Sherbrooke. Permettez moi de vous offrir a cette occasion l'expression de mes sinceres condoleances.

La mort de S.G.Monseigneur LaRoque causera partout dans la province de Quebec de profonds regrets. Cet excellent apotre, qui,je crois,etait le doyen des eveques, laisse des oeuvres qui immortaliseront sans doute sa memoire.

Respectueusement a vous.

MOnseigneur O. Gagnon
Eveque auxiliaire
Sherbrooke, Que.

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FORM T.D. 2 X.

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J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

Broadview, Sask. August 25th 1926.

HONOURABLE ATHANASE DAVID
Montreal, P.Q.

Heard with great regret death of Senator David. Mrs Meighen and I send sincere sympathy in sad bereavement.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN

CHARGE
PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE
OTTAWA, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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CANADA

16 Sept 26

005375

Les enfants
petits-enfants et la famille
de L. O. David

Remerciements

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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CANADA

065376

Ottawa, September 24th, 1926

Dear Mr. Clarke:

I was shocked this morning to hear in a letter from my sister that George had died on the 4th of August last. The news had never reached me because at the time I was engaged in the election campaign, consequently I assumed otherwise in my letter to you of some days ago.

An indeed sad to think that so many of our dear friends Clarkes have passed away in recent years. Had known nothing of George's illness and find it hard to realize that he has gone. Please accept and extend to Mrs. Clarke and all the family my sincere sympathy. Have seen so little of you for many years that I feel almost a stranger. From this on, though, time will not be so precious and I do hope to revive the friendships of long ago and see more of yourself and family.

Again with deepest sympathy,

Very truly yours,

W. A. Clarke, Esq.,
Toronto,
Ontario.

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065377

Ottawa, Ont., 15th Oct., 1926.

Dear Mr. Findley,

It was a great shock to read in the press this morning of the sudden death of Mr. Myers. Had just received your letter stating he was ill but had not the slightest idea there was any danger.

Would you please convey to the family and friends the sincere sympathy of Mrs. Meighen and myself.

Yours very truly,

Wm. Findley, Esquire,
Royal Alexandra
Winnipeg, Man.

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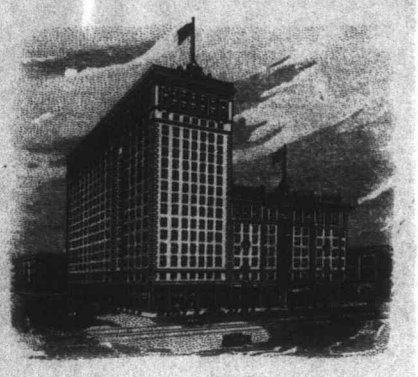
065378



P. K. HUNT,
MANAGER

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" "	THE ROCHESTER		
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y.	THE NIAGARA		
ERIE, PA.	THE LAWRENCE		
AKRON, OHIO	THE PORTAGE		

IN CANADA

MONTREAL	THE MOUNT ROYAL
TORONTO	KING EDWARD
HAMILTON	ROYAL CONNAUGHT
NIAGARA FALLS	THE CLIFTON
WINDSOR	PRINCE EDWARD
ST. JOHN, N. B.	THE ADMIRAL BEATTY

Toronto, CANADA Oct. 16th, 1926

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Albany Club,
City.

Dear Mr. Meighen

The name of my father-in-law is J. G. Enright, J.P., Blyth, Ont., and the name of the daughter who died — Miss Alice Enright.

I thank you for your kindly suggestion to write the old gentleman who is now in his 84th year and not enjoying the best of health.

Yours very truly,

A E Bradwin

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CANADA

Memo

065379

134 Lyndhurst Ave.,
Toronto, Oct. 22, 1926.

Dear Mr. Emigh:

I have learned only lately of the very sad death of your daughter, Miss Alice, and of the suffering which it has been your lot to undergo. Will you permit me to send you a word of sincere sympathy?

The exceedingly loyal service which you and she have always rendered our cause will always be remembered with a feeling of deep gratitude. It is indeed sad that the companionship of your daughter should be denied you, and from myself and a very large number of other friends you have the assurance of deepest sympathy.

Yours very truly,

J. G. Emigh, Esq., J.P.,
Blyth,
Ontario.

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065380

Form 2A-TW

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Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

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Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, November 13, 1926.

Edgar Stacey,
St-Mary's, Ontario

Deeply shocked to receive news of your father's death. Mr. Meighen absent in West and cannot be present funeral. Both sincerely sympathize with you and other members of family in sad loss.

ISABEL MEIGHEN

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065381

Ottawa, November 15th, 1926

Dear Mr. McCullough:

On my return to Ottawa this morning I received your card advising me of the death of Mrs. McCullough. You will be surprised to know that this is the first intimation I have had to the sad event; certainly had I known when in Portage la Prairie I would have made certain to call upon you to express my sympathy, but everybody doubtless was under the impression that the information had already reached me.

May I take the liberty now, on behalf of Mrs. Meighen and myself, to express our very sincere sorrow over the loss your have sustained Naturally I remember Mrs. McCullough exceptionally well. You have the deep sympathy of many friends, among whom please count ourselves.

Yours very truly,

R. J. McCullough, Esq.,
Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba.

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CANADA

065382

Ottawa, November 24th, 1926

Dear Mr. McQueen:

While enjoying the delightful hospitality of your home the other evening, I was wholly unaware of the sad event which had recently overshadowed you. You would think it rather strange that I had made no mention of the death of Mrs. McQueen, and this letter is written first to give explanation of the apparent neglect and also to express to you my very sincere sympathy in your bereavement.

The circumstances as related to me were indeed sad and the trial for yourself and your family must have been a terrible one indeed.

To you and your splendid children the whole-hearted sympathy of many friends goes out and among whose Mrs. Meighen and myself would be proud to be included.

Yours very truly,

Alexander McQueen, Esq.,
Warren Road,
Toronto, Ontario.

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CANADA

065383

2320 LORNE STREET
REGINA, SASK.

My dear Arthur

I have just heard from Major McPherson that you are likely to be in Regina about the 10th or 12th of Sept.
I hope if you come you will bring Isabel & make as long a

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065384

Stay as possible
with us — Of course
we want you to
stay with us in any
case but I do
hope Isabel can
come too — And
we will be glad
to have any of
the children if

065385

they come with you
People here are
beginning to get uneasy
about the harvest
now. It just seems
as if it cannot
stop raining. A
shower almost every
day —
I hope you have
been able to have

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CANADA

065386

some holidays this
summer — I judge from
what Major McPherson
told me that they are
planning to keep you
very busy while you
are here —
Hoping to see you
before long
Yrs Most Sincerely
Annie Bi

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CANADA

065387

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
WINNIPEG

16th August, 1923.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Canada.

My dear Arthur,-

I am not going to write you a long letter. I heard you were coming West and wanted to know if this were true, and, if so, when, as I would like to arrange my time so as to be sure to be in the City when you are?

Kind personal regards.

Yours truly,

Jas Bennett

Same Bennett.

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CANADA

T. H. PURDOM, K.C
PRESIDENT

065388

R. C. MACKNIGHT
MANAGING DIRECTOR

The Northern Life Assurance Company of Canada

HOME OFFICE: LONDON, CANADA

CHARLES BIRKETT,
AGENCY MANAGER

The Northern Life Building,
300 Main Street
Winnipeg, Man.

16th August, 1923.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen B.A. M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I appreciate your letter of the 13th inst., and will call a meeting of the Club officials, the Executive Committee of the Association and the Women's Conservative Club. The three of us will undoubtedly work hand in hand to arrange a public meeting for the night that you will be in town. I would like to suggest also that you speak to the members of the Conservative Club in their Club Rooms at lunch on the same day.

You can feel sure that all Conservative organizations in the city of Winnipeg are working in close harmony. Before however, we can make definite arrangements I would like to hear from you by wire as to the exact date you will be here, so that we can proceed with our arrangements.

With kindest personal regards.

I am

Yours sincerely,

President.

CB/JM

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

A. McNAUGHTON STEWART, B.C.L.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c
Bank of Hamilton Building
MELFORT, SASK.

Solicitor for The Town of Melfort

065389

-1

18th August, 1923.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, Esq.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:

I understand that you intend making a tour of Western Canada in the interests of the Conservative Party, and that you will be delivering addresses at a number of the places that you will stop at in the course of your trip.

On behalf of the Conservative Association of The Town of Melfort, and surrounding district, Saskatchewan, I extend to you not only a cordial but a very pressing invitation to visit The Town of Melfort and address one or more meetings in said Town and district.

The Town of Melfort is sixty-four miles East of Prince Albert. It is in the heart of the Carrot River Valley--a district that never has had a crop failure according to legend or tradition. The Town is the Judicial centre of the Judicial District of Melfort, and I understand that the proposed Dominion Electoral Division in which Melfort is situate, will be known by the name of Melfort.

There is a large population in this Town and District, and a portion of that population is made up of ardent Conservatives. The district is, in my opinion, more "Progressive" than "Conservative" in its politics, however, and we cry out to you to "come over unto Macedonia and help us".

With such encouragement as an address delivered in The Town of Melfort, the Conservative forces in Melfort and Melfort District would be the recipients of no small quantity of political inspiration. Please do not neglect us here, but do your best of include The

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065390

A. McNAUGHTON STEWART, B.C.L.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, &c
Bank of Hamilton Building
MELFORT, SASK.

Solicitor for The Town of Melfort

Town of Melfort in your itinerary.

I trust to hear from you in manner that will be gratifying to all of us Conservatives here in this respect.

The conservative Association here had a rather long title. The present Conservative Association and the one with the long title is the same, in effect; we have never taken the trouble to change the name.

Yours truly,
A. McNaughton Stewart,
President of the Conservative
Association at Melfort, Saskatchewan.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

10018 - 115th St

065391

Women's Canadian Club of Edmonton

Aug 19th 1923.

My dear Mr Meighen..

I understand you are making a tour of the West shortly & expect to be in Edmonton, about the middle of September. The Women's Canadian Club of Edmonton, would take it as a very great favor, if you would be their guest at a

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

luncheon at the Hotel
Macdonald & give them
a short address.—
You must be kind to the
Ladies & not let the men
monopolize you altogether.
I know how very busy
you will be, but my Executive
are most persistent, our
Club are entitled to the
same treat as the men's
Canadian Club & flatter
themselves, they will
enjoy you, much more
so.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065393

than mere men.—
Would it be too much to
ask you to let me know
just when you will be in
Edmonton, as by our
Constitution, we must give
our members a week's notice
of all meetings.—
Thanking you in anticipation
of a favorable reply, &
with best regards to Mrs
Meighen. Believe me
Yours most Sincerely
Jessie L. Dickinson
Pres - Women's Canadian Club of Edm.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065394

Ottawa, Ont. August 20th. 1923.

Dear Sir:

I have yours of the 16th. instant.

I do not like to wire as possibly I may be held another day past the time. At present though, my intention is to leave Toronto the night of the 3rd. September, Canadian National. If you do not hear from me by wire, you may count on me going on that date. I would think it would be well to figure, however, for the 7th., because I can very profitably spend the first day in Portage la Prairie any way.

Yours very truly,

Charles Birkett, Esq.,
Agency Manager,
The Northern Life Assurance Co.,
300 Main Street,
WINNIPEG, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065395

Ottawa, Ont. August 20th. 1923.

My dear Jack:

I have your letter of the 16th. August.

I do not like to wire as possibly I may be held another day past the time. At present, though, my intention is to leave Toronto the night of the 3rd. September, Canadian National. If you do not hear from me by wire, you may count on me going on that date. I would think it would be well to figure, however, for the 7th., because I can very profitably spend the first day in Portage la Prairie any way.

Yours very truly,

John T. Haig, Esq.,M.P.P.,
Legislative Assembly,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

THE SENATE
CANADA

065396

70 Balmoral Place,
Winnipeg.
Aug 24th.

Dear Meighen:-

When you come to Winnipeg be sure and see Col. Harry Wheeler. He stays at The Fort Garry Hotel. I saw him today and he asked me to write you to see him.

Yours truly
F L Schaffner

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

065397

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

35MOSA. 31.

SB, WINNIPEG MAN AUG 21ST 420PM

Standard Time

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA, ONT. 423

WE EXTEND INVITATION TO YOU TO ADDRESS WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE DURING YOUR WESTERN VISIT WOULD PREFER A MONDAY OR TUESDAY FOR MID DAY BUSINESS MENS LUNCHEON PLEASE WIRE REPLY COLLECT

WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE

621 PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

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865398

MOA117 14

1923 AUG 22 PM 12 53

WINNIPEG MAN 22 1115 A

219

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

HAVE ARRANGED LUNCHEON AND NIGHT MEETING FOR SEVENTH PICNIC AFTERNOON EIGHTH STOP PLEASE CONFIRM.

D BIRKETT.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N.L.

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

MOA181 10

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS AND CABLE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065399

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1922 AUG 22 PM 2 54

Standard time

WINNIPEG MAN 22 130 P

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 319

OTTAWA ONT

THANKS FOR ACCEPTANCE WILL ARRANGE FOR LUNCHEON TUESDAY SEPTEMBER ELEVENTH

WINNIPEG BOARD OF TRADE.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Form 2A-TW.

065400

CLASS OF SERVICE DESIRED	
Day Message	
Day Letter	
Night Message	
Night Letter	

Patrons should mark an X opposite the class of service desired; OTHERWISE THE MESSAGE WILL BE TRANSMITTED AS A FULL-RATE TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RECEIVER'S NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Send the following message, subject to the terms on back hereof, which are hereby agreed to

Ottawa, August 22nd.1923.

Secretary, Winnipeg Board of Trade,
Winnipeg, Man.

Can accept invitation to address Board of Trade luncheon for Tuesday 11th. September.

Arthur Meighen.

COLLECT.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CO.

TELEGRAPH CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS AND CABLE

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Cable Service to all the World

065401

CONDITIONS.—Approved by Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, under Order 162, dated March 30, 1916.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate; and, in that case, the Company shall be liable for damages suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200.00, due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding one thousand miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE-PRES'T AND GENERAL MANAGER

Send the following message, subject to the above Terms which are hereby agreed to.	COUNTER NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

August 23rd. 1923.

Mr. Charles Birkett
The Northern Life Assurance Co.
300 Main Street
Winnipeg Man.

Consider one political speech quite sufficient . Please arrange accordingly

Arthur Meighen

Dead Head FS79

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065402

Ottawa, Ont. August 25th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

I have your letter of the 18th. instant.

During the month of September and part of October I intend to visit just as much of Saskatchewan and Alberta as I possibly can, and will make every effort to accept the kind invitation to visit the town of Melfort. As yet it is impossible for me to arrange my programme so that definite word will have to be sent you later.

I am indeed happy to note that the Conservative Association of Melfort with its long record is still active and hopeful. There is every reason to expect much better days ahead.

Yours very truly,

A. McNaughton Stewart, Esq., B.CL.
Bank of Hamilton Building,
Melfort, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065403

Ottawa, Ont. August 25th. 1923.

My dear Mrs. Dickens:

I duly received your letter of the 19th. August, and aside from the contents of the letter, I am very glad to hear from you.

As to addressing the Canadian Women's Club of Edmonton, it is impossible for me at present to say when I can be in Alberta. My own idea is that it will probably be in October rather than September. However, as you are President of the Canadian Club, I do not think I will be able to decline addressing its members, briefly at least. As soon as I am able to say when the Edmonton visit can be made, I will advise you.

Kindest regards from Mrs. Meighen and myself.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. A. H. Dickins,
President,
Canadian Women's Club,
10018 - 115th. Street,
Edmonton, Alta.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065404

Ottawa, Ont. August 25th. 1923.

Dear Mrs. Graham:

Many thanks for your kind letter and invitation.

I shall certainly be down to see you while in Regina, but I think this time I had better stay at the Hotel, just so that there will be no complaints about people wanting to see me and not feeling free to come. I have found this the better way, and especially as I have not done so in Regina before, I think I had better do so this time.

It is not probable that Mrs. Meighen will be going this time as she was West this summer for quite a while and at present intends to stay in Ottawa for most, if not all, of the period of my absence West.

With all good wishes and many thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. W. M. Graham,

2320 Lorne Street,

Regina, Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065405

Ottawa, Ont. August 25th. 1923

My dear Senator Schaffner:

Thanks for your letter of the 21st. August. Please suggest to Colonel Mullins that he 'phone me after my arrival in Winnipeg on the 7th. September. I will be staying at the Royal Alexander Hotel. Will be glad to see him.

Yours very truly,

The Hon. Senator F. L. Schaffner,
70 Balmoral Place,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065406

Form 1-TW

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

24MOSI 30

1923 AUG 27 PM

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MAN NFT 27

1923 AUG 28 AM 12 03

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 660 Standard Time

OTTAWA ONT

MEETING TONIGHT APPOINTED COMMITTEE TO ARRANGE RECEPTION FOR YOU STOP LUNCHEON AND PUBLIC NIGHT MEETING SUGGESTED STOP.CAN YOU WIRE DATE ARR--IVAL AND WHO COMING STOP IS MRS MEIGHEN COMING

TAYLOR

1159PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS

GREAT NORTH WESTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY

GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC TELEGRAPH CO.

TELEGRAPH CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS AND CABLE

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Cable Service to all the World

C 65407

CONDITIONS.—Approved by Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada, under Order 162, dated March 30, 1916.

It is agreed between the sender of the message on the face of this form and this Company, that said Company shall not be liable for damages arising from failure to transmit or deliver, or for any error in the transmission or delivery of any unrepeated telegram, whether happening from negligence of its servants or otherwise, or for delays from interruptions in the working of its lines, for errors in cypher or obscure messages, or for errors from illegible writing, beyond the amount received for sending the same.

To guard against errors, the Company will repeat back any telegram for an extra payment of one-half the regular rate; and, in that case, the Company shall be liable for damages suffered by the sender to an extent not exceeding $200.00, due to the negligence of the Company in the transmission or delivery of the telegram.

Correctness in the transmission and delivery of messages can be insured by contract in writing, stating agreed amount of risk, and payment of premium thereon at the following rates, in addition to the usual charge for repeated messages, viz: one per cent. for any distance not exceeding one thousand miles, and two per cent. for any greater distance.

This Company shall not be liable for the act or omission of any other Company, but will endeavor to forward the telegram by any other Telegraph Company necessary to reaching its destination, but only as the agent of the sender and without liability therefor. The Company shall not be responsible for messages until the same are presented and accepted at one of its transmitting offices; if a message is sent to such office by one of the Company's messengers, he acts for that purpose as the sender's agent; if by telephone, the person receiving the message acts therein as agent of the sender, being authorized to assent to these conditions for the sender. This Company shall not be liable in any case for damages, unless the same be claimed, in writing, within sixty days after receipt of the telegram for transmission.

No employee of the Company shall vary the foregoing.

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE-PRES'T AND GENERAL MANAGER

Send the following message, subject to the above Terms which are hereby agreed to.	COUNTER NO.	TIME FILED	CHECK

Ottawa, August 28th. 1923.

Major Fawcett G. Taylor,

Portage la Prairie, Man.

Leaving Toronto Canadian Pacific evening ~~xxxxxx~~ third September going direct to Portage. Remaining until seventh. Extremely grateful for arrangements. Will be alone.

Arthur Meighen.

Dead Head FS79
Personal message.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065408

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

MO A234 18-5 EXTRA

EDMONTON ALTA 28-527 P

RHT HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

517

REGARDING WESTERN TOUR CAN YOU GIVE DATE FOR PROMISED ADDRESS

TO CANADIAN CLUB

A C L ADAMS SEC CANADIAN CLUB OF EDMONTON

USE OUR DIRECT AIR CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065409

Arthur Sullivan
Barrister &c
Telephone A. 1245

301 Garry Bldg.
~~MC Sterling Bank Building~~
Winnipeg, Canada.

Aug. 29th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

The Winnipeg Conservative Association, in conjunction with the Conservative Club, the Winnipeg Ladies Association and the North End Association, have arranged to tender you a banquet at the Fort Garry Hotel in Winnipeg on the 7th of September at 7 P.M.

As President of the Winnipeg Conservative Association I will have much pleasure in presiding at the banquet.

All of the Associations are looking after the sale of the tickets and we anticipate that there will be about five hundred present.

We are inviting the Presidents of the various Associations, the Senators from Manitoba, and the Conservative Members of the Local Legislature to sit at the head table.

I understand from Mr. Birkett that the date is suitable to you.

Looking forward with pleasure to seeing you,

I am,

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Sullivan

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, M. P.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

FORM T. D. 1 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

No. 065410

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

107 RAR 30

WINNIPEGMAN AUG 29/23

268

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

UNDERSTAND YOU WILL BE IN OUR CITY SEPTEMBER FIFTH STOP

WOULD YOU CARE TO ADDRESS THE ROTARY CLUB AT NOON DAY LUNCHEON

THAT DAY HOLDING DATE OPEN AWAITING YOUR REPLY

GEO J CAMERON

313

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Winnipeg Tribune Aug. 30/23

M WT

065411

PLANS MADE FOR MEIGHEN'S VISIT

Leader of Conservative Party to Deliver Political Address at Banquet

Two addresses will be given in Winnipeg by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen during his visit here next month, it was announced today by officials of the Conservative association and the board of trade.

Those who are sponsoring the banquet in the Fort Garry hotel, which will take place Sept. 7, and at which the Conservative chief will speak, stated today they were preparing to accommodate 700 guests. This will be a public function, and in his speech Mr. Meighen will deal with the political situation of the day.

On Sept. 11, Mr. Meighen will speak to a joint meeting of the board of trade and the Kiwanis club, in the Fort Garry hotel. He will deliver a non-political address. Tickets for the Conservative association banquet are on sale now at the club rooms of the organization in the Edward block, and by members of the executive and the women's euxiliary.

It was announced today also that Mr. Meighen would be the guest of honor at the basket picnic being held by the women of the Conservative association Sept. 8, in Assiniboine park. It will not be possible for him to speak on this occasion, since civic regulations have prohibited public speeches in the park for the past four years. In connection with this the women stated the hostesses would supply refreshments, but guests will be required to bring their own picnic utensils.

Mr. Meighen will arrive in Winnipeg Sept. 5, it is expected. He will go first to Portage la Prairie and spend a couple of days in that city, returning to Winnipeg on the evening of Sept. 6.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065412

Ottawa, Ont. August 31st. 1923.

A. C. L. Adams, Esq.,
Secretary, Canadian Club,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Sir:

Your wire of the 28th. August came to hand just before Mr. Meighen left the city, and he instructed me to acknowledge same and inform you that as yet it is not possible to say just when he will be in the province of Alberta but most probably it will be towards the last week of September.

Yours faithfully,

Secretary.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065413

Ottawa, Ont. September 4th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I am enclosing herewith clipping from yesterday's "CITIZEN", stating that Mr. Ohta, Consul General for Japan, is leaving to return to his own country about September 18th. I thought ptobably you might wish to write him a little note before his departure. You may also wish to express your sympathy with the Japanese people in the great disaster that has overtaken their country to Mr. Ohta.

As I am not familiar with Doctor Tolmie's movements I am sending one copy of the letter you referred to Sunday evening to him at Portage in your care and another copy to his Ottawa address in case he did not go West with you.

I am also sending you some correspondence together with the replies I have sent. One is from J. A. Macdonell of Alexandria, in which he throws out the suggestion that if you are unable to attend the unveiling some other Conservative might be secured. I spoke to Sir Henry about this and he advised sending the letter to you for direct reply.

There is also one from Mr. McCurdy as to the probable bye-election in Halifax County which I am forwarding

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065414

to you purely for your information, and a further one from Alex Bell of Poplar Point.

Mrs. Helmer tells me that she has arranged her holidays with you and is leaving to-morrow for three weeks. She has expressed her willingness to come back to the office if she should be needed for a day or so at a time. I think we can get along all right in the meantime.

Sir Henry Drayton has left for Toronto to-day and will be absent for the rest of the week.

Yours very truly,

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mot

Edmonton Bulletin Sept. 4/23.

065415

COMING WEST

Mr Meighen is to make a speaking tour of Western Canada. Under normal conditions it would be supposed that his intention was to tell the people on the prairies what he thinks about the King government. Under the existing conditions that might be interesting but would hardly be relevant. Neither the government nor the opposition got enough supporters elected in the prairie provinces at last election to make a corporal's guard. If either is to make large gains, and thus help to restore political normalcy, it will have to be at the expense of the Progressives. It may be expected, therefore, that the opposition leader will devote a good deal of his time and attention to reviewing the record of the Progressive group in parliament with special reference to the numerous occasions upon which it played truant to the principles and pledges upon which it was elected and the interests of the people it was supposed to represent. It may take some courage to thus candidly present the uncomplimentary facts in quarters where they may not be relished, but that is a quality Mr. Meighen has not been accused of lacking. His tour should do something to dispel the already shaken delusion that general prosperity is to be attained through group political movements.

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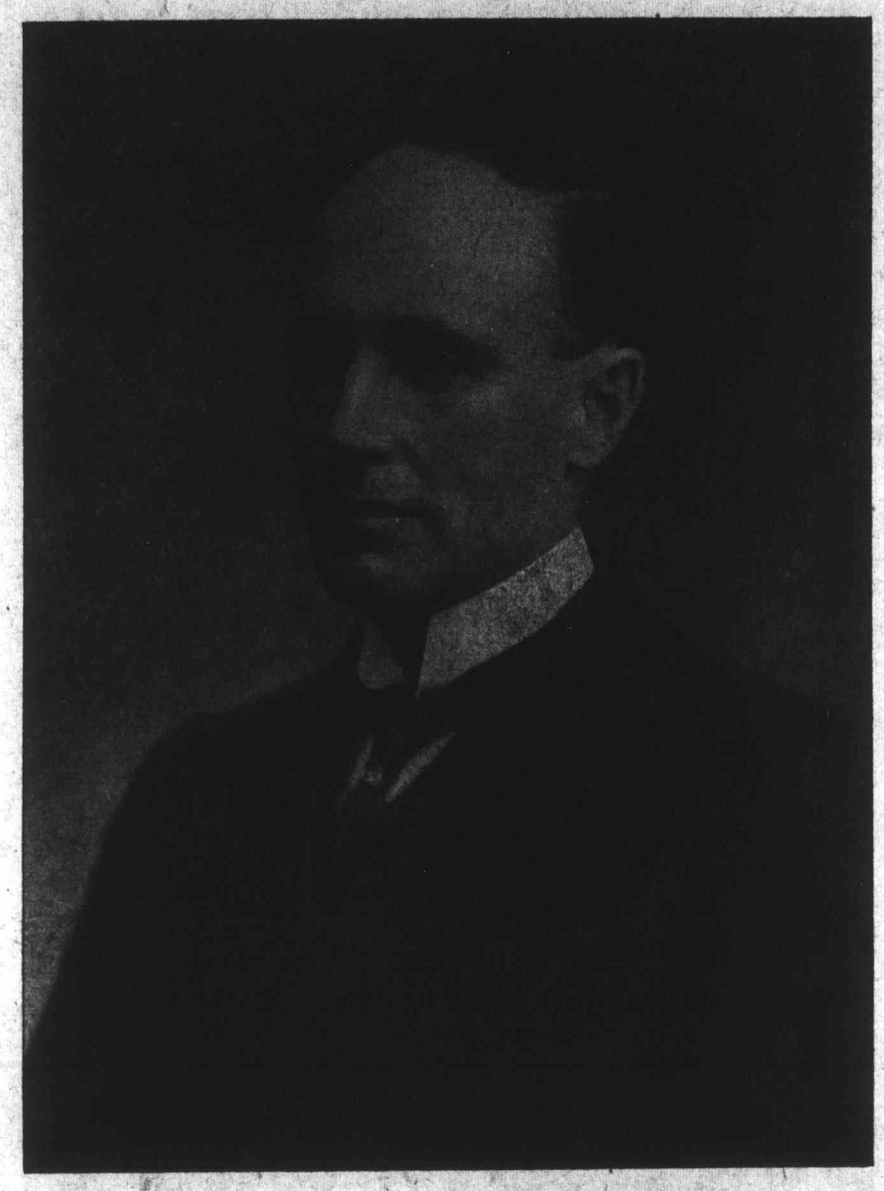
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065416



Big Conservative Rally

PARISH HALL

Wednesday, September 5th,

AT 8.30 P.M.

Rt. Hon. A. Meighen, P.C., M.P.

will again visit his old constituency, and address you on the issues of the day.

EVERYBODY COME

BIG DINNER IN HIS HONOR

at 6 p.m. Sharp on the same date, Portage Hotel. All friends invited to this dinner, specially the ladies.
Dinner Tickets $1.00.

JOHN J. GARLAND, Pres. W. R. SEXSMITH, Sec'y.

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Big Conservative Rally

PARISH HALL

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The Winnipeg Tribune
Sept 7/21

Meighen Given Warm Reception in West

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Man., Sept. 6—Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, made the first address of his western tour here last night at a complimentary banquet tendered him by the Conservative Association. Mr. Meighen was accorded a rousing reception.

Mr. Meighen said he held no resentment towards the constituency of Portage for his defeat in 1921, nor towards the Dominion. In the ebb and flow of political turmoil, mishaps come to all, he said. The Conservative party had met an honorable defeat which it need not be ashamed of. In fact, he continued, he personally felt that he was glad of the defeat in one way as after twenty months of Liberal Government the policies of his administration had been vindicated and no scandal ever brought up against them, although his Government had handled big problems and financial conditions were unparalleled.

The Conservative leader said he had travelled all over the Maritime Provinces and had found the conditions there in a 'most pitiable condition.' Nova Scotia had been seriously handicapped by the Fordney tariff.

Declaring that he came before the Portage electorate unchanged in his views as to the policy for this Dominion and reaffirming his belief in the protective tariff, Mr. Meighen went on to criticise the Liberal administration which he charged and disregarded their election pledges. He also charged the Government with 'absolute dishonesty and insincerity' in the making of these pledges, knowing that some of the politics could never be carried out.

The wheat board legislation passed by the King Government was ridiculed by the Conservative leader. The Progressive party was also criticised by Mr. Meighen, who stated that he was sincere when he said that even had the Progressives secured the helm they would not have put into effect 'the ridiculous policies which they advocated.'

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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Manitoba Free Press Sept 6/23.

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MEIGHEN HONORED BY HIS OLD CONSTITUENTS

Former Premier Given Ovations at Banquet and Public Meeting

Ridicules Wheat Pool—Scores Liberals For Non-Fulfilment of Pledges

FREE PRESS SPECIAL

Portage la Prairie, Man., Sept. 5.—Right Hon. Arthur Meighan, former premier of Canada, who arrived in Portage, today, was accorded an ovation by a large gathering of his supporters and admirers, when he was the guest of honor at a complimentary banquet in the Portage hotel here this evening. Several distinguished people from Winnipeg, Brandon and Carberry, were here to jon in the welcome extended to the former premier. After a sumptuous dinner had been partaken of, to which about two hundred sat down, a toast list was announced by the president of the Conservative association in this constituency, J. J. Garland, who spoke of the gratification felt by workers in the Conservative party that Portage could boast of two leaders, Major F. G. Taylor, leader of the Conservative party in Manitoba, and the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, official opposition leader in the house of commons.

After the toast to "the King" had been honored, the chairman announced the toast to "our guest," which was responded to by Mr. Meighen.

Meighen Gets Ovation

Mr. Meighen was given a great ovation when he rose to speak. In his opening remarks he expressed his pleasure at being back in his old home constituency. He said that one of the things he prized most was the goodwill among all in his home city. eH held no resentment towards the constituency of Portage for his defeat, nor to the Dominion. In the ebb and flow of political turmoil, mishaps come to all. The Conservative party had met and encountered an horonable defeat, of which no party need be ashamed, in fact, he continued, he personally felt that he was glad of the defeat in one way, as after 20 months of Liberal government, the policies of his adminstration had remained vindicated and no scandal had ever been brought up against them, although the government of his day was handling big problems and the finalcial conditions of the day were unparalleled.

He stated that he had travelled all over the Maritime provinces, and found the conditions there in a most pitiable condition as to trade. The fishing trade in Nova Scotia had been seriously handicapped by passing of the Fordney tariff. He spoke of the living conditions and the prevailing high prices, and spoke at length on economics, and closed with the hope that the citizens of this constituency, as well as the citizens of the Dominion, would in the course of tme emerge out of the trying period which they are experiencing.

A short address by Sanford Evans and Mrs. Sanford Evans, who brought the greetings of the women's Conservative association in Winnipeg, closed the enjoyable banquet.

Speaks on Political Situation

The parish hall was crowded to hear Mr. Meighen speak on the political situation in the Dominion as it is today. The meeting was very representative and the attendance of many ladies was remarked upon by the chairman, J. J. Garland.

The first speaker of the evening was Major F. G. Taylor, leader of the Conservative party in Manitoba, who expressed the confidence of the Conservative party in Manitoba in the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, the leader of the Conservative party in Canada.

Upon Mr. Meighen rising to speak it was some minutes before he was able to address the meeting. In his opening remarks he referred to his campaign in the last election, and stated that he came before the electors of this constituency unchanged in his views as to the policy for this Dominion. He reiterated his belief in the protective tariff. In the course of his address he severely criticized the Liberal administration for the non-passage of pre-election pledges, also charging absolute insincerity in the moking of these pledges, knowing that some of the policies could never be carried out.

Ridicules Wheat Pool

He ridiculed the wheat pool. He told of intimating to the government the impossibility of carrying out the provisions of he wheat pool. He charged the government with extravagance in leasing a large building in Paris.

He contended that the Liberal government which has been in power over 20 months, had not been able to point a finger at a scandal or any other mismanagement of government of the Conservative party under his leadership.

He also criticized the Progressive party and stated that he was sincere when he said that even had the Progressives secured the helm they would not have put into effect the ridiculous policies which they advocated.

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Winnipeg Tribune Sept 6/23

WEST BETRAYED BY GOVERNMENT, MEIGHEN CLAIMS

Former Premier Given Warm Welcome by Constituency of Portage

POLICY VINDICATED BY PRESENT EVENTS

[By Tribune Staff Reporter]

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, Sept. 6—Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen came back to Portage la Prairie Wednesday to speak to the riding which turned against him two years ago. He occupied the platform of the Portage hall for the first time since his futile appeal for victory in the 1921 election and his one-time constituents tendered him a great reception.

An audience which filled every available inch of space in the auditorium cheered the rafters loose when the Conservative chieftain told them he returned to his home town with no resentment in his heart and that he was willing to be judged by them again at any time.

His speech, bristling with strong criticism of the King administration, was his first political pronouncement in the west since his party went down to defeat and Portage accepted it without an interruption.

Betrayal of Prairies

He charged the government with betrayal of the prairie provinces; with failure to implement one pledge given in the last campaign; with utter disregard of the financial future of the country and with the responsibility for the increased cost of living.

He charged it with a tragic failure to solve the marketing difficulties of the farmers and with a lack of will and courage and determination to restrain its followers from political extravagance.

He painted a word picture of the west, abandoned by the King administration which had given so many promises, making a final effort to solve for itself the problems bearing down upon it. He said that every act and statement of the federal cabinet in the past two years had been a vindication of his own policies and movements.

The vindication of his stand on the wheat selling problem, supplied by recent history of wheat board negotiations, could not have been more complete, he held, had he designed it in his own mind.

Mr. Meighen spoke for upwards of two hours, dealing at length with the public debt, the tariff, taxation in general and the platform of the Liberal party.

Reception and Banquet

The Conservative leader arrived in the city at 4.45 o'clock and he was tendered a reception and banquet in the Portage hotel, prior to a public meeting in the evening.

About 200 intimate friends attended the first function at which Mr. Meighen made a brief non-political address. J. J. Garland, president of the Conservative organization of Portage, presided at both gatherings and officially welcomed the guest of honor. People from Carberry, McGregor, Carman, Winnipeg and the entire Portage district were present to hear the speeches.

In the banquet address Mr. Meighen referred briefly to Canadian fiscal problems, which were grave, he said. There were difficulties ahead for any government, he stated, and hard work and study would be needed to lift Canada from stormy financial waters. He spoke of his recent visit to the maritime provinces and said that the Fordney tariff was working a hardship there, particularly where it touched the fishing industry. He forecast an improvement in conditions, however, for he said the eastern fishermen were overcoming their problems and finding other markets.

Mrs. W. Sanford Evans, Winnipeg, speaking briefly, issued an invitation to the Portage people to attend the meeting Friday evening in the Fort Garry which Mr. Meighen will address, and the women's picnic Saturday afternoon in the city park.

Col. Harry Mullins gave Mr. Meighen credit for a big part in the lifting of the British embargo on Canadian cattle. The Conservative chief, Col. Mullins said, was often overlooked when praise was being given for the removal of that ban. To the farmers present, Col. Mullins addressed a plea for a widening of the cattle raising industry in Manitoba. The production of pure breds in heavy number would be the salvation of the agrarian interests of the province, the speaker said.

W. Sanford Evans, M.L.A. for Winnipeg, spoke briefly also. He welcomed Mr. Meighen to the west. At the public meeting Major F. G. Taylor, leader of the provincial Conservative party, delivered an address on Manitoba politics in which he criticized the Bracken government for heavy salaries to the liquor commission, and general extravagance.

Personal Message

A personal message to the Portage people Mr. Meighen gave in his opening words. He said it was with even more eagerness than was his usual custom that he rose to address his home town people from a platform he had occupied in the campaign of 20 months ago. Then he had been a candidate for the suffrage of Portage, asking that he represent the plains a fourth term in parliament.

"I appealed for your votes," he said, "on that occasion. This time I come not in that capacity. I regret that I do not appear before you as your representative in the federal parliament, a regret out of which no resentment springs. I am glad to come back to you after 20 months, to face the people, to place myself in your judgment, to have you decide, if, as a public man I serve you."

He said it was easy now to make out his case, much easier than it had been before. He came more proudly than at any previous time, confident in the belief that no one could upbraid him, confident that all knew he had not misled his riding in the last election.

Turning then to the wheat board failure and the pool negotiations of the present time, he stated he could not overlook a thing of such particular interest to the west.

"The wheat pool problem is not a new one," he said. "Its history dates back to 1919, when, under the extraordinary conditions which confronted the late administration, we determined on the organization known as a wheat board."

Decision to Form Board

He recalled coming to the west when the decision to form the board was reached, to explain the move and answer charges and bitter criticism, and he recalled further that in those days problems came to the door of the government over which the Cabinet could not spend a year or two years in considerations and conferences and resolutions. They came day by day and week by week, and decisions had to be made regarding them, sure-footed and quick decisions by which the government had to stand. He painted a picture of the marketing conditions of the world. They were the conditions which made the wheat board a vital need—one buyer of wheat in Europe and no one else to buy.

"I addressed myself to the question," Mr. Meighen said. "I determined on what I thought was best and managed to get my colleagues to adopt it. The legislation for the wheat board, under the War Measures act, was prepared and passed in one day. And then there came the outcry, sponsored by our enemies, sponsored by the press. They described our program as a blow at the farmers; as a link with the big interests. I remember particularly one resolution which named the wheat board as an attempt to arrest the price of wheat. A more false and a more wretched fabrication can scarcely be conceived."

But the wheat board worked with substatial satisfaction. With all the powers behind it the federal government could give, the board had functioned with conspicuous success; "the tremendous task had been accomplished, and the farmers had received the top of the world's market for their wheat with the least possible handling costs.

The speaker recalled then the changing conditions which saw the wheat board and its work, the recommencement of individual buying in the European markets, the return of the States to pre-war selling methods and a declining price.

Voluntary Board Offered

Then the campaign of 1921, when he offered the west the voluntary board, when he advised the west to take it.

It would have been a board, he said, launched by the federal government, endowed with all the powers the federal government could give, a board with the government and the resources of Canada behind it, which would have been recognized throughout the world.

The plan had been rejected. It too, like the board of '19, had met with the vituperation of his opponents, and with the war reaction surging through the country, vituperation against a program of anyone in office had been a highly popular occupation. Crerar, Forke and Motherwell had taken the field against it and poured their ridicule upon it. They had labelled it a dodge of his own to mislead the people of his own constituency.

Complete Vindication

There has been subsequent history. "And had that history been fashioned by myself," said Mr. Meighen, "it could not have been a more complete vindication of my own stand. I could ask no better vindication than the tragic humbug of the history of the wheat pool activities of these past 20 months."

He gave a brief review of the session of 1921 from which emanated the last wheat board bill. The session opened, he remembered, and the government, which had promised so much, had been asked what it was going to do. The government didn't know. Sometimes he wondered if the King government was ever sure what it was going to do about anything. Anyway a committee of the House had been appointed to discover something. Long deliberations had taken place and finally a report had been brought in which had recommended appealing to the supreme court to discover the powers of parliament.

"I opposed that report," he said. "Perhaps it would have been better politics had I let them go ahead, but that was not my duty. They wanted to refer to the supreme court to find their powers, in April. The whole time would have been gone and nothing could have been done in '21 or '22 at all. Parliament took my advice. The report was referred back and the committee told to go to the justice department and find their powers. They did that and settled their problem in 24 hours. The committee deliberated and incubated again and finally produced an intellectual contortion rivalled only by their first report."

Board with Limited Powers

Under that bill, Mr. Meighen remembered, the government would appoint a board. But it would take the advice of the western governments in doing so. It would appoint a board manacled and shackled so that it could not move forwards or backwards or from side to side. It would have no control over flour or ships or any transportation. "And no man," declared the speaker, "with any brains would try to run it. I told them they would never get a board to administer such an act that would be any good, and further I believe the King government never intended such a board should operate. It was a gold brick they wanted to palm off on the people of this western country. It was peddled from street to street and from door to door, and finally the whole thing went up in farce and ridicule."

At the last session, he said, Mr. King had been asked if his gold brick law would still be operative for 1923. Yes, Mr. King had announced, it would still be operative. Then there were great deliberations. Conferences in Regina, conferences in Winnipeg, conferences in Calgary.

"All the while," he said, "there were these mysterious and great and wise deliberations. From somewhere in the rear, apparently, something great was going to come, when the whole thing was so infernally stupid—it is beyond comprehension."

Mr. Motherwell's Movements

Mr. Meighen said some things about Hon. W. R. Motherwell, in the course of his wheat board story. The movements of Mr. King's minister of agriculture were almost unbelievable, he stated. After advocating the return of the 1919 board throughout the campaign of '21, after denouncing the Meighen plan, Mr. Motherwell had taken his place before the parliamentary committee and declared he had always wanted the voluntary board advocated by the chief of the Conservatives.

The Progressives had ridiculed the minister for that, and he (Mr. Meighen) did not wonder. He did not doubt the sincerity of most of the Progressives, although he believed some of them were charlatans; he did not impugn their motives, but they had placed their faith for a marketing solution in the present government, and there they had gone astray.

Seeking Fresh Solution

"And now," he said, "the farmers of the west are seeking a solution for themselves. They are trying to establish a somewhat different plan, though not wholly different, from the one I advocated. I hope earnestly they will succeed, for if ever there were men who needed to succeed it is these western farmers. Their pool is not the pool I sought in that mine would have had the resources of Canada behind it and would not have rested upon a foundation of contracts and the continued fidelity of those who signed those contracts. Mine would have given the farmer the right to sell through it or through the ordinary channels. It would have been entirely voluntary, year by year. The farmer would have made the choice. But I believe in co-operation, and again I say I earnestly hope these farmers will succeed, who are trying now to solve their problem."

The speaker turned his attention then upon the economic situation, reviewing the developments of the Liberal regime and some of the problems of his own administration. He referred to the price inflation of the war and post-war periods, and the more rapid decrease in the value of farm produce than the decrease in manufactured goods. The latter, held higher artificially by the organizations of the interests, he said, told against the farmer.

All these difficulties had been attributed to him, to his government which had been called the government of a young autocrat, a government linked with the big interests.

In the last campaign it had been

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pointed out to farmers that the price of binders had gone up, that the price of wheat was down. It had been pointed out that farm land values were decreasing, that textile stocks were climbing.

"And Mr. Crerar took the field," said Mr. Meighen, "panting with the ardor of battle to rectify these terrible conditions which Meighen had brought about.

Result Today

"Well, what have we today. Wheat and oats are lower, binders higher. Farm lands are farther down and textile stocks are farther up, and Mr. Crerar has given up the battle and retired."

The speaker gave the reason for the spread. It was because, he said, the tax levy on the Dominion had grown heavier by millions, than it was two years ago. Customs and income and profit and sales taxes, he declared, from which 90 percent of the revenue came had been increased by a government pledged to cut them down. New taxes had been devised, all the taxes the wit of man could find, had been heaped upon the shoulders of the people.

"Sometimes I think," he said, "the only ability and ingenuity they show is in the finding of new avenues of taxation. Don't you remember how these taxes were going to come down, these taxes on the masses, the sales tax and the customs. The ordinary people were going to have such great relief. And oh, the poor profiteer, woeful would become his life after Mr. King became prime minister. No longer would he shield them, as we shielded Mr. Riordon."

The speaker recalled a speech by Mr. King, when the Meighen government introduced the sales tax, a tax with a maximum of three percent. Bitterly Mr. King had criticised that move and bitterly he had denounced the then administration for placing a yoke upon the neck of the poor.

What Tax Returns Show

"Well," he said, "what is the result after 20 months with Mr. King in power? They finished their first fiscal year. In customs, which they were going to almost eliminate, they collected $15,000,000 more than was collected in the year before.

"In income and profit taxes, the weapons by which they were going to slap the profiteers, they collected $28,000,000 less. And in sales taxes, the taxes paid by the masses of the people, they collected $31,000,000 more than we did.

As introduced by him, he said, the sales tax law provided a levy of three percent on Canadian goods and four and one-half percent on foreign. He maintained a tax so low was absorbed mainly by the wholesaler, the manufacturer and the retailer. In the first King Parliament it had been raised to 4½ percent on Canadian goods and 6 percent on foreign, and in the last Fielding budget, the second of the King administration, it had been made 6 percent all round. The trade would not absorb a levy such as that. It meant that householders of Canada would pay approximately 12 percent more on all their purchases after the three divisions of the trade had added a toll.

"As the result of the Fielding budgets," Mr. Meighen said, "the level of the cost of living in this Dominion is 10 percent higher than in the United States. Do you wonder we are losing our people?"

Tariff

The speaker turned his attention particularly to the tariff then, and unfolded the arguments of the last campaign. Strenuourly he criticised the government for failure to implement its pledges and pointed out again the platfrom of his party which he said was the same from coast to coast. He could not say as much for Mr. King's alignment.

The public debt, he dealt with at some length, denouncing the present government for a loose fiscal system. His government had left a debt of $2,300,000,000, incurred in the war with Germany and in the care of the soldiers of the country. He declared his government had received more value for that money than any other portion of the empire returned on its war expenditure. He had been charged with waste and there had been vague allegations of graft and maladministration.

"If there had ben a word of truth," said he, " in those vague rumors they could have proved it. They have had all the books and vouchers of my government and they could have gone to the public acounts committee for an investigation. But they have not shown one dollar of graft or waste. There is pretty fair evidence for Canada that the debt which faced them was a debt honestly and faithfully incurred in the greatest cause that ever faced the human race."

The King government had promised to reduce the debt, he said, and at the same time give greater aid to the returned men. In literature scattered in the cities of the east and west they had promised cash bonuses to soldiers to lure the soldier vote to them. And Mr. King, faced with the promise at the first sesion of his parliament, had said that pre-election promises were not to be too seriously taken, and that he did not intend to give another dollar to the soldiers.

Debt Has Increased

The debt, which was to have gone down, had been increased $57,000,000 in the piping times of peace; though the war was over, the railways problem was practically solved. This in the first year of the King government. Would it be better this year? The minister of finance himself had said it would be worse. He had openly proclaimed the budget would fail to balance by $72,000,000. These were the men who had foreseen doom and bankruptcy for Canada if the debt went up. Fielding and Gouin had forecast a plunging over the precipice of failure if the budgets of Canada were not made to balance. They had seen Canada going even into the arms of annexation. And today, Mr. Meighen said, Canada owed the United States in cold cash $100,000,000. He said further that under his regime $4 out of ever $5 of the burden was a debt to the people of the Dominion.

The purchase of the C.N.R. hotel in Paris, the buying of the site in Toronto for the erection of an office building for the railways, he denounced. These expenditures were illegal and scandalous. He recalled that in the last supplementary estimates $30,000 was provided for the erection of a wharf at Windsor. It was a wharf for bootleggers, he declared, because there was to be a by-election in Windsor at that time.

He remembered also 68 items in the estimates for wharves and waterfronts in Nova Scotia. There would be by-elections there. They were political expenditures, brazen bribes the people would pay for through the terrific load of taxes.

"There is not the will," he said, "there is not the courage or the determination to keep back the importunate followers of this government."

He knew, he said, it was easy to talk economy. He knew it was difficult to practice. He had had experience in retrenchment in the civil service at the war close, retrenchment which had brought waves of resentment against his government, which had lost it seats in parliameunt.

"But these things must be done," he said, "they must be done at the cost of governments, or we will never emerge from this financial morass. Retrenchment must come, or the overhead will overwhelm the taxpayers."

Mr. King's Discovery

Near the close of his address he referred to a feature of the last campaign—the discovery by Mr. King of the ammunition on the wharves at Point Levis. He recalled the letter from Mr. King himself, which he said had taken him one whole breakfast time to read, and which had appeared in newspapers days before he had received it. There had been insinuations in the letter of graft and misspent funds. He wanted Portage to know that Mr. King had been held to his promise to investigate that terrible affair, held to it by the Conservatives in the Dominion house, and there had been another vindication of the Meighen government.

Mr. King had made a speech about that in parliament when the Conservatyes had insisted on an inquiry.

"He reiterated his charges," Mr. Meighen said. "It was before the investigation, but his language was as soft and mellow as the cooing of a dove compared to his utterances of the campaign."

Sir Edward Kemp

In this regard the speaker paid a high tribute to Sir Edward Kemp, minister of militia in the former government, for the wind-up war work he had accomplished. Sir Edward, he said, had saved millions for Canada by his judicious disposal of war equipment and acquirement of necessary things for the permanent force. He had accomplished things which were not known to the people and therefore not appreciated.

In his closing sentences Mr. Meighen made a final reference to the tariff problem, and he said he wondered what the people of the west thought of the permanency of the high tariff wall with the memory of Mr. King's great promises still upon them. He wondered if they recalled the pledge in the Liberal platform to strike off the tariff on 16 classes and to reduce it on the others. A Liberal convention had given such a promise, and Mr. King had stood behind it in his journeys up and down the land. And the schedule on only two of those 16 articles had been altered, and the majority of the others had gone up.

In the east the Liberals had never preached low tariff, he recalled, but their platform stood. Fielding and Gouin rode in on that platform, and they had entertained no more intention of keeping it than they had of changing the color of the moon.

"By those means," he said, "did they attain office. That platform was a deliberate, calculated, wholesale deceit and betrayal of the people of this country."

Progressive Policy

The Progressive, he said, had advocated a sweping away of the tariff also. He believed the Progressive members who were sincere, would admit now, with two years of experience behind them, that the tariff could not be swept away. He believed, though they were sincere, two years ago they could not have reduced the duty had they been returned to power.

The Liberals knew better. They knew it could not be reduced. Never had they intended to reduce it, but though through the west they had preached against protection, their only object was to taste the sweets of office.

"If you intend to retain control of your government in Canada" he said, "If you intend to retain democracy; if you intend to retain responsible government and not such laws as a few men choose to make, then you must demand and you must insist that public men stand true to the pledges upon which they are elected. If you condone betrayals, then our going to the polls is a farce. The public can be once deceived. If the public is twice deceived, then the public is to blame and must take responsibility.

Honorable Defeat

"The policies the Meighen government followed were the policies of the King government derided in the last campaign. Some of those policies they are seeking to follow footprint for footprint now. I don't know that a party submits to permanent defeat under circumstances such as those. There is no difficulty in bearing honorable defeat. Dishonorable victory is infinitely more disastrous.

"I have been called a bad loser and a poor sport because I expressed my thoughts, but I can't remember that I ever witnessed a performance of that kind with patience. I think my lot is happier now than the lot of those who sit in the seats of the mighty tonight."

Major Taylor, who spoke first, extended Mr. Meighen a warm reception. He said it gave him particular pleasure to appear upon the same platform with the Dominion leader of his party, and it seemed to him it was an omen of the unity and the accord of the Conservative organization in Canada.

Provincial Politics

At some length he dealt with matters of economy also and in this connection he turned his attention to the provincial political arena. Manitoba, he said, had found out to her sorrow what the reverse of economy meant in governmental matters.

It had been said that the government of Manitoba was using a pruning knife to curb expenditures. Such a weapon was not adequate. A battle axe would do far better work.

Manitoba, he said, was experiencing a new type of administration now. The people had wanted it and the Conservatives had desired to give it a fair trial. But when the Conservative group had witnessed this new administration, at its first legislative session, bringing down a budget larger than any budget in the history of the province, they had felt it was time to get up and fight. There might have been complaints from the government at the delay in the passing of supply, but he did not believe the people of the province would complain because the Conservatives in the legislature tried to effect economies.

The battle of the last session, Major Taylor said, should have been a warning to the government, but it was evident to him, when the administration paid $12,000 a year to a man to administer the new liquor law, and $5,000 each to two other commissioners, they had no idea of the problem they were handling.

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Mail & Empire Toronto Sept. 7/23.

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MEIGHEN ADDRESSES OLD CONSTITUENTS

Political Situation is Reviewed by Ex-Premier at Portage La Prairie.

Canadian Press.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Sept. 6. —Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, made the first address of his Western tour here last night at a complimentary banquet tendered him by the Conservative Association. Mr. Meighen was accorded a rousing reception.

Mr. Meighen said he held no resentment towards the constituency of Portage for his defeat here in 1921, nor towards the Dominion. In the ebb and flow of political turmoil mishaps come to all, he said. The Conservative party had met an honorable defeat which it need not be ashamed of. In fact, he continued, he personally felt that he was glad of the defeat in one way, as after twenty months of Liberal government the policies of his Administration had remained vindicated, and no scandal had ever been brought up against them, although the Government of his day were handling big problems and the financial conditions then were unparralled.

The Conservative leader said he had traveled all over the Maritime Provinces and had found those provinces in a "most pitiable condition" as to trade, as, he asserted, the Western farmers were in their agricultural problems. Nova Scotia had been seriously handicapped by the Fordney tariff.

Declaring that he came before the Portage electorate unchanged in his views as to the policy for this Dominion, and reaffirming his belief in the protective tariff, Mr. Meighen went on to criticize the Liberal Administration, who, he charged, had disregarded their election pledges. He also charged the Government with "Absolute dishonesty and insincerity" in the making of these pledges, knowing that some of the policies could never be carried out.

Wheat Board Legislation.

The Wheat Board legislation passed by the King Government was ridiculed by the Conservative leader, who said he had warned the Government of the impossibility of carrying out the provisions of the Act.

The Progressive party was also criticized by Mr. Meighen, who stated that he was sincere when he said that even had the Progressives secured the helm they would not have put into effect "the ridiculous policies which they advocated."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Toronto Globe Sept 7/23

M WT

065422

FIRES OPENING GUN ON WESTERN TOUR

Meighen Glad of Defeat, Because It Vindicated Him, He Says

(Canadian Press Despatch.)

Portage la Prairie, Sept. 6.—Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Leader of the Conservative party, made the first address of his Western tour here last night. At a complimentary banquet, tendered him by the Conservative Association, Mr. Meighen was accorded a rousing reception.

He said he held no resentment toward the constituency of Portage for his defeat here in 1921, nor toward the Dominion. In the ebb and flow of political turmoil mishaps come to all, he said. The Conservative party had met an honorable defeat, which it need not be ashamed of. In fact, he continued, he personally felt that he was glad of the defeat in one way, as, after 20 months of Liberal government, the policies of his administration had remained vindicated and no scandal had ever been brought up against them.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Montreal Gazette Sept. 8/23.

065423

DOMINION IS NOT GOING TO BOW WOWS MEIGHEN ASSERTS

Not in League With Pessimists Living in Palaces in Eastern Canada

BUT COUNTRY LABORS

Burden of Taxation Heavy—Raps Treaty With France and Advocates Real Protective Tariff

(Special to The Gazette.)

Winnipeg, Sept. 7.—That the demand for a real protective tariff is stronger today in Canada than ever in the history of Confederation was the statement made tonight to five hundred men and women by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, in the course of an able address made by him at the Fort Garry Hotel. Upon the tariff depends the very virility of the country's life. Other issues are relative to this most important one, was the argument of the Opposition leader.

The new treaty with France was attacked as an instrument which had increased the duties against the natural products of Canada, while lowering the import duties, not on necessaries, but on luxuries. There had been as a result of the treaty a loss of $500,000 revenue, which, however, was courageously made up by the sales tax.

Mr. Meighen paid the Progressives the compliment of sincerity on the tariff issue. They had joined issue with the Conservative opposition, but the Liberals had fought the election on a sham plan of campaign. Sir Lomer Gouin and his friends had assured their supporters that no interest would be prejudicially affected, while other Liberals were appealing on the Ottawa platform of low tariff, which Mr. Meighen admitted had won support for them in some parts. It was not long after the new Parliament was in session until the Minister of Finance stated he had not voted for the Liberal platform of the 1919 convention, and he did not intend to be governed by it.

These things can be done once, said Mr. Meighen, but unless all the talk about responsible government in Canada were misleading, and Canadians mere children in politics, the Government of this day would pay the penalty for its record.

WHAT'S WRONG WITH CANADA?

What was wrong with Canada? Mr. Meighen asked. He was not in conclave with those in the east, who from their palaces were sending forth words of doubt and discouragement. He believed in the virility and character of the Canadian people. The country was laboring under a burden of taxation without parallel in our history. Canada had been four years in the war while our big neighbor was only one and a half years, and it was not surprising taxes here were on a higher level. The present Government had explored every avenue for taxation, instead of reducing the taxes on the people. If the country were governed as it should be governed by men of determination, the burden would be reduced and the opportunity for private enterprise taken advantage of and ever-increasing population. Many were coming into this country, but it was feared as many of our own people were going away. It was because there was not the varied opportunity for them here, due largely to the lack of confidence, the result of a lack of right leadership and sound economic government for the country.

WESTERN PROBLEMS.

Dealing with the question of grain marketing and transportation, Mr. Meighen contrasted the preparation and enactment of the wheat board bill in two weeks in 1919 to the two years' talk and deliberation which had been given the measures passed in this Parliament and which had proved to be valueless. No men who had sufficient brains to operate a wheat board could be secured to administer one under the law passed by the present Parliament led by the King Government. The Minister of Agriculture had promised a compulsory wheat board in his campaign and later consented to the report of a committee which turned aside from the policy proclaimed in the campaign.

In reply to western criticism of his action in regard to the C.N.R. branch lines bill, Mr. Meighen asked why he was held responsible for the action of the Senate while the Government was not held responsible for the action of their influential supporters in the Senate who voted against the bill. There was substantial, high and sufficient justification for rejection of the bill. He was never in favor of a Senate which would be docile in support of any party. Why did the Government reject the amendment to the bill? Mr. Meighen asked. It was because they did not want expenditures reviewed year by year, as would be done if the money were voted in the estimates in the usual parliamentary way. If the Government had been determined to put the bill through they would have put the money required for it in the estimates and the work would have been proceeded with this year.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa Journal Sept. 8/23.

065424

COST OF LIVING DRIVING PEOPLE FROM DOMINION

More Leaving than Are Coming In, Declares Conservative Leader at Winnipeg.

OVERWHELMING TAXATION IMPOSED BY GOVERNMENT

Squandering Money in Dickering for Votes Must Cease at Once.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 7.—"What does Canada need today?" was the question asked here tonight by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader in the Dominion, addressing a gathering of 500 men and women of the Winnipeg Conservative Club.

"What we need," he said, in answer to his question, "is the slicing by segments of our controllable expenditure. We need deflation in departmental personnel comparable with what has been done in other British countries. We need a definite and final negation of all impertinent demands for public works of pre-war political nature. We want tax rates pared down to the level of vastly reduced expenditures. We want a clear and definite stand on fiscal policy, so that business interests will know our fiscal policy rests on the solid rock of principle, and not on the shifting sands of dickering for votes."

The Opposition Leader said that he was no pessimist, but he took a serious view of the situation. Many people were coming to Canada, but he feared that more were leaving. There was a feeling of super-caution, timidity if not fear, hesitation, reluctance to invest, an utter absence of expansion and activity. What was the reason? Canada, he said, labored under a burden of taxation unparalleled in any other country so situated. The present Government had exploited every field of taxation. The tax level in Canada must of necessity, he said, be on a higher level than that of the United States, but it should be very little higher with proper administration at Ottawa.

Boosts Cost of Living.

"The sales tax imposed by this Government," declared Mr. Meighen, "has made the cost of living in Canada 10 per cent. higher than in the United States. Is it any wonder that there are those who seek asylum elsewhere?" He charged the Government with uncertainty and hesitation in its tariff policy, and declared that its course was determined by "cold calculation of the Progressive votes that it can buy."

The Liberal party, Mr. Meighen declared, had won its victory by sham, and sham was written on every page of the Government's record. He believed that 95 per cent. of the support the Liberals received in the Prairies at the last election was due to their advocacy of tariff reduction, but all of this open advocacy was, he said, accompanied by "silent assurances" by Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. King that no interests would be prejudicially affected. The reductions accomplished had been of a minor nature in textiles and agricultural implements, "through which no Canadian had saved a dollar," and in non-essentials from France under a new treaty, which was worse in every respect than the old one it replaced. In the meantime, said Mr. Meighen, the Minister of Finance in Parliament had cynically repudiated the tariff policy adopted at a party convention of which he was a member and under which his party had gained power.

May Become Habit.

"If the Liberals," continued Mr. Meighen, "had carried out their policy they would have paralyzed the industrial life of this country. My complaint is that the Government, in order to get the sweets of office, pretended to believe in a policy in which they had no belief at all. If these things are to be allowed in Canada they are very likely to become the practice in Canada, and all our talk of responsible government and democracy is a sham."

He believed that the sentiment for real protective tariff in Canada was stronger today than at any time since Confederation.

Mr. Meighen explained his attitdue towards the Government bill for branch lines of the Canadian National Railways, which was rejected by the Senate at the last session of Parliament. The bill, he said, was a carte blanche to the administration, with cost and mileage only estimated. Branch lines always in the past had been covered in the estimates, but this Government decided on a change of policy. Certain of the lines mentioned were, he said, wholly unnecessary—at least seven of them. Others were not only essential but were vital, and among those he mentioned the lines south of Moosejaw and one in the Okanagan. He sought by amendment to have the money required included in the estimates and voted by Parliament, but was unsuccessful. The Government, he said, did not want these expenditures reviewed by Parliament year by year.

Liberals Against It.

The Senate, he pointed out, could only accept or reject the bill, and they threw it out. For rejection there was much justification. He declared that he had never sought to interfere with the Senate's action; that when consulted he had advised that some means be taken in an effort to save the essential lines. At least six Liberal Senators, including the party organizer, voted against the bill.

Wheat marketing legislation of recent years also was reviewed by the speaker, who said that he had never felt that compulsory wheat selling agencies could constitutionally be maintained in normal times, or justified under normal conditions. Following dropping of the war-time compulsory board he had proposed, if returned to power, to organize a voluntary marketing agency supported by the Government. This the people had rejected. The new Government then proposed to establish a board by legislation which, he said, was sham. The proposed board could never be operated by any man. The chairmanship had been peddled for two seasons, but the legislation was a "gold brick," and nothing could be done.

"To the efforts now being made in the western provinces," said Mr. Meighen, "to work out a solution of the problem from which this Government shrank in cowardly despair, I wish every success. But there is a great difference between a board backed by the strength of the Federal Government and a board constituted by voluntary effort such as is now proposed."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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CANADA

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Manitoba Free Press Sept. 8/23.

SUPPORTERS BANQUET CONSERVATIVE LEADER

Rt.-Hon. Arthur Meighen Gives Views on Canada's Needs at Present Time

Considers Taxation is Cause of Much That is Wrong—Economy Urged

"What we need in Canada today," declared Right. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader in the Dominion, addressing upwards of 400 men and women at the banquet of the Winnipeg Conservative club in the Fort Garry last night, "is a slicing, not in inches, but in cegments, of all controllable expenditure. We need deflation in departmental personnel comparable with what has been done in other British countries. We need a stout, definite and final negation to all importunate demands for public works of a pre-war political nature, such as wharves up to which no boat ever comes. We want tax rates pared down to the level of vastly reduced expenditures. We must have a clear-cut, definite fiscal policy resting on the solid rock of principle and not on the shifting sands of dickering for votes. We want true Canadian self-reliance, not a cringing policy for favors to come from any country whatsoever. When these things at home are taken care of, then we can join, and ought to join, Britain and the other dominions in plans for strengthening inter-Empire relationships and can assist in the steadying and reviving of the civilization we helped to save. An efficient and effective government can do these things."

Mr. Meighen maintained that taxation was the cause of much that was wrong with Canada today. "I am not of the pessimistic school," he said, "but I take a serious view of the situation. I believe, as I believe in the character and virility of the nation, that these troubles can be cured if we are up and doing." The Maritime provinces were being drained of their young men, who were unable to get the opportunities their ambitions required, and thousands were going from the west. Many were coming into the country but he was afraid that more were leaving, and those of other nations could not take the place of the native sons and daughters. There was a feeling of super-caution, timidity, if not fear, hesitation, reluctance to invest, an utter absence of expansion and activity.

Labor Under Burden

"Why are these things?" asked the former premier. "Today," he said in answer to his own question, "we labor under a burden of taxation unparalleled in our history and in any country similarly situated in the known world." The present administration, he continued, had explored every avenue to find new taxes. Taxation in the Dominion must of a necessity be higher than in the United States, because Canada had the larger share of the war and must bear the heavier burden. But with the country run as it should be run, with proper men at the head, the difficulties could be overcome.

Raised Cost of Living

The sales tax imposed by the present government had raised the cost of living in Canada ten per cent. higher than in the United States, Mr. Meighen claimed. In its first year of office it had imposed $15,000,000 more in customs taxes than the Conservative administration did in its last year. And yet in income and profits taxes it gathered $28,000,000 less. But Mr. Fielding made this up by sweeping down on the masses and making them pay $31,000,000 in sales taxes. These were the things which caused stagnancy and much of the exodus from the country. "How do we expect to hold our population with taxation conditions such as these?" he asked.

The speaker charged the government with framing its tariff policy by a process of bargaining with another party just across the way for votes year after year, and laid the reluctance of investors and the consequent lack of expansion to this cause. Company after company, not guaranteed stable tariff conditions, were going to the United States instead of expanding in aCnada.

A Sham Administration

"Sham" was the one word which would apply to the government now in power, Mr. Meighen declared. "Sham" was written over every page of important legislation passed, and "sham" was its administration and its policy. "But what can you expect from a government which won its victory by sham?"

The bill providing investigation and restraint of combines, monopolies and trusts did not empower anyone to check any evil, but ended with mere investigation. Power simply to investigate meant nothing but a waste of money and ended in futility. So little faith had the government in this measure of its own that no registrar had even been appointed. "The bill is a sham," exclaimed the speaker; "wait and see the harvest of chaff which will be reaped from it."

Soundness of Fiscal Policy Essential

"I want to emphasize that on the soundness of fiscal policy depends the very life of this country," he said, as he proceeded to review the tariff questions. He believed that 95 per cent. of the support the Liberals received in the prairies in the last election was due to their advocacy of tariff reduction, but all this open advocacy, he claimed, was accompanied by "silent assurances" by Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. King that no interests would be prejudiced.

Mr. Meighen then turned to what he maintained was the government's failure to keep its promises. "Do you want to be tricked by public men and laughed at in succeeding elections?" he inquired. "If you permit these things to be done and condone them you help to undermine responsible government." Even the prime minister had declared that election promises were not to be taken too seriously. The first to be deceived were the men who had fought and bled for their country. In utter defiance of promise, the returned soldiers were turned back without a cent when they asked for additional grants.

No Saving In Tariff

In the matter of tariff there had been slight reductions in textiles and agricultural implements, but no Canadian had ever saved a dollar through this. The French treaty was worse in every respect than the old one which was to have been modified. The tariff on goods Canada sold to France was from 25 to 50 per cent. higher, and that on goods coming from France was lower by the same percentage than before. Canadians now had reductions on the following "fundamentals and necesaries of life": Embroideries, laces, silks, velvets, wines, cognacs and champagnes. To get this, $500,000 worth of revenue was sacrificed. Because the minister of finance had brought down the cost of these goods he had to lower the excise in Canada, and lost $100,000 more. Taxes were added to make up.

"If the Liberals had carried out their tariff policy," said Mr. Meighen, "they would have paralyzed the industrial life of the country. My complaint is that this government, to get the sweets of office, pretended to believe in a policy in which it had no belief. If these things are to be allowed in Canada they are very likely to become a practice, and all our talk of responsible government is a mockery. These things may be done once, and the fault is theirs. The second time the fault is yours."

He believed that the sentiment for real protective tariff in Canada was stronger today than at any time since Confederation.

Canadian National Branch Lines

The former premier explained his attitude towards the government bill for branch lines of the Canadian National railways, which was rejected by the Senate at the last session of parliament. "Since coming here," he stated, "I have learned that something in the nature of a newspaper indictment has held me chiefly responsible for the denial to certain sections of the western country much needed railway lines." He explained the government measure, which he described as a carte blanche to the administration, with cost and mileage only estimated. Branch lines in the past had always been covered in the estimates, but this government decided on a change in policy. He was well aware, he asserted, that certain of the lines mentioned, 7 at least, were wholly unnecessary, and would not pay even a fraction of the cost of operation. Others were not only essential, but were vital, notably the line south of Moose Jaw and another in the Okanagan. He had sought by amendment to have the money required included in the estimates and voted by parliament, but was unsuccessful. The speaker asked the "cloistered newspaper critics" why the government had turned down this amendment. It did not want the expenditures reviewed year by year, he asserted.

Did Not Interfere With Senate

Mr. Meighen pointed out that the Senate could only accept or reject the bill, and it had chosen rejection. For this action there was high and sufficient justification. "I am told that the inspiration arose from myself," said he. "Personally, I never held the Senate to be the docile instrument of any party." Never, he affirmed, had he sought to interfere with the Senate's action. At least six Liberal senators, including the party organizer, voted against the bill. "On what principle of fairness am I to be held responsible for the adverse votes of the Conservatives in the Senate? The Liberals were not held responsible for the adverse votes of the members of their party. Why am I to be held accountable for the votes of all?"

Wheat marketing legislation of recent years was reviewed by the speaker, who said he had never felt that compulsory wheat selling agencies could constitutionally be maintained in normal times or justified under normal conditions. His proposal for a voluntary grain board endowed with such power as a federal government could give it, had been derided by his political foes and rejected by the people. The new government's proposal to establish a board by legislation he characterized as transparent sham. It could never be operated by any man or set of men, he held. The chairmanship had been peddled from post to post for two sessions and the government's legislation, a mere "gold brick," had ended in pure futility and mockery.

Wishes Efforts Prove Successful

"To the efforts now being made in the western provinces,' said the speaker, "to work out a solution of the problem from which the government shrank, I wish every success. But there is a great difference between a board backed by the strength of the federal government and a board constituted by voluntary effort such as is now proposed."

Major F. G. Taylor, Portage la Prairie, Conservative leader in Manitoba, who spoke briefly, criticized the Liberal and Progressive administrations in the province, and declared that the people wanted a business administration because they were tired of a lot of legislation they had been given in the past. Less legislation and more action was wanted. The people wanted a business administration, which would look after public expenditure and taxation and which would set the people an example of living within their means. The electors were beginning to realize that the first principle of the Conservative party, responsible government, was worth something after all, said Major Taylor. He had been accused of holding to old theories. But some old paths were worth walking on, and responsible government was one of them. It was never needed in Manitoba so much as today.

Col. Arthur Sullivan, president of the Winnipeg Conservative association, who was in the chair, introduced the speakers, making eulogistic references to their qualifications and their records.

Conservative members of the provincial legislature, senators, and others prominent in the life of the party were present at the banquet. A number came in for the occasion from Portage la Prairie and other outside points.

Mr. Meighen will be the guest of honor at the Conservative picnic in Assiniboine park this afternoon, and Major Taylor will also be present.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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CANADA

Mail & Empire Toronto Sept. 8/23.

MEIGHEN STRESSES WASTE AT OTTAWA

Would Reduce Government Staffs and Pare Down Public Works.

FIXED TARIFF POLICY

Ex-Premier's Strong Indictment of Liberal Rule at Winnipeg.

Canadian Press.

Winnipeg, Sept. 7.—"What does Canada need to-day?" was the question asked here to-night by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of Conservatives in the Dominion, addressing a gathering of 500 men and women of the Winnipeg Conservative Club.

"What we need," he said in answer to his question, "is the slicing by segments of our controllable expenditure. We need deflation in departmental personnel comparable with what has been done in other British countries. We need a definite and final negation to all impertinent demands for public works of pre-war political nature. We want tax rates pared down to the level of vastly reduced expenditures. We want a clear and definite stand on fiscal policy so that business interests will know our fiscal policy rests on the solid rock of principle and not on the shifting sands of dickering for votes."

The Opposition leader said he was no pessimist, but he took a serious view of the situation. Many people were coming to Canada, but he feared more were leaving. There was a feeling of super-caution, timidity if not fear, hesitation, reluctance to invest, an utter absence of expansion and activity. What was the reason?

Canada, he said, labored under a burden of taxation unparalleled in any other country so situated. The present Government had exploited every field of taxation. The tax level in Canada must of necessity, he said, be on a higher level than that of the United States, but it should be very little higher with proper administration at Ottawa.

Sales Tax.

"The sales tax imposed by this Government," declared Mr. Meighen, "has made the cost of living in Canada ten per cent. higher than in the United States. Is it any wonder there are those who seek asylum elsewhere?" He charged the Government with uncertainty and hesitation in its tariff policy, and declared that its course was determined by "cold calculation of the Progressive votes it can buy."

The Liberal Party, Mr. Meighen declared, had won its victory by sham, and sham was written on every page of the Government's record. He believed that 95 per cent. of the support the Liberals received in the Prairies at the last election was due to their advocacy of tariff reduction, but all of this open advocacy was, he said, accompanied by "silent assurances" by Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. King that no interests would be prejudicially affected.

The reductions accomplished had been of a minor nature in textiles and agricultural implements, "through which no Canadian had saved a dollar," and in non-essentials from France under a new treaty which was "worse in every respect than the old one it replaced." In the meantime, said Mr. Meighen, the Minister of Finance in Parliament had cynically repudiated the tariff policy adopted at a party convention of which he was a member and under which his party had gained power.

Would Have Paralyzed Industry.

"If the Liberals," continued Mr. Meighen, "had carried out their policy, they would have paralyzed the industrial life of this country. My complaint is that the Government in order to get the sweets of office pretended to believe in a policy in which they had no belief at all. If these things are to be allowed in Canada they are very likely to become the practice in Canada, and all our talk of responsible Government and democracy is a sham." He believed the sentiment for real protective tariff in Canada was stronger to-day than at any time since Confederation.

Mr. Meighen explained his attitude towards the Government bill for branch lines of the Canadian National Railways, which was rejected by the Senate at the last session of Parliament. The bill, he said, was a carte blanche to the administration with cost and mileage only estimated. Branch lines always in the past had been covered in the estimates, but this Government decided on a change of policy.

Certain of the lines mentioned were, he said, wholly unnecessary—at least seven of them. Others were not only essential but were vital, and among those he mentioned the lines south of Moose Jaw and one in the Okanagan. He sought, by amendment, to have the money required included in the estimates and voted by Parliament, but was unsuccessful. The Government, he said, did not want these expenditures reviewed by Parliament year by year.

Wheat marketing legislation of recent years also was reviewed by the speaker, who said he had never felt that compulsory wheat selling agencies could constitutionally be maintained in normal times or justified under normal conditions. Following dropping of the War-time Compulsory Board he had proposed, if returned to power, to organize a voluntary marketing agency supported by the Government. This the people had rejected. The new Government then proposed to establish Board by legislation which, he said, was sham. The proposed Board could never be operated by any man. The chairmanship had been peddled for two seasons, but the legislation was a "gold brick" and nothing could be done.

"To the efforts now being made in the Western Provinces," said Mr. Meighen, "to work out a solution of the problem from which this Government shrank in cowardly despair, I wish every success. But there is a great difference between a board backed by the strength of the Federal Government and a board constituted by voluntary effort such as is now proposed."

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Quebec Chronicle Sept. 8/23.

065427

MR. MEIGHEN ON CANADA'S NEEDS TODAY

Deflation In Departmental Personnel And Slicing Of General Expenditures

HEAVY TAXATION

Government's Policy Of Uncertainty Has Produced Business Hesitation

(By Canadian Press)

Winnipeg, Sept. 7—"What does Canada need today?" was the question asked here to-night by Hon Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader in the Dominion Government, addressing a gathering of 500 men and women of the Winnipeg Conservative Club.

"What we need", he said, in answer to his question, "is the slicing by segments of our controllable expenditure. We need deflation in departmental personnel comparable with what has been done in other British countries. We need a definite and final negation to all important demands for public works of pre-war political origin. We want tax rates pared down to the level of vastly reduced expenditures. We want a clear and definite statement of fiscal policy so that business interests will know our fiscal policy rests on the solid rock of principle and not on the shifting sands of dickering for votes".

The Opposition Leader said he was no pessimist but he took a serious view of the situation. Many people were coming to Canada but he feared more were leaving. There was a feeling of supercaution, timidity if not fear, hesitation, reluctance to invest, and utter absence of expansion and activity. What was the reason?

"Canada", he said, "labored under a burden of taxation unparalled in any other country so situated. The present Government had exploited every field of taxation. The tax level in Canada must of necessity he said be on a higher level than that of the United States but it should be very little higher with proper administration at Ottawa.

"The Sales Tax imposed by this Government", declared Mr. Meighen, "has made the cost of living in Canada 10 per cent higher than in the United States. Is it any wonder there are those who seek asylum elsewhere?

He charged the Government with uncertainty and hesitation in its tariff policy and declared that its course was determined by "cold calculation of the progressive votes it can buy."

The Liberal party, Mr. Meighen declared had won its victory by sham and sham was written on every page of the Government's record. He believed that 95 percent of the support the Liberals received in the Prairies at the last election was due to their advocacy of tariff but all of this open advocacy was, he said, accompanied by silent assurances" by Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. King that no interests would be prejudicially affected. The reductions accomplished had been of a minor nature in textiles and agriculture implements "through which no Canadian had saved a dollar" and in non-essentials from France under a new treaty, which was "worse in every respect than the old one it replaced".

In the meantime said Mr. Meighen the Minister of Finance in Parliament had cynically repudiated the tariff policy adopted at a party convention of which he was a member and under which his party had gained power.

He believed the sentiment for real protective tariff in Canada was stronger today that at any time since Confederation.

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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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Citizen Ottawa Sept. 8/23.

065428

MEIGHEN STATES LIBERAL RECORD IS ONE OF SHAM

Conservative Leader's Trenchant Criticism of Federal Administration in Speech to Winnipeg Supporters.

CUT EXPENDITURE AND PARE TAXES

Says Gov't Tariff Policy Cold Calculation of Votes It Can Buy.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 7.—"What does Canada need today?" was the question asked here tonight by Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader in the Dominion, addressing a gathering of 500 men and women of the Winnipeg Conservative Club.

What We Need.

"What we need," he said in answer to his question, "is the slicing by segments of our controlling expenditure. We need deflation in departmental personnel comparable with what has been done in other British countries. We need a definite and final negation to all impertiment demands for public works of pre-war political nature. We want tax rates pared down to the level of vastly reduced expenditures. We want a clear and definite stand on fiscal policy so that business interests will know our fiscal policy rests on the solid rock of principle and not on the shifting sands of dickering for votes."

Burden Unparalleled.

The opposition leader said he was no p[illegible]st, but he took a serious [illegible] of the situation. Many people were coming to Canada but he feared more were leaving. There was a feeling of super-caution, timidity if not fear, hesitation, reluctance to invest, an utter absence of expansion and activity. What was the reason? Canada, he said, labored under a burden of taxation unparalleled in any other country so situated. The present government had exploited every field of taxation. The tax level in Canada must of necessity, he said, be on a higher level than that of the United States, but it should be very little higher with proper administration at Ottawa.

Seeking Asylum.

"The sales tax imposed by this government," declared Mr. Meighen, "has made the cost of living in Canada ten per cent higher than in the United States. Is it any wonder there are those who seek asylum elsewhere?" He charge the government with uncertainty and hesitation in its tariff policy and declared that its course was determined by "cold calculation of the Progressive votes it can buy."

Victory by Sham.

The Liberal party, Mr. Meighen declared, had won its victory by sham and sham was written on every page of the government's record.

He believed the sentiment for real protective tariff in Canada was stronger today than at any time since confederation.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Meighen

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE

065429

Subject.....

Date Sept 9/26 Publication Ottawa Citizen

Mr. Meighen in Saskatoon
Athos in Western Producer

The prime minister's speech, from the standpoint of political oratory, was excellent, and extremely plausible. Yet one could not help but feel that those listening in on the radio would get a much better impression of the speaker than those within sight and hearing. Mr. Meighen is the possessor of a particularly uninspiring, cold and depressing personality, which nullifies to a very large extent the lure of the well-spoken word. If he could be inveigled into touring the rural districts of the province, repeating his speech, the Progressive party would find in him a splendid though involuntary proselytizer for their cause.

A friend of mine, a faithful Tory stalwart, greatly impressed with his chieftain, was much elated over what he considered to be a remarkable exhibition of "truth." Challenging me to point to any place wherein it deviated from its promise of rectitude, he calmly remarked on the necessity of the public hearing the two sides. During the course of the speech a comparison of the two sides had afforded me considerable amusement and left me a "doubting Thomas." I could only detect one remark that I considered to be a direct perversion of the truth, yet that was insignificant in comparison with the general misleading trend of the whole speech. It seemed directed towards the evasion of real issues, and numerous side-tracks were noticeable. If, at any time, the approach became dangerous, the attention of the audience was shunted back to safety with patriotic gestures and explosions of loyalty punctuated with cheers for the flag. A heckler's interjection about the "bulwark of the constitution" was gratefully misrepresented and boomed aloft amid the plaudits of the light-headed crowd. Reinforced by a background consisting of an immense Union Jack, faced on all sides with other flags, Mr. Meighen and all were safe for the constitution, and everyone could rest in peace.

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CANADA

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THE OTTAWA JOURNAL
Journal Publishing Company of Ottawa, Limited.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1923.

WHAT CANADA NEEDS.

Speaking in Winnipeg, Mr. MEIGHEN asked what was Canada's greatest need today, and answered:

"What we need is the slicing by segments of our controllable expenditure. We need deflation in departmental personnel comparable with what has been done in other British countries. We need a definite and final negation of all impertinent demands for public works of pre-war political nature. We want tax rates pared down to the level of vastly reduced expenditures. We want a clear and definite stand on fiscal policy, so that business interests will know our fiscal policy rests on the solid rock of principle, and not on the shifting sands of dickering for votes."

Mr. MEIGHEN did not put the case too strongly. Taxation, made necessary by extravagance, has reached a point in Canada where it has become a national peril. It is retarding development, driving or keeping capital away, hampering immigration, promoting emigration, and heightening living costs.

Nor is it an answer to say that we are better off than Europe. Our comparison is not with Europe; it is with the United States. And the cold truth is that both taxation and the cost of living are higher in Canada today than in the United States.

There is no reason for panic. There is no need for "whispers of death." But there is vital, pressing, imperative need for the Government to realize the certain consequences of its follies.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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Citizen Ottawa Sept. 10/23.

065431

HON. A. MEIGHEN AT WINNIPEG PICNIC

Tells Conservative Women of Early Return to Power.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 9.—Professing to see everywhere signs of a revivifying influence within the ranks of the organization, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative opposition, speaking at a Conservative Women's picnic here Saturday afternoon, forecasts an early return to power of the Conservative party.

"We are now on the crest of the wave and if we manage our craft right we shall be well on the road to victory," he said. "Signs are aplenty that the party is coming back and we shall soon have another chance to show the country that most of the constructive legislation is placed on the statute books when the Conservative party is in power."

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Sydney Post Sept. 10/33

005432

CANADIANS ARE TAXED BEYOND ENDURANCE, MR. MEIGHEN HOLDS

System Of Mulcting People Unparalleled In Any Other Country, Concervative Leader Declares.

Fiscal Policy Should Rest On Solid Rock of Principle, And Not On Shifting Sands.

(By Canadian Press)

WINNIPEG, Man.. Sept. 8—"What does Canada need today?" was the question asked here last night by Hon. Arthur Meighen, conservative leader in the Dominion Government, addressing a gather of 500 men and women of the Winnipeg Conservative Club.

"What we need," he said in answer to his question, "is the slicing by segments of our controlling expenditure. We need deflation in departmental personnel comparable with what has been done in other British countries. We need a definite and final negation to all important demands for public works of pre-war political nature. We want tax rates pared down to the level of vastly reduced expenditures. We want a clear and definite stand on fiscal policy so that business interests will know our fiscal policy rests on the solid rocks of principle and not on the shifting sands of dickering for votes."

The opposition leader said he was no pessimist, but he took a serious view of the situation; many people were coming to Canada but he feared more were leaving. There was a feeling of super-caution, timidity, if not fear, hesitation, reluctance to invest, an utter absence of expansion and activity.

What was the reason?

"Canada," he said, "labored under a burden of taxation unparalleled in any other country so situated. The present government had exploited every field of taxation. The tax level in Canada must of necessity," he said, "be on a higher level than that of the United States, but it should be very little higher with proper administration at Ottawa.

"The sales tax imposed by this government," declared Mr. Meighen, "has made the cost of living in Canada ten per cent higher than in the United States. Is it any wonder there are those who seek asylum elsewhere?"

He charged the government with uncertainty and hesitation in its tariff policy and declares that its course was determined by "cold calculation of the progressive votes it can buy."

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Brampton Conservator Sept. 13/23

065133

What Does Canada Need?

Winnipeg, Sept. 7.—"What does Canada need today?" was the question asked here to-night by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of Conservatives in the Dominion, addressing a gathering of 500 men and women of the Winnipeg Conservative Club.

"What we need," he said in answer to his question, "is the slicing by segments of our controllable expenditure. We need deflation in departmental personnel comparable with what has been done in other British countries. We need a definite and final negation to all impertinent demands for public works of pre-war political nature. We want tax rates pared down to the level of vastly reduced expenditures. We want a clear and definite stand on fiscal policy so that business interests will know our fiscal policy rests on the solid rock of principle and not on the shifting sands of dickering for votes."

The Opposition leader said he was no pessimist, but he took a serious view of the situation. Many people were coming to Canada, but he feared more were leaving. There was a feeling of super-caution, timidity if not fear, hesitation, reluctance to invest, an utter absence of expansion and activity. What was the reason?

Canada, he said, labored under a burden of taxation unparalleled in any other country so situated. The present Government had exploited every field of taxation. The tax level in Canada must of necessity, he said, be on a higher level than that of the United States, but it should be very little higher with proper administration at Ottawa.

Sales Tax

"The sales tax imposed by this Government," declared Mr. Meighen, "has made the cost of living in Canada ten per cent. higher than in the United Staates. Is it any wonder there are those who seek asylum elsewhere?" He charged the Government with uncertainty and hesitation in its tariff policy, and declared that its course was determined by "cold calculation of the Progressive votes it can buy."

The Liberal Party, Mr. Meighen declared, had won its victory by sham, and sham was written on every page of the Government's record. He believed that 95 per cent. of the support the Liberals received in the Prairies at the last election was due to their advocacy of tariff reduction, but all of this open advocacy was, he said, accompanied by "silent assurances" by Sir Lomer Gouin and Mr. King that no interests would be prejudicially affected.

The reductions accomplished had been of a minor nature in textiles and agricultural implements, "through which no Canadian had saved a dollar," and in non-essentials from France under a new treaty which was "worse in every respect than the old one it replaced." In the meantime, said Mr. Meighen, the Minister of Finance in Parliament had cynically repudiated the tariff policy adopted at a party conventtion of which he was a member and under which his party had gained power.

Would Have Paralyzed Industry

"If the Liberals," continued Mr. Meighen, "had carried out their policy, they would have paralyzed the industrial life of this country. My complaint is that the Government in order to get the sweets of office pretended to believe in a policy in which they had no belief at all. If these things are to be allowed in Canada they are very likely to become the practice in Canada, and all our talk of responsible Government and democracy is a sham." He believed the sentiment for real protective tariff in Canada was stronger today than at any time since Confederation.

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Moose Jaw Times Sept 17/23

065434

MR. MEIGHEN'S VISIT

The visit of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen to the West is already causing the Liberal papers of the Province much trepidation. They are making the most strenuous efforts to minimize the effects of what he may have to say, even before he has said it. The fact is easily explained, for, in the respect to the daily press, all, save "The Evening Times" are snuggled together under the same umbrella, made in Regina. What accounts for this anxiety to belittle the Leader of the Opposition is, of course, the rapid growth of Conservatism which has of late become so evident all through the Dominion. No one but a blind man can possibly be unable to see this return to Conservatism, and even though it, as yet, may not be so apparent in the West, it is there none the less. In the East, where Mr. Meighen has been spending some time, he has had the most favorable of receptions, and his addresses have made a considerable impression.

In coming to Moose Jaw next Wednesday, Mr. Meighen will be carrying out part of the programme he has mapped out for the fall. Though he is addressing public gatherings in a few places, his main object, as it was in the East, is to study conditions as they are today, to get first-hand knowledge of the problems confronting Western interests, which he, as a Western man, will be able to understand and appreciate. This is difficult for the Liberal press of the Province to realize, for, obsessed as they are with the wonderful achievements of the Quebec-controlled Administration in office at Ottawa, they are obtuse to the fact that solutions to Western problems are not likely to proceed from Eastern interests.

Mr. Meighen, we are gravely told, must not say anything in the way of "denouncing the present Federal Government." He must not attempt to direct attention to the sham of trying to "gild refined gold and paint the lily." If he does that, it is said he is not "likely to win much support in the West." In fact, he is to leave the West under the impression that there is a "Ministry of All the Talents" in office at Ottawa, and the people are not to be shown that they are the victims of a bunch of political "con." men, who have done nothing but trick them ever since they have been in office.

As has already been stated, Mr. Meighen is coming to the West to learn the conditions of Western interests and to study for himself the trend of public opinion as to the best methods by which Western problems can be solved. If such solution can be obtained by a policy that will consolidate the interests of East and West it can be put into practical politics. He has, time and again, declared that the Conservative policy must be a truly national policy, one that will bring unity to East and West, one that will not play one interest off against another, one that will pay no heed to racial, religious or social divisions. When such a policy has been formulated it will be put before the people, and, rightly, not till then.

To say that Mr. Meighen must not denounce the present Federal Government for their sins of omission and commission, is absurd. It is only right that the people should be told of the way in which they have been deceived and deluded. For that is what has happened to them. Mr. Meighen will probably have something to say on this matter on Wednesday evening, for he has already been unhesitating in his exposure of the shams and trickery of the King Government. As the Ottawa "Journal" says of his recent speeches at Portage la Prairie and Winnipeg, Mr. Meighen's indictment of the King Ministry "was more than a mere partisan pronouncement. It was an accurate citation of historic fact. The King Government achieved office upon very distinct promises. It was to restore the Intercolonial to the Maritimes. It was to bring back private ownership for Quebec. It was to reduce taxation, and living costs, and revive prosperity for Ontario. And it was to give lower tariff and freight rates for the West. Thus far it has been an apostate to all of its professions. It has been forced to leave the railways as they were. It is collecting more customs taxation than ever before in our history. It has heightened taxation, indulged in squadermania, and increased the public debt. Living costs, instead of being decreased, have actually advanced. And orders-in-council, which Mr. King so denounced, multiply every day. The truth is that the present Ministry has been impotent and worse. Flickering before sectional clamor like a candle in a breeze, eddying around in purposeless aim, it has shown no clear or definite comprehension of any public issue. It has been powerless to deal with such a question as a fuel supply. It has restored patronage as far as it dared. It has made appointments to the Senate and to the bench that were outrageously partisan in character. It has made no attempt to deal with the cost of living. It has been slow and vacillating in getting immigrants. And it has spent money with the abandon of a speculator suddenly grown rich." The "Journal" says "it is certain that the waters of opinion continue to rise against this ministry" and it will mount up in "a way that will surprise the men who appear to have forgotten that there is such a thing as a public opinion."

, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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Ottawa Journal Sept. 19/23

065435

KING GOVERNMENT IS POLICY OF SHAM

Fails To Live Up To Election Promises.

REGINA, Sask., Sept. 18.—Declaring that the 21 months' administration of the Mackenzie King Government had been nothing but a policy of "sham," and that the electorate had been grossly deceived when it put the Liberal party in power, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, made a vigorous attack upon the Federal Liberal party and Government before a large audience here tonight.

Mr. Meighen declared that there were two causes for present economic distress and lack of progress. These, he cited as the incapacity of the Government to hold down expenditures, and its action in increasing taxation to the point which had resulted in increasing the cost of living 10 per cent. since they came into power, causing an exodus of Canadians to the United States.

Throughout his discourse ran a thread of accusation against the press of this province which, he said, were being fed with Government propaganda which failed to give both sides of public questions aired in the House.

Mr. Meighen accused the Government of having failed to live up to its pre-election promises to lower burden of taxation and to fulfil the provisions of the Liberal platform of 1919 in the matter of the tariff. He contended that such reductions as had been made were more than offset by substantial increases in the sales tax, a tax which he declared hit the masses.

Mr. Meighen also accused the Government of being "wobbly" and without any policy except that of gaining votes from Progressive members in the House. Conditions were worse, he said, than in 1921, yet the Government had no suggestion to offer as a solution to the situation. After this week Mr. Meighen will spend 10 days holding public meetings in Alberta and will then return to this province.

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065436

Moose Jaw Evening Times

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"And what if writ is writ—
Would it were worthier!"—Byron.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19, 1923

MR. MEIGHEN'S MEETING

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative (and official) Opposition at Ottawa, was given a good reception in Moose Jaw last night by an audience which filled to capacity the Orpheum Theatre. It was an attentive audience which came to hear what the former Premier, and the present challenger for that position, had to say on the public issues before the country. This is as it ought to be. Under our system of Government the Leader of the Opposition in many ways is the next most important public man to the Prime Minister himself. He is the one the country looks to for helpful criticism, and as an alternative in case of failure by the party in power

Mr. Meighen, at his Moose Jaw meeting, lived up to his reputation as a critic. It is possibly part of the stock-in-trade of a Leader of the Opposition to be disappointed in the Government and the conditions in the country, and to "view with alarm" every unfavorable circumstance that may exist while he is not in control of the ship of State.

But this notwithstanding, much of his criticism of the present Government has much to justify it. This is particularly true in regard to the cost of government. The country is not satisfied with the poor showing the King Government has made in eliminating extravagances set up by the Borden and Meighen Governments. Mr. Meighen undoubtedly voices public opinion when he protests against increasing expenditures and high taxation.

Mr. Meighen strikes a popular chord when he inveighs against expenditure and taxation, but, even if dissatisfied with the record of the Mackenzie King Government on this score, to return to Mr. Meighen would be going back to what we hoped to get rid of when the country voted want of confidence in him at the last general election. True, extravagance must be eliminated. Whose extravagance? Why, the extravagance set up by the Conservative party when in office. Mr. Meighen failed to provide a remedy when he had the opportunity, and he will have a hard task to convince the country that he could make good if given a second chance. This is the unfortunate position Canada is now in. The Opposition party at Ottawa has a record, in both Federal and Provincial Governments, for reckless expenditure of the people's money, and thus it is that the people have not wherewith to punish the Liberal Government for failure, except to turn them out of office and pay dearly for doing so.

This is also true in respect to taxation for high protection. Nothing was clearer in the last general election than the expectation that declared Liberal tariff policy would be given effect to. The Mackenzie King Government has not only failed in the matter of bringing about any adequate relief from the burdens of taxation for protection, but its financial minister went so far as to disown the tariff plank in the Liberal platform. Mr. Meighen says that Mr. King was put into office by electors who wanted reduction in the tariff and that they were afterwards betrayed by him. Even so, what would these electors gain by putting their trust in Mr. Meighen? Herein is the root of our trouble. We have not at Ottawa an Opposition that can function in forcing the Government to keep its promises. And if we turn to Mr. Meighen, who is an ardent protectionist, the country would be at the mercy of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, which has openly declared for higher protection and more of it, and which has always dominated Conservative tariff policy. So the electors who voted for Premier King and tariff revision downward, are in a tight corner. If Premier King fails, their only present alternative is to vote him out and Mr. Meighen in, and burden themselves with even more grievous taxation for protection. This is not likely to happen. Why should the electors put out the King Government, which professes tariff reform but, does not, as yet, live up to its professions, to put in Mr. Meighen, who preaches protection, and is prepared, if given the opportunity, to consistently practise it to the extent of giving Canada an additional dose of the thing the West does not want? No, the West cannot look to the Conservatives under Mr. Meighen's leadership for relief of its burdens of taxation. Its only hope is to bring pressure to bear upon Liberal policy by the election of tariff reform Liberals, of which we have only one from this province in the present Parliament.

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Ottawa Citizen Sept 19/23

065437

WOBBLY GOVERNMENT WITHOUT A POLICY

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen Renews Vigorous Attack on Liberal Administration.

REGINA, Sask., Sept. 18.—Declaring that the twenty-one months' administration of the Mackenzie King government had been nothing but a policy of "Sham" and that the electorate had been grossly deceived when it put the Liberal party in power, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader, made a vigorous attack upon the federal Liberal party and government before a large audience here tonight.

Mr. Meighen declared that there were two causes for present economic distress and lack of progress. These, he cited as the incapacity of the government to hold down expenditures and it's action in increasing taxation to the point which had resulted in increasing the cost of living ten per cent since they came into power causing an exodus of Canadians to the United States.

Throughout his discourse ran a thread of accusation against the press of this province which, he stated, were being fed with government propaganda which failed to give both sides of public questions aired in the House.

Unfulfilled Promises.

Mr. Meighen accused the government of having failed to live up to its pre-election promises to lower the burden of taxation and to fulfil the provisions of the Liberal platform of 1919 in the matter of the tariff. He contended that such reductions as had been made were more than offset by substantial increases in the sales tax, a tax which he declared hit the masses.

Mr. Meighen also accused the government of being "wobbly" and without any policy except that of gaining votes from Progressive members in the House. Conditions were worse, he said, than in 1921, yet the government had no suggestions to offer as a solution to the situation. After this week Mr. Meighen will spend ten days holding public meetings in Alberta and will then return to this province.

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Montreal Star Sept. 19/23

065438

ATTACKS OTTAWA FOR COSTLY GOV'T

Meighen Claims Sask. Press Fed by Liberal Propaganda

REGINA, Sask. Sept. 19. —(Canadian Press.) — Declaring that the 21 months' administration of the Mackenzie King Government had been nothing but a policy of "sham" and that the electorate had been grossly deceived when it put the Liberal party in power, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen made a vigorous attack upon the Federal Liberal party and Government before a large audience here last night.

Mr. Meighen declared there were two causes for present economic distress and lack of progress, the incapacity of the Government to hold down expenditures and its action in increasing taxation to the point which had resulted in increasing the cost of living 10 per cent, since it came into power, causing an exodus of Canadians to the United States.

Throughout his discourse ran a thread of accusation against the press of this province which, he stated, were being fed with Government propaganda which failed to give both sides of public questions aired in the House.

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The Manitoba Free Press.

065439

Sept. 19th 1923.

KING GOVERNMENT IS ATTACKED BY MEIGHEN

Declares Administration of Liberals Has Been "Policy of Sham"

Says Pre-Election Promises to Lower Taxation Not Lived Up to

Regina, Sask., Sept. 19.—Declaring that the twenty-one months' administration of the Mackenzie King government had been nothing but a policy of "sham," and that the electorate had been grossly deceived when it put the Liberal party in power, Hon. Arthur Meighen made a vigorous attack upon the federal Liberal party and government before a large audience which filled the Metropolitan church here tonight.

The leader of the Conservative party declared that there were two causes for present economic distress and lack of progress. These he cited as the incapacity of the government to hold down expenditures and its action in increasing taxation to the point which had resulted in increasing the cost of living ten per cent., since they came into power, causing an exodus of Canadians to the United States.

Says Promises Not Fulfilled

Mr. Meighen accused the government of having failed to live up to its pre-election promises to lower the burden of taxation and to fulfill the provisions of the Liberal platform of 1919 in the matter of the tariff. He contended that such reductions as had been made were more than offset by substantial increases in the sales tax, a tax which, he declared, hit the masses.

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Throughout his discourse there ran a thread of accusation against the press of this province who, he stated, were being fed with government propaganda which failed to give both sides of public questions aired in the house.

The Conservative leader also dealt with his attitude on the Hudson Bay railway, branch line railway construction and the wheat marketing issue.

To Speak in Alberta

James F. Bryant, president of the provincial Conservative organization, announced that after this week, Mr. Meighen will spend ten days holding public meetings in Alberta, and that he will then return to this province and speak at Swift Current, Oct. 3; Weyburn, Oct. 4; Strassburg, Oct. 5, and Moosomin, Oct. 6.

During the afternoon Mr. Meighen held a private conference with the provincial executive. He leaves the city tomorrow morning for the west, and will speak at Moose Jaw and other points in Saskatchewan the remainder of this week.

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Moose Jaw Evening Times – 065440

Sept. 19th 1923

MR. MEIGHEN HERE

When the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen speaks in the Orpheum Theatre tonight he may be assured of a hearty welcome at the hands of Moose Jaw citizens. In reality the Leader of the Opposition is not on a speaking tour, but is in the West for the purpose of studying the new conditions and problems that have arisen of late. The party of which Mr. Meighen is the head is not one that is so wedded to the past that it does not realize the necessity for the careful study and consideration of the new problems that arise, and the adaptation of progressive methods for their solution. It is sometimes declared that Conservatism is based on the doctrine of "as it was in the beginning, is now and ever shall be," and that idea is carefully nurtured by its political opponents. It answers their tactics of misrepresentation, there is nothing further from the truth.

Canadian Conservatism is not "built that way." It is true that it approaches new problems in the light of the past, and endeavors to adapt those principles that have done so much to bring Canada to her present high position, to the new conditions. Conservatives believe that only injury may arise to the country and to the people by attempts to experiment with untried ideas, but that the progress of the Dominion may be attained by the application of well-defined principles to national policy. That is to say they believe in building up the country on the foundation which has already been laid, using soundly seasoned materials, and not experimenting with every new stuff that is proclaimed to be more desirable and lasting.

But that means a policy of constructiveness. Since the defeat of the Meighen Government in 1921, that is what has been missing in the administration of the affairs of the country. When the King Government went to the country with the famous programme of 1919, the electors believed that they were placing in power a Government which would fulfil its promises that were of a most glowing character. The Prime Minister knew that those promises could not be fulfilled, and it was not long before he and the members of his Cabinet repudiated the programme which placed them in power. Mr. Meighen will no doubt prove tonight the hollowness of all their claims to have succeeded in carrying out a policy of retrenchment and reform, and in doing so will not find his task at all difficult. For during the time they have been in office they have falsified their pledges, discarded their platform, repudiated their programme, and generally deceived the people who had placed their confidence in their professions.

To the Conservatives of the city and district Mr. Meighen's visit should prove to be a stimulus to greater effort. They have already a nucleus for a strong organization, and all they need to do is to consolidate their strength by perfecting the organization, till, when the time arrives, they will be prepared to do their part in sending a representative from the constituency to make one more in the coming Conservative Parliament. In this they will find themselves assisted greatly by the growing discontent with the King Government.

Dissatisfaction is expressed everywhere with the utter incompetency displayed by the Hon. Mackenzie King and his colleagues. Even among "Progressives" the same discontent is shown at the weakness of their one-time would-be allies, for some of us do not forget that the farmers' paper, the "Grain Growers' Guide" characterized the Fielding Budget as a "political crime." It was as recently as June last when that paper declared that "ordinary political corruption dwarfs into insignificance as compared with such a great moral crime. What value," it asked, "can be attached to other pledges by the Liberal party henceforth?" And as for Mr. Meighen, the same paper said, on June 13th: Mr. Meighen "is honest with the public which cannot be said of the Government." Only a day or so ago the Regina Liberal paper demanded to know what Mr. Meighen thought of the "Progressives." Well, it will go some way at least to let the Regina Liberal organ know what the "Progressives" think of the Prime Minister, his Cabinet and the rest of the Liberal paper. It cannot be termed complimentary.

Since he has been in the West Mr. Meighen has exposed the humbug of the claims put forward by the Liberal Party to have given the country effective government. It is complained that he has been destructive in his criticism, and the Regina Liberal paper has warned him that he must adopt different methods or he will make no progress in the West. Why not? All along, the Liberals have been professing to be friends of the "Progressives," and what he is now doing is to show that the West has been fooled on the ground by the present Government. And it is not only the East but the West, that has suffered at the hands of the King Administration, and Moose Jaw citizens will welcome still more of his exposure, even if it does show those who supported the Liberals at the last election how they have been duped.

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Moose Jaw Evening Times. 065441

Sept 19th 1923

ASSERTS LIBERAL POLICY IS SHAM

Meighen States Nothing Done While King Has Been In Power

LET TAXATION GO UP

Regina, Sept. 19.—Declaring that the 21 months' administration of the Mackenzie King Government had been nothing but a policy of "sham" and that the electorate had been grossly deceived when it put the Liberal party in power, Right Hon. Arthur Meighen made a vigorous attack upon the Federal Liberal party and government before a large audience which filled the Metropolitan church here last night.

The leader of the Conservative party declared that there were two causes for present economic distress and lack of progress. These he cited as the incapacity of the government to hold down expenditures and its action in increasing taxation to the point which had resulted in increasing the cost of living ten per cent. since they came into power, causing an exodus of Canadians to the United States.

Mr. Meighen accused the government of having failed to live up to its pre-election promises to lower the burden of taxation and to fulfill the provisions of the Liberal platform of 1919 in the matter of the tariff. He contended that such reductions as had been made were more than offset by substantial increases in the sales tax, a tax which he declared hit the masses.

Mr. Meighen also accused the government of being "wobbly" and without any policy except that of gaining votes from Progressive members in the House. Conditions were worse, he said, than in 1921, yet the government had no suggestion to offer as a solution to the situation.

Throughout his discourse ran a thread of accusation against the press of this province which, he stated, was being fed with government propaganda which failed to give both sides of public questions aired in the House.

The Conservative leader also dealt with his attitude to the Hudson's Bay Railway, branch line railway construction and the wheat marketing issue.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Moose Jaw Times Sept. 20/23.

GOVT. POLICY SCORED BY MEIGHEN IN TWO HOUR ADDRESS HERE

Leader of Opposition Declares Pre-election Promises of Candidates Repudiated—No Reduction in Tariff Yet—Policy of Govt. is Driving People From Canada—Charges Extravagance by Govt.

The capacity of the Orpheum Theatre was taxed on Wednesday evening to accommodate the audience which greeted Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party in Canada, and the opposition party in the House of Commons. Mr. Meighen was given a spontaneous reception and throughout his address his witty sallies and keen sarcasm brought response from his hearers. He flayed the King government and the members of the Government party, Liberal policies and Liberals generally, declaring that the government was carrying through a policy which the members of the government well knew would not be of assistance to anyone.

With the Conservative leader on the platform were about thirty ladies and gentlemen of the city, prominent in the ranks of the Conservative party. At the close of his address, lasting two hours, Mr. Meighen was introduced to a large number of those on the platform and from the audience.

"I thought I would like to face Western Canada audiences when no election was pending and discuss present political problems and the present political situation," began Mr. Meighen on being introduced by Chairman A. D. Gallaugher. "I felt that I owed it to the people of the west to make as clear as possible just what the Conservative party stands for in Federal affairs and invite support for its principles.

"During the last election campaign, we had to face a high tidal wave of antagonism. We had gone through the most awful war in history and following that, had to cope with the returned soldier re-establishment problem. During that time an accumulation of grievances, either real or imaginary, arose. Canada suffered in the west and everywhere else, but the wave of antagonism was highest here. A great deal of this was caused over the tariff question.

"Now I come back to you with additional facts which after I relate, I want you to ponder over. Do you now feel that the Conservative party is on the right path or not? I am not here for the purpose of trying to swing one constituency or another over to our party. That point does not matter. I merely want to lay the facts before you and let you decide for yourselves just what is best for Western Canada, and Canada as a whole. We must have a policy that will bind this whole country together."

Mr. Meighen then turned aside from his theme for a few minutes to criticize the Press of Western Canada. He stated that it was a matter of misfortune that throughout the prairies no justice was done to the Conservative cause by the newspapers. Unjustified antagonism to the party has been aroused at the hands of a hostile press.

"And here is a point that has always struck me as being without justice or reason," he continued. "Many of you really feel that the present Liberal government has not carried out its promises to you. You think this but your line of reasoning is something along these lines: 'We might just as well vote Liberal despite this, because the Conservatives have never even pretended to promise these things.'

"To my mind that is a peculiar way to reason. The Conservative party has never been guilty of injustice to Western Canada. We always took account of your needs and did what we could to satisfy them. We did not promise things that were impossible to accomplish and so we were penalized for it."

He then turned to the railway question, particularly referring to the defeat of branch line construction by the Senate. Although the Liberal faction in the Senate was just as instrumental in having the bill killed as were the Conservatives, the present government is endeavoring to make capital of it and is sending out false propaganda all over the Dominion. Branch lines were not built by a bill in the house, he said, but were built by having money put in the estimates and brought before parliament. This the Liberal government would not do.

"Is it business-like to keep that money out of the estimates?" he argued. "Do you know why they have refused to do this? They did not include it, so that it would not show in their budget and it will then appear that they are affecting a big saving to the country. They would rather cover the matter up under a separate bill.

Two Necessary Lines

"When the matter of branch lines came up before the House, I did not raise any objection although I knew that many of the lines proposed were unnecessary. I did this because of the fact that there were many lines that were really necessary, and I did not want to risk having them defeated. One of these necessary lines is south of Moose Jaw and the other in the Okanagan Valley. However, the government did not want to build branch lines; it merely wanted a chance to scatter propaganda blaming someone else for their defeat. They are carrying on a policy of sham."

The Wheat Pool

The speaker then held forth on the subject of the Wheat Pool. He drew the attention of the audience to the fact that it was the Conservative government that had esablished the first Wheat Board and that, in the face of tremendous opposition from the West. But before the Board concluded its work, even the most hostile farmer agreed that he had obtained the most possible for his labor through it.

Then, he said, as soon as conditions altered and the Wheat Board plan was no longer feasible, all those who had spared no efforts to knock the board were strong for its reinstatement.

The then government undertook to investigate the situation from all angles and came to the conclusion that a compulsory board would no longer serve the best. A voluntary pool was proposed that had advantages that would have brought the producer in the best rewards. We felt that this voluntary system would not tie the farmer down but would give him greater scope in his marketing. If circumstances made it necessary for him to sell his wheat at once he would not be at the mercy of the grain buyer but could turn to the pool. On the other hand he could keep his wheat and sell it when he liked.

The Wheat Board

Turning to a discussion of the Canada Wheat Board, Mr. Meighen stated that the Liberals advocated that piece of legislation in order to get into power—the people voted in favor of Motherwell and the old Wheat Board—Mr. Motherwell became Minister of Agriculture, and Mr. Johnson became a prominent Progressive member.

"After getting into power," said Mr. Meighen, "the Liberals finally brought in a bill to establish the Wheat Board and they established a wheat board which had no power which could not give more power to the farmers of the West than could be given them by the Saskatchewan government. It was sham from beginning to end—giving no Federal power to that board. I explained to them and the people what drastic results would follow if they allowed that toothless, famished monstrosity to pass the House. It passed, but it never should have been allowed to pass through any self-respecting House. It was a rank piece of legislation.

"Through the summer of 1922 the Liberals peddled the chairmanship of that board through every province of the Dominion, offering a remuneration of $50,000 a year to the one who would take it. Although they peddled it across the Dominion and offered such a handsome remuneration, they could get no man of weight and brains to accept the position.

"Mr. Motherwell, in stating his policy in his election campaign, upheld exactly the same principles that I outlined in my previous campaign, but he was afraid to use my name for fear that he would not be elected. Mr. Motherwell stated that he was in favor of Meighen's system of voluntary wheat marketing, but of course, he would not use the name of his enemy for fear the people would not elect him to office. Mr. King, when coming to office, stated that he would continue the old wheat board by an order-in-council for another year. It was accepted, the consequence was that there were two years wasted and lost toward a better system of wheat marketing. Again this summer the chairmanship of the Wheat Board was peddled widespread, but again no one was found of consequence to accept the flattering position."

Mr. Meighen, in discussing the Wheat Board as proposed this year, stated emphatically that it did not have the advantages contained in the proposal of voluntary wheat marketing which was advocated by him. "In my wheat board bill," said Mr. Meighen, "I advocated absolute control of the elevators and of all the combines whose idea it was to fleece the farmer. But the opportunity of enjoying the advantages proposed by me in my wheat bill, is gone and all that the people of Canada can hope to do now is to link hands with those who are trying now to help themselves and lend unanimous support to the farmers of the West in their efforts to bring about an efficient system or co-operative marketing of their greatest staple product—wheat.

"Following the war, deflation of the farmers' products had set in unaccompanied by a deflation in the prices of the things which the farmer had to buy and I was accused of being in league with big interests and of trying to bleed the farmer and the toiling sweating masses. It was only natural that the prices of foodstuffs and raw produce should take a slump following the war when the demand was cut off—that fact was noticeable all over the world and in every country.

Waste of Money

"The Liberal government now in power has absolutely no control of the country's finance. The premier and the minister of finance have absolutely no control over the importunate pork-barrel politicians who are throwing the country's money away with a reckless hand and who are plunging Canada into debt. No attempt is made to contract the personnel of department direction—there is no efficient disposal of funds—there are no conditions of well-ordered affairs such as were apparent under the Meighen regime.

"Every other country is decreasing its national debt—Britain, Australia and almost every country in the British Empire, most affected by the war are, by efficient handling of finance, gradually decreasing the national debt, but Canada was not decreasing her national debt. The government of Canada at the present time, is not working in war time nor indeed in the period directly following the war, and they have no excuse for not decreasing the national debt. Although Mr. Fielding had added taxes wherever he could possibly do it, still he could not get the nation back to her normal level of national finance. The expenditures of the Liberal government were far greater than his taxes and the debt was piling up rather than dwindling. The war debt of Canada under the King regime had increased from forty-six to seventy-two millions. During the campaign of election, the Liberals shouted the slogan and printed it on nearly every newspaper of the country, saying "Vote for Motherwell, the Wheat Board and lower taxes." Contrary to their promises they had increased virtually every tax in the country until today they had raised the level of taxation above that of our great southern neighbor and Canada was losing citizens daily. Why? Because they were going to a country where they would not be exorbitantly taxed.

"I do not say that they have increased every tax in appearance, but taking into consideration the lower rate of duties, the tax rate is higher than it was under the Meighen regime," he explained.

"Don't you remember how the King government before its election, stated that it intended to relieve the sweating masses from the yoke of Meighen oppression and to make a crusade upon the profiteer whom, they said, the Meighen government had supported and had shielded? They did not increase the income tax because they feared to lose rich citizens, but they raised the tax on virtually everything else. But they forgot that the income tax was the only means of making war on the profiteer. "What is a better measure of discouraging profiteers than by taking from them two-thirds of their ill-gotten profits?"

Attacking the work of the King government since coming to office, Mr. Meighen asked what had the heroes done to fulfill the many wonderful pledges which they had made to the people. "What have these heroes done?" asked Mr. Meighen, "these heroes who filled half page advertisements in the Regina papers and who condemned Meighen as having bled the widows and orphans, and of having protected the profiteers to win the war for Riordons! But the King government, I notice, is still using the note.

"Fielding added much to the national debt; he took the sales tax and added fifty per cent to it. But they say, 'Ah, but your foodstuffs are untaxed.' Yes, and they were untaxed under the Meighen government and Mr. King, with intelligence almost appalling, has left them so.

Cost of Living

In my election campaign, when I tried to talk tariff, I was ridiculed as being afraid of my past record. I was blamed for the high cost of living. At that time the cost of living went up al lover the world and who did not think it would go up? The cost of living reached its peak in 1920 and descended twenty-eight points in the year 1922.

"The King government came into power screaming against the high cost of living. Mr. Fielding clapped on his cigarette tax and his stamp tax and, instead of the cost of living coming down, it went up. The Meighen government, when it was in power, kept the standard of living costs equal with that of the United States, but the King administration had increased it until it stood ten per cent. above the living standard of the country across the line and Canada, as a consequence, was losing population.

"See the World"

"We have at the head of our country a governing body with its hands tied with commitments which it can never even hope to fulfill. The history of the King government is a tale of procrastination and postponement. It has frittered away its time in introducing new bills and taking useless and expensive trips to other countries and abroad until it has become a byword, 'Join the government and see the world.' They know very little of actual facts, and in the war cabinet I had a rare opportunity of getting close to facts and to people, and I know whereof I speak when I say that the cloud of disaster hung much closer than even the most pessimistic cared to think."

The Conservatives had twenty months out of office. For twenty months the Liberals had been at the head of affairs in Canada and they had a Public Accounts committee which comprised more members than were represented in the House of Commons by either the Conservative or Progressive members, or both combined. The sway of the Liberals was imperial. Only one thing had they investigated in an effort to cut expenses. In the course of the late campaign, he remembered the epistle of the present Premier to the voting public of Canada, saying that he had seen boxes, some of them four and six feet high, standing on the wharf at Quebec. He said they were munitions and that Meighen was bringing them into Canada with war-like intents. He declared in a speech, that if he was put into office he would institute a close investigation.

Mr. Meighen, in explaining the presence of the munitions on the dock at Quebec said: "When the war ended there were munitions, guns, army stores, artillery weapons and all the paraphernalia of war that were ours—Canada's—all in proportion to Canada's part in the great war. The Meighen government took hold of thees munitions of war and sold them for over a million dollars more than their cost. Thanks to the British Government, which was most liberal in its policy of war adjustments with the Dominions, Canada was able to sell her munitions of war at a profit. Was that a false step on the part of the Meighen administration?"

Keeping Promises

Mr. Meighen then discussed the breach of promises on the part of the King government as follows: "It is the vie wof the King press that political promises are not to be taken too seriously—that a government in power should not be reminded of the promises which it made in order to get into power. If you, as people of Canada, have any regard for maintaining a democratic form of government in your land, it is your duty to see that the government fulfills its promises after getting into power. You must vote on the promises of the party wishing to be elected and then, if they are elected, it is for you to see hat they are made to carry out their promises. Fail to do that and your supposed rule of the people is a mockery—a hoax—a monstrous joke.

"Does the party which binds itself to a sacred covenant to carry out its political pledges, have the right to say to the people after they are in power, 'You must not remind us of our pledges?' "

Mr. King, during his first week of office, stated that the promises made by him had been voted on and had been adopted as the best for the people, and by a fulfillment of those promises he was going to stand or fall.

A Binding Pledge

On the literature which the Liberals had used in the last election campaign, the signature of the Liberal leader was placed beneath his photograph. The handbook declared that it contained the policies of the party. Nothing had been omitted, the speaker asserted, to make it a solemn and binding pledge to the people.

Mr. Meighen declared that three weeks after the House had opened he had asked the government what its policy was in regard to returned men and he had received the reply from Hon. Dr. Beland that it was not the intention to give cash grants to the soldiers. This answer was given, the speaker asserted, in spite of the promises given by Liberal candidates that once the Liberals got into power there would be cash grants to all returned men. "Many of the candidates even pledged that the men would receive $2,000 each," said the speaker, "and Dr. Beland stated that the government did not propose to give one dollar."

The Prime Minister had stated to the speaker that pre-election promises should not be taken too seriously. The government had found that it was unable to give a cash grant. The speaker asserted that this was an example of the callousness and cynicism with which the candidates' pledges had been repudiated.

The Tariff

Turning to the question of the tariff Mr. Meighen referred to promises for the removal of the tariff from 19 different articles. He asserted that the Liberals had promised to do it not in the future but just as soon as they got into power. Votes had been secured with this promise in the West, and there was another party just as pronounced in its promises which was not fulfilling them any more than the Liberals were.

Of the nineteen articles there was not a single one on the free list. The government had reduced the duty 2½ per cent. on one article and 2½ per cent. on another and taken duty off the porcelain parts of pumps. The man in charge of the government's fiscal policy, when confronted with the situation in the House of Commons had denied that he had subscribed to the policy outlined, stating that he did not vote in favor of it because he was out. Mr. Meighen asserted that the same man had sat beside his party leader in the House when every man had voted for the proposals, and the publications issued by the party had asserted that the resolution for reduction of tariff had been passed by the convention unanimously. The speaker asserted that the promises had not been put into effect and never would be.

"I suppose, someone will say, 'well, you wouldn't have put them into effect either,' "asserted Mr. Meighen. "Most certainly I wouldn't," he declared. "I have never pleaded for votes with any proposal which would give me easy access to voting favor." Mr. Meighen then declared that there were men in the Liberal party who were the betrayers of the three Western provinces. It was time, he asserted, when honor and fidelity of purpose should be put ahead of the question of getting a shade off the tariff.

Only Reduce So Far

In the matter of reduction of tariff it could be carried to a certain point and below that point it could not be taken, or the goods made in Canada would be produced elsewhere. Mr. Meighen asked his hearers whether the reduction in tariff had been followed by lower prices of implements. Farm implements, he asserted, had been higher in price in the West last year and this year than before. He asserted that he was not going to argue that the higher price was due to lower duty but most certainly the lower duty had not prevented the price from going up. The lower duty had not helped the West.

The fact of the matter, the speaker asserted, was that Canada's cost of production had gone up and Canada was less able to compete. The government had taken 2½ per cent. off implements, but had put it all back, or just a shade less, in the form of sales tax.

The outcome of the government's policy was that there were 3,000 people less in Brantford, Ontario, today than two years ago. In one town after another the mechanics were leaving, and Canadian industry was having to surrender before the competition from the States. The textile industry had lost hundreds of employees, because the government was carrying on a policy which the members of the government themselves did not believe would help anyone. It was a record which had no comparison in Canadian history.

His Principles Known

Mr. Meighen asserted that his principles in regard to the tariff were well known. He favored giving the Canadian producer a chance. He asked his hearers to look over the record of the Conservative party and see for themselves which had been the constructive party in Canada. Confederation had been a product of Conservative government, a real railroad had been built across Canada when a Conservative government was in power. Every aggressive action in history had come from the Conservatives. In the turmoil and darkness of war, the Conservative government had shown that it had constructive ability.

If returned to power the Conservative party would handle the affairs of the country with the same courage and the same fidelity to pledges as before. But, he would never be returned to power, he asserted, surrounded by dishonest pledges which would make service to the country impossible after he was elected.

It could be expected that there would be another contest, and whatever fate might have in store for him, if elected there would be nothing done under his leadership that would make him ashamed to appear in any part of Canada. In closing, Mr. Meighen thanked the audience for the courtesy and patience of their hearing.

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Ottawa Citizen Sept. 20/25

065443

MR. MEIGHEN'S OLD STORY.

Word comes from Regina that Mr. Arthur Meighen, Conservative leader of the opposition, delivered a vigorous attack upon the federal Liberal party and government before a large audience last Tuesday night. The audience would go to hear Mr. Meighen because the Canadian people are looking for light on the political situation. But they would go away disappointed, unless the Conservative leader offered something more constructive than he is reported to have said in the Canadian Press item. He simply went through the old performance of denouncing the alleged iniquities of the opposite party, describing the government as "wobbly", and apparently leaving it there.

However disappointed the country may be, because of the failure of the Liberal party to deliver the goods as they promised before the last election, people in the West particularly realize that there is nothing to be gained merely by turning out tweedledum to put in tweedledee. Mr. Meighen merely offers a change of *administration*. What the country needs is a change of policy.

The change should be, too, in the direction of a greater development of the home market — upon which the Conservative leaders in former days were wont to wax eloquent. But Mr. Meighen apparently has little confidence in Sir John A. Macdonald's original policy, to bring greater prosperity to Canada through the greater sale of Canadian-made goods to the Canadian people as consumers. He has no policy; and it is certainly not worth the cost of a general election merely to change the name of the administration from Liberal to Conservative.

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Winnipeg Tribune Sept 25/23

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MEIGHEN LAUDS OLIVER'S SERVICE

Conservative Leader, Speaking at Edmonton, Launches Attack on Lapointe

EDMONTON, Sept. 25—Two years ago Right. Hon. Arthur Meighen, then prime minister of Canada, stood before a large audience in Edmonton and defended his administration against campaign attacks from Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and other Liberal leaders.

Monday night Mr. Meighen again faced an Edmonton audience, one that packed First Presbyterian church to the last small corner, and as leader of the Conservative opposition in the House of Commons trained the guns of criticism on Premier King, and the Liberal regime in general, with a special broadside in the direction of Hon. Ernest Lapointe, minister of marine and fisheries, who is shortly to tour western Canada.

Looking over the great assemblage Mr. Meighen said at the outset that he regarded Edmonton as an "area of hope from the Conservative party."

Mr. Meighen prefaced his address with a reference to the appointment of Hon. Frank Oliver to the railway board, recalling that he had often in the past felt the mettle of Mr. Oliver's sword in political controversies but today he was proud as a Canadian that one so worthy as Mr. Oliver had been elevated to the post where he was sure the former member for Edmonton would do honor to the position and render good service to the nation. Hearty applause greeted the sentiment.

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Manitoba Free Press Sept. 24/23

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MEIGHEN CONTINUES TO FLAIL ADMINISTRATION

Conservative Leader Vigorously Attacks Government at Prince Albert

Prince Albert, Sask., Sept. 23.—Declaring that it was the privilege of the opposition to criticize the government rather than to lay down any constructive policy, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, here, last evening, proceeded to flail the King administration for twenty months of casual procrastination and incapacity to get anywhere, as he said. The western press also came in for further castigation for its attitude towards the Conservative party.

Dealing with the Hudson Bay railway and the tie-up in the construction of branch lines by the C.N.R., matters of concern to this particular territory, he avowed that the completion of the former was a national obligation of honor.

For the present masterly inactivity of the C.N.R. towards branch lines he declared the sole responsibility rested upon the shoulders of Mackenzie King and his cabinet. Mr. Meighen disclaimed any connection with the action of the senate. It was well known in Ottawa that the government did not want the branch lines constructed.

Blesses Wheat Pool

He bestowed his blessing on the proposed wheat pool and hoped it would be successful. The farmers had been abandoned by the government and had been driven to finding some method to help themselves. The attempts of the present government to deal with wheat marketing were described as farcical. They had handed the matter over to the provincial governments manacled and shackled. No wonder no intelligent man could be found to accept the management. It did not speak much for Mr. Dunning's judgment that he had accepted such a bill, he thought. The present grain enquiry commission was doing lots of toddling but little else. He would not be surprised to hear next that it proposed to visit Australia.

Challenging any one to point to any pledge given by the Conservative party which it had not fulfilled, Mr. Meighen went on to charge the present administration of getting into power on the back of promises which it had never furfilled. It had failed to carry out its election pledges to give increased cash gratuities to returned men. He had refused to give this pledge and had paid the penalty. The King government had flouted its declared tariff programme. Here the speaker criticized the treaty arranged with France which, he declared, was the most disastrous commercial engagement ever entered into by this country.

Little Tariff Talk

Why was so little heard of tariff talk these days? The government knew well that it could not carry out its programme; no government could without bringing disaster on the country. During the past twenty months the Liberal government had by increased sales tax taken an additional $31,000,000 out of the pockets of those least able to pay it, and during the same period collected $28,000,000 less in income tax from those big interests which they had frequently alluded to as his (the speaker's) master. Despite the Regina press, the cost of living today was higher in Canada than in 1921. The Leader had discovered that today it was a fraction less than in June, 1921, but ignored the fact that the cost went down 14 points from June to December, 1921. Farm implements cost more today than before the 2½ per cent. deduction was made in duty.

The speaker concluded a two hours' address in affirming his belief that the country must return to the two old political parties. It was impossible for government to be carried on under the present system of groups.

Later he was the guest of honor at a reception by the Conservatives, and this afternoon left for North Battleford, and thence proceeds to Edmonton, where he is due to speak Monday evening.

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Edmonton Bulletin Sept. 24/23

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MEIGHEN SAYS GOV'T TO BLAME FOR INACTIVITY IN BRANCH LINES

Conservative Leader Continues Attack on King Administration and Also Criticizes Western Press for Its Attitude

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., Sept. 23. —The King government was subjected to further criticism by Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, in a speech here on Saturday night. Mr. Meighen declared it was the privilege of the opposition to criticize the government rather than to lay down any constructive policy, and he proceeded to deal with the government's "twenty months of casual procrastination and incapacity to get anywhere." He also attacked the western press for its attitude toward the Conservative party.

Mr. Meighen's speech was practically a reiteration of his previous speeches on his present tour. Dealing with the Hudson Bay Railway and the tie-up in the construction and completion of branch lines by the Canadian National railways, which are matters of concern to this particular territory, Mr. Meighen declared the completion of the former was a national obligation of honor.

For what he called "the present masterly inactivity of the C. N. R. toward branch lines," Mr. Meighen declared the sole responsibility rested upon the shoulders of Premier King and his cabinet. The speaker disclaimed any connection with the action of the senate in giving the branch lines bill a six months' hoist. It was well known in Ottawa, Mr. Meighen said, that the government did not want the branch lines constructed, and had adopted the three-year program of construction, instead of the year, well knowing what the result would be.

The Conservative leader continued his charges against the government of not living up to its pre-election pledges, including increased cash gratuities to returned soldiers, the Franco-Canadian trade treaty he described as the most "disastrous commercial engagement" ever entered into by this country.

The government's tariff policy and wheat board legislation were also strongly criticized. Mr. Meighen blessed the proposed voluntary wheat pool, hoping it would be successful. The farmers had been abandoned by the government and had been driven to finding some method to help themselves, he said.

The present royal grain enquiry commission was doing lots of "toddling" but little else, he said, and he would not be surprised to hear next that it proposed to visit Australia.

The speaker concluded a two hours address in affirming his belief that the country must return to the two old political parties. It was impossible for government to be carried on under the present system of groups.

Later he was the guest of honor at a reception by the conesrvatives and this afternoon left for North Battleford where he meets the local executive this evening and thence proceeds to Edmonton where he is due to speak Monday evening.

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The Ottawa Journal- 065447

Sept. 24th 1923.

KING GOVERNMENT AGAIN UNDER FIRE

20 Months of Casual Procrastination and Incapacity.

PRINCE ALBERT, Sask., Sept. 23. — The King Government was subjected to further criticism by Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Conservative party, in a speech here on Saturday night. Mr. Meighen declared it was the privilege of the Opposition to criticize the Government rather than to lay down any constructive policy, and he proceeded to deal with the Government's "20 months of casual procrastination and incapacity to get anywhere." He also attacked the western press for its attitude towards the Conservative party.

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Yorkton Enterprise Sept. 25/23

Liberal Party Tactics During 1921 Election Denounced by Meighen

FORMER PREMIER CHARGES KING GOVERNMENT SECURED OFFICE BY PROMISES IT HAD NO INTENTION OF REDEEMING—PROMISES OF INCREASED GRANTS TO SOLDIERS, TARIFF REDUCTIONS AND LOWER LIVING COSTS FORGOTTEN WHEN OFFICE SECURED—HUGE AUDIENCE HEARS MASTERLY ARRANGEMENT OF 20 MONTHS RECORD OF GOVERNMENT.

Denouncing the Liberal Party for having secured the power of office by treachery and deceit the Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the Opposition in the Federal House of Parliament, addressed a crowded house at the Princess Theatre on Friday evening. The theatre was filled long before the speaker of the evening arrived but in the meantime the people present were entertained by some motion pictures and music supplied by the Princess Theatre orchestra.

During the course of his two hour address Mr. Meighen dealt with the government's election promises, declaring that they obtained thousands of votes from the returned soldiers by promises of money grants, which they never gave; from farmers by promising reduction of duties on farm implements and the necessities of life; by promising to raise the income tax and lowering the sales tax; none of these pledges being reduced.

He upbraided the Hon. Mr. Fielding for his treaty with France wherein he lowered the duty on luxuries.

In conclusion the speaker appealed to the people of Yorkton to remember during the twenty months the Liberal party had been in power they have been unable to uncover one single dollar of graft and waste in the whole expenditure of the Conservative Government during the war.

Mr. W. D. Dunlop occupied the chair, and in a short address pointed out that at the Canadian Club banquet the president of that society had referred to the honorable gentleman comparing him with Solomon. "I did not mind that very much," Mr. Dunlop said, "because we have a number of public men in Western Canada who have been posing as a modern Solomon for years, and if you take them for wisdom they have Solomon knocked into a cocked hat."

The chairman pointed out the fact that this was the second visit Mr. Meighen had paid to Yorkton, and on the first occasion the Conservative Association had as president, and as chairman of the meeting, our esteemed citizen, the late C. D. Livingstone.

There have been many changes since Mr. Meighen visited Yorkton are regretted.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen

"My esteemed and old time political and personal friend has reminded me of a date ten years ago, when I visited this town," the Rt. Honorable Mr. Meighen stated in opening his address. "I feel that Yorkton is just a little better known to me than most towns in Canada, because of associations of that time, and because a few of your citizens I have known for a quarter of a century.

"It was not possible for me in the hurried campaign of 1921 to reach this district. I do not suppose it would have done any good if I did, in fact I do not think I did much good in Western Canada. I was outbid fifty ways. I was not able to offer anything like the ware and goods or anything like the variety they had to offer the electors.

"I did not seem to get very far with arguments as against promises. Now, perhaps, after twenty months, I can face the people of the west and of this northern town and have some little to say.

Twenty Months' Experience

"Possibly with the experience of twenty months I can tell some convincing things, and I think it would have been too bad to let the summer go by without going through the western country, because I feel myself to be a western man, and talk face to face at a time when there is no election contest on and ask them to support the point of view of the party to which I belong, and to keep in mind, not only the events of the past twenty months, but the circumstances of our country now, which has a bearing upon the course you should take in political affairs of the future.

"Possibly I should say something of topics very lately under discussion. Sometimes I am not very enthusiastic about the treatment of the Saskatchewan press to my party. I do not complain of my own personal treatment. I have always felt that the press has been generous enough to me, but it is only too well known that the point of view of the Conservative party does not get very much in the way of attention at the hands of the press. For that reason I feel justified to lay it before you, and I will try to do so in a fair and reasonable way.

"You have seen some discussion as to my attitude towards the wheat marketing question. Only today I read complaints on the ground that I was talking against and assailing and ridiculing the farmers' efforts to establish wheat pools.

Review of Wheat Board

"It is necessary to review this question. The farmers of western Canada have been anxious to establish some instrument by which they would have a little better control over the prices they obtain for the western product, and whereby they would eliminate all unfair profits and unjust charges. Considerable was done about fifteen years ago towards this end under a government that was liberal. I think the car order system was a good system, and I am ready to give credit for it. Conditions during the war were different, but after the war we came to the point of finding only one buyer across the ocean, and it is this market to which our wheat is taken. We may of course transport some across the border, but every bushel we send there they send another bushel across the ocean.

"The British Wheat Commission was in control of the situation, and of course dictated and declined to give an undertaking to buy a bushel, and no one in Canada was buying for export and no one would until they had an idea of what would be paid, because no bank would finance them.

"We had to find some solution or navigation would be closed and there would be a panic. It was no easy matter, as we would be assailed by two political parties, and speaking in the presence of both parties I ask if this was not correct.

To Act Quickly

"We did not have the whole of the summer to think the matter over. We had to act in ten days, and we had to have an organization established and the foundation placed.

"We established the Wheat Board with power to enable it to operate. Telegrams denouncing us poured in claiming it would rob the farmer out of his wheat. The Liberals berated us as having established a wheat board to help the big interests at the expense of the farmers, and many Progressives spoke in the same way.

"It was a big interests measure and our enemies tried to persuade the farmers that the board was made for their injury.

"You know the result. Under the charge of Mr. Stewart the Board met with marked success, and at the end of its operation 95 percent, or at all events 85 percent, would have liked to have seen it continued. We had no power to continue it, as we were only able to do this under defence, and many doubted whether we had the right to do it at all. Besides there was competition in Europe, and the whole American crop had gone back on the market.

"We said so plainly. Of course, by this time all those who wanted to injure us took the other side and said we were striking a blow at Western Canada by not continuing the Wheat Board. The same men who denounced us for making it denounced us for discontinuing it.

Complaints of Farmers

"Complaints came in from all over the country as to imposition on the western farmer in the way of large profits, of excess commissions and other angles, and we appointed an investigation committee to enquire into that. Our foes then tried to do everything to poison people against that. They did manage to delay it until it was too late that year, but sufficient evidence came out to convince me that the farmers were dissatisfied and that efforts should be made to meet their wishes.

"I spoke in Portage la Prairie in 1921," Mr. Meighen continued, "and stated that I felt that something could be done, and then I established a voluntary board, but not to compel any one to use it. We proceeded to establish this board by which the farmer could sell his grain. He could take a cash payment down, participation certificates, and finally have these cashed.

Denounced as Impracticable

"This proposal was denounced as impracticable. Some said that Mr. Meighen was not sincere, but I cannot understand on what grounds they said that.

"Will my bitterest enemy in this town be good enough to suggest something that I have promised to do and have not done," he asked, but there was no reply forthcoming.

"That was the only thing to say in order to keep the people from supporting that proposal, and so they did not hesitate to say it and secure the votes against the government in this country, and consequently no board was established. Had we been returned it would have been financed by the government and federal powers given to carry the operation through.

"The minister from this province issued a post card adorned with his photograph pledging himself to support a wheat board. He was going to Ottawa to get the old wheat board of 1919 with all the compulsory powers and was elected, and many others were elected on this or pledges of similar character. What harvest has been reaped by these promises? Tell me what wheat board you have got?

"You had a statute passed in 1922 in which the government proposes to elect a board and by which the parliament do not propose to give that board any federal power at all."

No Federal Power

The speaker then pointed out that the power of this board is left to the provincial legislature, but they have no federal power, and is consequently a farce and a sham. He stated that he had been upbraided for saying this because Mr. Dunning had accepted it and was told if he said it was a farce he charged Mr. Dunning with taking part in a farce. He himself had known it for a gold brick from the start, and those who accepted it had done so either knowingly or unknowingly.

"What has been done?" he asked. "After seventeen months it is as dead as Julius Caesar. It was so much waste ink and had wasted the time of parliament for two or three months. Not only had they no federal power but they had a clause which tied the west so that it could not move at all.

"I told the house that no board would ever attempt to operate it. Manitoba and Saskatchewan started to get someone to act as chairman of the board, and they peddled the position, which was worth $50,000 a year, but nobody would take it. They tried again this year but with the same result.

"I am told that I must not call it a farce because Mr. Dunning accepted it. I am not responsible for Mr. Dunning's action, and I ask you now, do you agree with me or not?"

"This is the policy which I attack. I do not believe that the government ever proposed to pass legislation which would give the farmer a method of sale. I think they should have known better. I did my best to explain that it would never succeed.

Abandoned by Minister

"I am not responsible for the farmers, but I give credit to the men who, abandoned by Mr. Motherwell and all those other men, have now the courage to start about the work themselves. It is a patriotic duty to help them all we can. It is not the wheat board I proposed to establish. It would not have the backing of the government of Canada, but it rests on a contract basis, and it gives which I proposed to give at Portage la Prairie.

"I hope it will succeed, and if there is anything in my power to help it I will do so.

"I made this statement two weeks ago in Regina, in Moose Jaw and in Portage, but the Winnipeg papers said I had ridiculed the wheat pool. This kind of misrepresentation has been the order of the day, and has been epidemic through these plains for years."

Mr. Meighen then turned to the branch lines bill, and pointed out that the government had introduced a bill last session to provide twenty-eight million dollars for the construction of a number of branch lines. He declared that he had never stated these lines were unnecessary, but he had said that the lines in Nova Scotia, costing several millions, were folly and extravagance. There were some lines in the western country which might be necessary and for that reason he did not feel that he could do anything to defeat the measure. To build branch lines in some districts, however, was not a bit more necessary than putting a mauve curtain around the clouds of Heaven. The government, however, did not heed the bill.

To Hide Expenses

"What was usually done," the speaker pointed out, "was to include these in the estimates for the year. But by putting it in the estimates the people would know exactly what was being done in the Canadian National Railway, and the government did not wish it, so they brought in a bill enabling them to spend the amount without including it in the estimates at all.

"The reason is clear," the speaker declared. "Everybody knew it. They wanted to pretend that their estimates were lower than ours, and how much better they were handling this enterprise. There was no reason for the bill, and when the bill was going through I moved an amendment that a clause be inserted that any money spent would be included in the estimates. This was defeated by the government majority. I declined to oppose the final passing and let it go.

"I told the government that if they included this in their estimates, as they could do at any hour, and bring down into the house whatever money they felt they needed, I pledged myself and party to support it.

"The bill then went to the senate," Mr. Meighen explained, "and Senator Robertson and others stated that no opposition would be raised to any money put on the estimates. The government declined to do this. The Progressives pleaded with them to put them on the estimates. There was no necessity for not going on with any lines they felt necessary.

Defeated by Liberals

"Do you think they wanted to build these lines?" asked the speaker. "That bill was defeated by the leading Liberals of the Senate of Canada, nine only voting for it. The chief Liberal organizer of the Dominion voted against it; men who were closest to Sir Wilfrid Laurier voted against it.

"I ask the people who accused me of having been responsible for this in what fairness do they hold me responsible for the Conservative senators and not hold the government responsible for the Liberal senators who voted against it. I interfered with no senator, and those who asked me about it I said that I desired them, if they would, to propose and get through the very same amendment as I had proposed.

"Now I stand before Western Canada and ask whom do you hold responsible for the refusal to go on with the branch lines?"

The leader of the opposition then dealt with the promises of the Liberals during the last election campaign, stating that he was told it would not get him anywhere to criticise the government. He admired the discretion on the part of the friends of the government, but, he pointed out, the time will come when we will approach a contest and then there will be reasons for criticism, and under those circumstances he would lay his case before the people.

New Philosophy

"I do not picture a state of circumstances two or three years ahead and say what I will do under those circumstances," he said. "I wonder what the people of Yorkton think of this new philosophy that it does not matter what the promise is in relation to what it does. If the people of Canada are ready to condone any political party who gets your votes by promises and then violates them, then you are responsible. Where is your boasted democracy? What do you amount to in the country anyway? Your going to the polls is just a farce. Would it not be time to admit that we are just tools and pawns in the game? Tell me when the people of England ever submitted to terms of this kind. In the United States you cannot find condonement of breach of faith on the part of political parties.

"Not only is this important but it goes to the root of our democracy. This government holds their power and seats as a result of a deliberate campaign of deceit and treachery. What did they secure their votes on in this country? Very often political parties are not very prolific in what they promise but they made promises definite, and in the only way that a political party can pledge and bind itself. They omitted nothing.

Pledge to Soldiers

"They inserted in their programme at their convention, which was the only manner of scheme they adopted, to get their faith and goods before the people. All the members and delegates declared that what we were doing for the returned soldiers was not enough, and that our efforts were wrong and what should be done was to give cash grants to the men, and they went so far as to say what these grants were to be in addition to pensions and gratuities already given. That was the pledge they made. Their candidates in places, on the basis of that pledge, promised money to $2,000 to all returned men provided they

away [illegible] lution which called upon the house to condemn such a government as lowering the tone of public life in Canada. The government voted it down, and I am sorry to say that the Progressives joined the government in voting against my resolution."

The speaker then turned to the promises on tariff. He pointed out that a Liberal speaker will say that they have reduced the tariff but they do not say what tariff they have reduced. They said they would take the whole duty off 19 separate classes of articles and these were foodstuffs. "One-third of the imports of the country," the speaker explained. "Farm machinery, oils, gasoline, lumber, etc., these were to be made free when returned to power.' There was no possibility of mistaking the meaning of this. They would constitute from a half to two-thirds of the goods imported into Canada. They were to make the British preference 50 percent, and there was to be a general reduction on all other necessaries of life.

Sham and Mockery

"We are now two years older, and have had two budgets, and only two of the nineteen are touched. Farm implements have had a reduction of 2 1-2 per cent but you cannot find it. If they had made the reduction any lower they would have shattered the very foundation of the country. Those men who made that pledge knew very well that if they had carried out their promise they would have wrecked the country. I say these pledges were made with no intent whatever of putting them into law. These pledges were made as a sham and mockery to lure votes, and they took into camp hundreds of thousands of people and then repudiated everything they said.

"If you come down to Ottawa and sit in the gallery and listen to these men who made the pledges, you would get the very best reasons in the world. There is no need to talk about protection, they are doing it all the time. All I need do is to ask two Progressives to listen to those fellows across the way and when they talk of free trade they have to do it to very little applause. They used to be received with thunderous applause.

"Mr. Fielding declared that when they asked for a large reduction on implements, "You will ruin the country and the factories." Mr. Gouin said that the reduction that had been made was responsible for the men going out of our country. 'When we made things low we lost population, and when we put on tax we get population. So don't be fools,' was the remark of Mr. Gouin. The speaker declared that by making the tax too low the country was playing into the hands of the United States against our own country and the prices were not reduced.

Implements Dearer

"The government reduced the tax by two and a half percent, but did you get implements cheaper? I want the farmers to say if they have noticed the result of that two and a half percent reduction?" he asked.

"Implements are dearer than they were before. They may have been dearer if the tax had been the same, but the two and a half percent did not stop them, and if you take off all the tax it would make no difference."

Mr. Meighen dealt with an investigation made by the Regina Leader in which it was found that a margin of difference existed on binders, mowers, seeders, ploughs, cream separators and binder twine, and the newspaper told the readers the great evil tariff was because these articles were dearer in Canada than in the United States. It was stated that on cream separators more particularly this great complaint was made. "Yet," said Mr. Meighen, "these very cream separators came in without any duty. Binder twine is dear and yet there has been no duty since 1898.

"We are living in a newer country, of longer transport and great cost of distribution, and when you are in that country you are open to have higher level of prices. Take two and a half percent off and the price goes up.

No Cheaper Textile

"In addition to that they took two and a half percent off textile they bought from Great Britain. They made no fifty percent preference for Britain. The only thing made free was the porcelain parts of pumps. You do not get any cheaper textile. Importation of British textile had been increased because they get it in at a lower rate. They get just that much more profit. Nothing was reduced but the imports of British textiles went up fifty percent and Canadian production went down thirty-three and a third percent in one year. There was no reduction in price, but thousands of mechanics went across to the United States.

"If you go to the members of the government today and ask them to take some more off they will tell you the same. They knew this before and you will not get any more off for that very reason. Canada has been legislating for the United States instead of for Canada. We may just as well make up our minds once and for all that living beside that great republic which is producing twenty times more than us and protected by a tariff we cannot adopt any other policy than protection, and if you would rather have somebody who fools you on the subject, then vote again for the Liberal party.

"Then there is the reduction on necessaries of life. I think it is on the Progressive platform too. I do not say they were not sincere in their intention, but I say that if you put them in power tomorrow, and they come into power as a Progressive government, whatever their intentions today, and they see the effort before them and see conditions and know precisely what will happen, they are not going to do it either.

Necessaries of Life

"The Liberals will say there have

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been some of these reduced. They say 59 articles have been reduced, but if you ask them to recite them I can guarantee that there will be at least 40 you have never heard of in your life. They have reduced some things and in this crusade to make the necessaries of life cheaper they went to France to frame up a treaty with that country. We made a treaty in 1909. That treaty seemed to be fair to me, and I voted in support of it. It operated until 1922. The French government having raised their tariff notified Canada that they had decided to revive that treaty. Mr. Fielding and Mr. Lapointe went over in 1922 and made a new treaty, and in this treaty they gave concessions which reduced the duty on goods from France to Canada.

"Those of you who believe in reduction in the necessaries of life will hear with great rejoicing the list of articles which were reduced in that treaty. We sell France many goods which are necessaries of life, but the list of goods coming to Canada and upon which reductions have been made under this treaty contain the following necessaries of life: brandy, champagne, silk, embroideries, fancy laces, velvet and wines. To reduce these articles we lose $500,000 revenue, but had to make this up by increased taxes on necessaries of life, they put up the sales tax which every man, woman and child pays.

"You will say he got lower duties on goods to France, but even these were nearly fifty percent higher than when he went over.

Had No Weapon

"Surely Mr. Fielding is not such a weak man as that, and would make a better treaty. It was not for lack of ability he did not come back with a better treaty, but because he had no weapon in his hand, and France knew it. They had bound themselves to a lower tariff and France knew he dared not do it. France said 'They are our terms and submitted a fifty per cent. increase of tariff and if Mr. Fielding did not accept it the French duty would be twice as high. If he had talked to France that way they would have laughed at him. They knew Mr. Fielding dare not raise the tariff because of his promises.

"Consequently we today cannot sell our goods. Our market is restricted.

"Mr. Robb went to Australia. I hoped to see a good treaty with Australia because they do not grow a great deal of what we grow and need a lot of goods we produce. Mr. Robb came back with nothing done. He took a long trip but came back without a treaty and he promised to go back again next year. The result is that Mr. Robb told the government of Canada that we will never be able to make a treaty with Australia unless we have something to trade with them. Unless we are able to say 'If you do not give us good terms we will make none and you will be as bad off as us.' He persuaded Mr. Fielding to raise the duties on raisins and currants and we will be able to promise to lower these if they reduce their tax to us. He had had this lesson from France.

"This is the record of this government. This is what the people of Canada are going to condone of the campaign of 1921. Such is the tariff record and I ask was I wrong when I said they obtained votes by treachery? If you believe that is decent politics then support them again and you will continue to get it.

Sacred Obligations

"Mr. George Brown declared that the most sacred of our obligations is the obligation of a party at an election and the moment that obligation was defied that moment responsible government was gone.

"All those pledges about taking taxes from those able to pay and those determined cries of vengeance against the profiteer. These have all gone by the board. Because we, instead of raising the income tax, put on a sales tax never higher than three per cent. on all Canadian goods, the present Premier denounced me as a tool of the rich and powerful. He declared the government was managed by a young autocrate to crush down the masses of the country. If we had had the courage to do what is right, Mr. King said, and serve the masses instead of the rich we would have put on more income tax and not a sales tax.

"But what has the present government done?" the speaker asked. 'The custom, sales and income tax are the three great taxes.. The customs tax was to have been reduced but it is the same. They took care to collect every cent with the result that fifteen millions more was collected than we did the year before and indeed the level was higher.

Income Tax

"The income tax which comes from those able to pay. We put this on a higher plain. I tried to tell the people that if we put it up much higher we would get less. Those with incomes would be in some other country. We had already taken two-thirds of the income in some cases. Mr. King had said 'if you had the courage of serving the masses you would never put on a sales tax but increased the income tax' and yet they have not dotted an 'I' or crossed a 'T' and I venture to prophesy that if they do attack the income tax they will not increase it.

"Instead of collecting more they collected twenty-eight millions less than we had collected the year before.

"Has anyone heard of the "Reardon" talk. Mr. Motherwell claimed that the Meighen government had robbed widows and orphans to help Reardon. This was the kind of talk that elected the present Minister of Agriculture. The Meighen government had taken a note for profit tax at a time that would have precipitiated bankruptcy and put out of work one or two thousand men. That note was just as good as money in the safe and Mr. King knew it. We had the security of twenty-eight millions of property for a half a million dollar note. We would have done a great injury to Canada had we not taken that note but Mr. Motherwell thought there were some votes to get.

Still in Treasury

"That note was payable from day to day and it is now in the treasury to-night, twenty months after the election.

"We collected 99 per cent. of taxes due and never let anything stand unless it was in the interest of the people and then only if absolutely safe. Instead of collecting the same amount as we had the new government has collected twenty-eight million less.

"The first term they were in office, four months after getting into power, they swooped down and multiplied the sales tax and collected thirty-one millions more. They said three per cent. was a yoke on the neck of the poor and they collected thirty-one millions more.

"Where are the masses they were out to save? Have you ever known anything quite so hypocritical?

"That sales tax to which they had added fifty per cent. was again increased by just as much more and when it reached the poor there will be two or three profits added on and this will mean ten per cent. more to the cost. This is what they deal out to the people after taking power by most solemn pledges.

"I ask if you think that I have the right to expose the government and if you think that I would be deserving of any respect if I did not do it.

"Mr. King had blamed the late government for the high cost of living" Mr. Meighen continued. "All the time during the war and after, when the costs continued to rise it never got higher in Canada than it was in the United States. The cost of living started to come down in July 1920 and continued to go down for three months. Then the government got into power but after four months it began to rise and today it is slightly higher than when they went into power.

"In an editorial in the Regina Leader it was stated this is not true. It quotes the cost of living in July 1921 and then 1923 and it shows slightly higher than the first named. They say this government has reduced it, although very small, in the past two years. But the government did not come into power until December 1921 and from the middle until the end of that year the cost of living had dropped fourteen per cent.

Ceased to Fall

"When Mr. Fielding brought in his budget the cost of living ceased to fall and from that date there was an upward current.

"I do not say this is solely due to increased sale tax or any other tax but it is substantially due to them. Do you think we could have the cost of living the same as the United States with the sales tax at six per cent?

"I put myself in the judgment of this gathering to say if I was beyond the mark when I stated that for a portion of this increase in the cost of living this government is responsible. What I have said, I have said and am willing to stand by and support. I ask if the old conservative party which after all has something to its record in this dominion, has failed to carry out its promises. That conservative party has still a case before the people of Canada and I think you will agree that this is not a boastful statement. We have something to our credit. Right from Confederation to the constructive enterprise of the war. There is the Soldiers Settlement Act; the Wheat Board; and that tremendous undertaking of the Canadian National Railways.

"The conservative party does not need to take taunts of those who now, their futile efforts, ask us to help them. The Conservative party has been right in its policy, and if you forget everything else remember this, that our policy has been vindicated before the people of Canada.

"These twenty months show to this party in power that they have not been able to uncover one single dollar of graft and waste in the whole expenditure of the war.

"Ladies and, gentlemen, I hope that in my efforts to discharge my trust I will at least be attended with the belief of the people that I am doing it in good faith, and that whether the time be long or short before we are returned to power there is one thing, we will not return to power burdened down with commitments."

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Speech

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SUCCESS WILL COME ONLY BY PERSEVERANCE

FORMER PREMIER WARNS STUDENTS OF COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE TO WORK WITH ALL THEIR MIGHT IF THEY WISH TO SUCCEED

"Whatever you do, do it with all your might," was the message delivered by the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen to the students of the Collegiate Institute on Friday afternoon, when he delivered a short address.

In introducing the speaker, Principal Finlay stated that before entering the hall Mr. Meighen had stated that he would rather give a lesson in mathematics, and in opening his address Mr. Meighen stated that it was quite true that, not only would he prefer to give a lesson in mathematics than give advice, but he would succeed better in the effect. Twenty-five years ago he made his living teaching mathematics in a collegiate of a town smaller than Yorkton. "While I have studied law," he said, "and politics a little longer than mathematics, I never felt quite so sure of my conclusions as I did in mathmetical problems."

"I am not, however, going to talk mathematics to you today, for if I did what would the poor reporter do. He could not get anything into the paper that anybody would read. The best thing I can do is to give some little advice, warning you in the meantime that I have not succeeded in following it myself. I have tried hard, and just in proportion as I have tried I have got along. If I had started sooner and proceeded more tenaciously I would have got along better.

Easy to Form Habits

"Let me say that it is easier to get into a habit at your age than to change your habit twenty years after. It is still a lot easier to adopt methods of work at your age than to fall into methods of work ten years later. So much depends upon the years from 12 to 20, and they are much more important than from 20 to 24, and if these years are neglected there are very few who recover the ground, and those who do, do so at the expense of much energy and suffering and much regret by themselves.

"It would not be worth while," the speaker continued, "to attempt to say many things, so I will only attempt one. I am going to give you one principle of action.

"No matter what line of life you follow it will be well for you to adopt this principle, provided, of course, that you have the stuff and resolution. There is only one sentence I will say and that is, 'Whatever you do, do it with all your might'.

"To begin with, many do not follow that practise because they are afraid they may injure their health, as they are frequently warned to be careful and not overdo themselves. I would say, however, be sure you do not fritter your energies on something worthless, but if it is worth while do not spare yourself in the least. In all my life I do not think I have ever seen a single individual who has suffered from over-work. I do not think I know of one human being who could say he had been wrecked by the over application of any useful thought.

Recreation or Work

"This principle does not apply only to school work and to your regular occupations, but applies to recreation, to play and to all fields of effort. If you hope to succeed in any art, song or music, then every time you practise do it to the very utmost that you can. Make sure that you do it a little better than before.

Expenditure of energy between 12 and 20 produces habits more in proportion to 20 to 30 years, and development of sensible habits between 12 and 20 will bring you the happiest of results."

The speaker declared that there is no other way of bringing results than by doing everything as well as you possibly can. There are many people who think they would have been a success but for the action of some other party, but the only person who can stop you from success is yourself, and the worst habit is blaming somebody else because you had not got results. He urged the boys and girls to forget other people and get right on, and after a time success would come. This is the single law of life which is worth remembering. He pointed out that the works of great authors were not the thoughts of a few days, but were the efforts of years of perseverence, and so it is in everything else, and those who have made success have done so through perseverence.

Tenacity Will Win

'England and the English people," he continued, "are now rulers in India of some 350, 000, 000 people. There are just as brainy men in India as in England, and just as many of them, but the English people had ruled them for a century and a half because they had more will power. The will power of the people of India and England cannot be compared as we know by results and experience. Tenacity and power of application to concentrate is the power that wins.

"This is all I have to say if I spoke for half an hour, and I hope you will try to remember it."

In rising to thank the speaker, Mr. Finlay stated that he was glad Mr. Meighen had come at the beginning of the term as he felt sure it would be well remembered by those who had heard the lesson. This advice given about the middle of June would not mean so much because a good many would have lost their year by that time. He expressed the opinion that Mr. Meighen had struck the key-note and if all follow out the policy that he had given every pupil would succeed.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Edmonton Bulletin Sept. 26/23

M WT

065451

THE EFFECTIVE REJOINDER

Hon. Mr. Lapointe is to tour western Canada in the wake of Mr. Meighen. He will cover the same ground as the Opposition leader, and devote himself to answering the criticisms launched against the Government. It is to be hoped, and supposed, that he will also take the opportunity to set out the policy of the Government in respect to important phases of public affairs. That is by all odds the best line of defence that can be made against criticism such as Mr. Meighen is offering. It is also something that the public are entitled to expect. The difficulties with which the country is struggling cannot be solved by broadsides of invective. As Mr. Meighen has little or nothing to propose, the announcement of a clear-cut and forward-looking policy on the part of the Government would give direction and inspiration to public opinion, and incidentally would gain political support on all sides.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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CANADA

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Calgary Herald

Sept. 26/23

065452

ARTHUR MEIGHEN TO REACH CLIMAX IN SPEECH HERE

Former Premier Expected to Make Slashing Attack on King Government

ANTICIPATE BIG CROWD ON NEXT FRIDAY NIGHT

Fred Shouldice Recalls that Meighen Offered West Voluntary Wheat Pool

Hon. Arthur Meighen, former premier of Canada, is expected to make the most slashing attack on the King government at Ottawa when he speaks in Calgary next Friday night of any of the criticisms which he has launched so far against the Liberal federal government.

On account of the short notice of his coming, the local committee has been handicapped in obtaining a hall, but expect to announce one shortly which will accommodate the big throng expected to greet the Conservative leader. According to those who have been following Mr. Meighen's course across the country, he has been working up to a climax in his speeches which is expected to come at Calgary, the central metropolis of the prairies.

"What line do you expect Mr. Meighen to pursue in his speech here," Fred Shouldice, president of the Calgary Conservative Association, was asked.

Duty to Criticise

"It is the duty," said Mr. Shouldice, "of his majesty's official opposition to criticize and, where necessary, to oppose the government, and quite naturally, as opposition leader, Mr. Meighen will no doubt devote considerable time and attention to the many shortcomings of the King government. The present is scarcely a time for set platforms and cut-and-dried programmes to be enunciated, yet Mr. Meighen will, as always, devote his analytical mind to the pressing problems that confront the state today.

"Mr. Meighen," continued Mr. Shouldice, "has been pictured as a chronic critic, but the facts should not be lost sight of that this is a prejudiced picture. Mr. Meighen is one of the great constructive minds of Canada today. He offered the west a voluntary wheat pool in 1921. The west did not grasp the significance of the offer, and the Farmer government of this province worked on the subject for two years, and would not have grasped it yet had not two newspapers placed Sapiro before the public. Mr. Meighen knew what he offered in 1921."

Asked whether other speakers would be at the meeting, Mr. Shouldice said: "We are fortunate in having Hon. Mr. Bennett at home at present, and he will attend and move a vote of thanks to the speaker." Mr. Shouldice, as president of the local association, will act as chairman of the meeting.

Arrangements are under way for an informal reception for local Conservatives in the course of the day, as Mr. Meighen is anxious to make the most of his short stay here.

In addition to addressing the Board of Trade in Calgary at noon on Friday, Mr. Meighen will address a public meeting in Lethbridge on Saturday night, and his final Alberta meeting in Medicine Hat on Monday evening, after which he leaves for Swift Current, where he is due to speak on Tuesday.

An invitation has been extended to Mr. Meighen by the Lethbridge Conservative Association to attend the annual fair at Raymond on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Meighen planned to come to Calgary to meet local Conservatives with a view to further organization, but, upon the suggestion of Mr. Shouldice, readily agreed to address a mass meeting.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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Calgary Herald

Sept. 27/23

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MEIGHEN SPEAKS IN THE VICTORIA PAVILION FRIDAY

Rev. Luke Rader Gives Up Building for that Evening

Through the courtesy of Dr. Rader's committee, the mass meeting to be addressed by Hon. Arthur Meighen on Friday evening will take place in the pavilion, Victoria park, where Dr. Rader has been conducting a series of evangelistic meetings this week.

The cmmittee kindly consented to give up the pavilion for that evening, in view of the fact that they considered it a matter of courtesy to an ex-premier of the Dominion that a convenient meeting place should be provided.

Dr. Rader's meeting for Friday will be held in the Grace Presbyterian church.

Captain Fred Shoudlice, president of the local Conservative Association, will preside. R. B. Bennett, K.C., and many other well known Conservatives will also take part in the meeting.

Mr. Meighen in the course of his address will deal with many western problems, including the western freight route and the wheat pool. He will also, no doubt, refer to the forthcoming Imperial Conference which is to be held in London, Eng.

The doors will open at 6:45 p.m., and the meeting will commence promptly at 8 p.m.

Special arrangements have been made to take care of a large crowd which is expected at the luncheon of the Board of Trade at noon Friday, and which will be addressed by the ex-premier. His subject will be "Natonal Highways." Members of the Board of Trade are requested to be in attendance early in order to be assured of a seat. The British American Oil Co's orchestra will play during the luncheon.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Calgary Herald Sept 29/33

Meighen Declares King Government Deceiving Voters

Conservative Leader Says People Were Promised Farm Implements and Machinery Free of Duty, As Well As Many Other Things—Little Reduction in Tariff Made Federal Wheat Board Bill Farce and Mockery, the Speaker States.

"THAT legislation (the federal wheat board bill) was intended to be a farce and a mockery; a gold brick on the farmers of Western Canada; they voted for Motherwell and the wheat board; they got Motherwell but not the board."

In language that bristled with thrusts such as the foregoing, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen flayed the Mackenzie King government Friday night, before a delighted audience of some 2,000 persons who cheered and applauded him heartily in Victoria Pavilion at the Exhibition grounds.

Reviews Wheat Board

Mr. Meighen devoted a large part of his remarks to a review of the wheat board legislation fiasco. Incidentally, while saying he did not wish to criticize the method adopted by the present wheat pool organizers because it was the only way left open to them, Mr. Meighen averred he had produced the original voluntary wheat pool plan. But his plan embraced a government board, financed by the government and did not rest on a foundation of some 20,000 contracts "which I fear" he declared, "will be rather difficult to enforce."

"But" he added, "I don't know what else the farmers could do without the assistance of the government.

His Hardest Knocks

The hardest knocks of the Conservative chieftain were delivered on the asserted failure of the King government to carry out the Ottawa platform specifically pledging complete removal of tariff duties on nineteen articles. He warned the audience that Ernest Lapointe, minister of marine and fisheries, would be in the west shortly to address them. "He'll say" warned Mr. Meighen, "that Mr. King and the Liberal party promised to revise the tariff downward and that they have carried out that promise.

"Don't be deceived. They didn't promise a lower tariff; they promised free farm implements and machinery, free household machinery and principal items of foodstuffs, oil, lumber, gasoline—some nineteen specific articles embracing more than half the consumption of our country. They reduced the duty only 2½ per cent. on two of the items only and barely scratched another, while they raised the duty on many others.

Voters Deceived

"They set out deliberately to deceive the voters of these provinces and they did. It was not contingency, it was not accident, it was a calculated scheme worked out to the last detail of the conspiracy."

The speaker drew great applause when he said that some farmers might ask:

"Would Mr. Meighen take the duty off?"

"No" he answered himself. "Mr. Meighen wouldn't, but But Mr. Meighen wouldn't come before western audiences and say he would and then not carry out his promise."

Constructive Work

Taking up a local challenge as to any constructive policies carried out by the Meighen government, Mr. Meighen cited as the greatest example the unification of the national railways of Canada, the greatest constructive project in the history of the country, he declared, and one which was proving the salvation of the national railways. He covered this topic in great detail.

Mr. Meighen defended the record of his government on the Canadian merchant marine. He derided the King government as having gone on its knees now to beg American ship owners to come to Canadian ports after passing legislation aimed against them, a course calculated to make the rate situation far worse than ever before. Why did they not take some of the smaller ships of the merchant marine now in dock and put them in the grain carrying trade, instead. The big ships that were in use had more than paid for their cost in the enlargement of Canadian markets and trade.

Thanks Evangelist

Fred Shouldice, president of the local Conservative Association, presided and introduced the speaker in a few brief remarks. He expressed thanks to the local committee, to Rev. Luke Rader for having given up the pavilion for the night, announcing that the evangelistic meetings would continue the subsequent night and thereafter. In introducing Mr. Meighen as a speaker on an analytical mind, better able to express himself than any other speaker in Canada, he compared the present political situation to that following the defeat of Sir John A. Macdonald in 1873 when the voters, sickening of the incompetence of the following government, returned Sir John at the next election by a bigger majority than ever.

Meighen Eulogized

At the conclusion of the meeting, R. B. Bennett drew a great burst of applause when, in calling for a vote of thanks, he eulogized Mr. Meighen as a "Great Canadian, the foremost parliamentarian of the country, the ablest debater, the keenest intellect in the public life of Canada, with the prescience that marks him as a statesman able to look down the vista of the years to analyze the inception of policies, and at the same time able to look into the future and forecast their efforts." Mr. Bennett said the people were discovering that the "isms" were remembered no more, that in "isms" they found no solace for their sorrows or balm for their sufferings that they were "rejecting the prescriptions of the quacks and turning back to the old medicine of sound statesmanship."

Three Hearty Cheers

The big gathering gave three hearty cheers and a "tiger" in carrying the vote of thanks.

The occasion of Mr. Meighen's reference to the present wheat pool drive in comparison with the voluntary board which he had offered the country came after a rapid and skilful review of the initiation of the old wheat board under the War Measures Act.

He told of how the government had to fight to put the plan through; of Liberal and Progressive criticism, finally turned to grudging admission of the board's successful functioning and reiteration of demand for re-establishment of the board with its plenary powers; how this was legally impossible through the removal of the War Measures Act.

Alternative Plan

"We prepared as an alternative" said Mr. Meighen, "a proposed board to be established on the same principles as the old board; it would give the same rights to farmers, it would be financed by the government, it would have the same rights to elevators that the old board had. Nobody would be compelled to delived their grain to the board, but it would be one to which anyone could deliver their grain, get their participation certificate, and when the wheat wase sold get the profits on all transactions, the screenings and all.

"That proposal did not receive the approval of the Progressives nor the Liberals. They were more anxious to get into parliament than to get something for the benefit of Canada."

Just "Gold Bricks"

Mr. Meighen then delivered his attack on the wheat board legislation initiated by the King government, describing how it had failed after two years of inaction, of how the chairmanship had been hawked in vain all over Canada in spite of the $30,000 per year salary attached to it, and asserted that the legislation was deliberately intended as a "gold brick" for the farmers of western Canada.

Plunging into his subject with but few preliminaries, Mr. Meighen began in his usual direct style, saying that he hoped that some of his questioners of two years ago were in the audience. With the experience of the last twenty months behind him, he could answer their queries with just that much more certainty

Honorable Defeat

Briefly sketching the results of the 1921 election, he said that, next to a triumph, it was better to meet an honorable and clean defeat. No party lost anything in being defeated if the defeat was a credit to their policy and honorable to their record. In dealing with the policies of the present government and its predecessor, he said that nothing had been reversed: those in power at present spent their time in trying to justify themselves for following in the footsteps of the late administration.

Just One Inquiry

The people of Canada had been told of the terrible extravagance of the late government, of even graft and misappropriation. There had been but one inquiry, this one forced on the present government, although they had been in control of all the records for the past two years. He referred to the election squabble about shipments of explosives discovered on the Quebec dock by Premier King.

The public accounts committee in which the government had a majority, had investigated this case. They had found every witness bore out the explanation given by him (Mr. Meighen) during the election, to the effect that these were part of Canada's share of surplus war stores that could not be otherwise disposed of. Enough of them were brought to Canada to supply the militia for practice purposes. The committee had refused to bring in a report, but the minister of militia had admitted in the house hat the late government had followed the right course. The King administration had even brought over another shipload of the same munitions.

Corrects His Critics

Some people and some newspapers said Mr. Meighen, said that it was a terrible thing for the leader of the opposition to criticize; they thought he ought to be more constructive Why then had they not placed him in a position to be more constructive?

He took up the speech of Premier King at Quebec before he left for Great Britain. He went over much of the ground that he covered at the noon meeting of the board of trade, in connection with the National railways. He castigated Mr. King for his criticism of the past government's action in taking over the roads, and had sarcastic things to say about the man who now gloated over the improvement in the system, when he bitterly opposed taking over the Grand Trunk, an action which made the government lines a working entity. He said that the work done by the government in gathering up the loose ends of the railway tangle was the greatest done by any administration since the building of the Canadian Pacific.

Defends His Actions

What, asked the speaker, had the present government done in the way of constructive action? Had they done anything that compared with the settlement of 26,000 soldiers; had they done anything as beneficial to the west as the wheat board of 1920? His government was criticized for buying land for soldiers at the top of the market. Could they have waited for three years to do it? If they had, the 26,000 men now firmly established on the land would have been across the United States border. That is what would have happened if they had followed the dilly-dallying, procrastinating policy of the King administration.

He spoke of the act against combines passed by the present government, and criticized it for providing for useless investigations but no penalties. He predicted that its results would be nothing but the filling of a lot of positions that it created.

Work Is Necessary

He defended the last government's policy in building dry docks at Victoria and a new pier at Halifax. Work had been stopped on these undertakings when the government changed, but it had now been resumed and it was admitted that they were necessary for the development of the ports. The Victoria dock, he said, was part of the development of the western grain route. It was one of the things that needed to be done in order to remove some of the obstacles that prevented the fullest development of this route for western grain.

In a vigorous defence of the mercantile marine, the former premier asked why the government was today in the humiliating position of dickering with American vessel owners when they could use the smaller boats of the service, now idle, to carry grain on the lakes.

Debt $100,000,000 More

In 1921, said Mr. Meighen, Sir Lomer Gouin and Premier King could hardly sleep at night for financial nightmares. Yet they managed to get lots of sleep now and the debt was $100,000,000 more than when they took office

He attacked the statements of the premier in Quebec to the effect that Canada had not paid for any of the war during the war years. During those years, in addition to paying all other charges, including those on the railways, the government had paid out $428,000,000 on the war—a sum equal to the total debt of the country at the beginning of the struggle. This was paid by taxation. But the best that the finance minister could say was that we were not increasing our debt as fast as in the war years.

The Riordan Case

Dealing with the famous Riordan note for income tax, Mr. Meighen said that the note, which was redeemable for cash any day but at the price of driving an industry out of Canada and putting thousands out of work, still lay in the vault. The finance minister had even passed a bill extending the time that it was allowable to extend such notes. The present government did not demand payment for the same reason that his government did not do so—they did not believe that it would be in the nation's interests to refuse to hold it.

Dealing with taxation, he said that Premier King had promised to take the burden off the common people and bear upon those who could pay. Yet, with a profits and income tax on large amounts, that was higher than any in the world, the King administration had collected $28,000,000 less in income tax during the first year of their tenure of office. They had, however, collected $31,000,000 more on the sales tax, a levy that came from every man, woman and child in the country—it was paid for with every purchase.

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Lethbridge Herald Oct. 1/23.

Vitriolic Attack On Administration Of King Government In Twenty Months Marks Speech Of Hon. Arthur Meighen

Repeats Arguments Put Forward Elsewhere on Alberta Tour—Says Government One of Sham—Many Promises Made During Election Campaign Not Fulfilled — The Wheat Board.

Bitter invective, biting sarcasm, scornful scathing marked the address of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in a stashing denunciation of the King government delivered before an audience which filled the Majestic theatre to capacity last night. The address was delivered in the space of two hours. "A government of sham that had got in by sham, was the way he described the government in a speech that was devoid of rhetoric but was a plain indictment of the King government, with nothing spared in exposing its shortcomings as he regarded them. It was trenchant in parts, indignant in others of the choice made by the electorate in preference to himself and the government he represented. He took the newspapers to task who had criticized his attacks on the King government for not advancing any policy of their own. He challenged the King government to make any policy in the Midlothian campaign, that it would be time for him to prescribe when he was called in to prescribe.

Railways and Wheat Board

In the matter of constructive policies he, however, held up to his hearers the monuments of constructive policies in what had been built by his government in the National Railway system created out of the wrecks of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific and the vast sums spent on the latter as "thinly adulterated humbug." To the vials of denunciation he poured forth on the government he added its action in the Riordan note, in the matter of the income tax owing by that company, which was taken by his government in lieu of cash and, which procedure, though severely criticized in the campaign, was endorsed by the King government when it came into office, in that the note was still outstanding. "No cash has been received," said Mr. Meighen, "the government has allowed the company to carry forward its losses of Mr. Meighen, was justified. "There was no party politics played. The Government's own supporters in the Senate killed the bill, and, added Mr. Meighen, "I am glad it was killed." On what principle do I held responsible for an act of the party of Conservatives and Liberals who support a Liberal Government in the Senate. The Government, and not I, are responsible for the adverse vote of Liberal Senators."

A Government of Sham

Continuing on the Wheat Board branch of the subject, Mr. Meighen said, "You need but be told the supplementary estimates for the Mose Jaw and Okanagan lines that I would have supported them. I urged them to bring in estimates to go on with the work of these roads. They never did. They did not want to. Sham was their watchword in their whole course. They never did. They did not even do what the sham Wheat Board promised them." Mr. Meighen said the Government had promised to do nothing but shams, a Government of sham that had got in by sham. So long as they hold the seats obtained by sham what can you expect that their legislation will be characterised by sham?"

Tariff

Mr. Meighen then took up the tariff policy of the Government. He drew attention to the platform drawn up at the Liberal convention. In this farm implements, household utensils, food products, comprising the necessities of life, were to be free. "If we are put into power, said the speaker, "we will place the tariff where it was when we came into office." The reason they agreed on this platform, said Mr. Meighen, was because they saw that the Farmer movement was calling for these things, so the Liberals wanted to have the same program. "What I told you two years ago," exclaimed the speaker, "I tell you now, that I believe in it. I tell you now, that I believe in it. Not one of the Government intended to make it law. They set about deliberately to deceive and trick the Western Prairies to get their votes. Mr. King was made leader, a year after the declaration of the platform, and he said he would stand or fall by it. Six weeks after the election, quoting the convention platform, instructing those who spoke to say that it was the Liberal program."

Policy in Quebec

"They figured on carrying Quebec," continued Mr. Meighen. "Quebec was to be carried by an anti-conscription program. Mackenzie took the sons of Quebec to be slaughtered in the fields of France and Flanders. The cry was "Meighen, hangman, of Quebec, the murderer of our sons!" The tariff program was for the benefit of the Progressives, who were half-brothers to the Liberals, and who they felt would support them, or, at least, prevent Conservatives from being elected.

Not Visible With Microscope

Sir Lomer Gouin, went on Mr. Meighen, said he would give the people the Laurier-Fielding tariff, though it was higher than the tariff of the Conservatives, being 2.65 per cent as against the average 21.2 per cent. Mr. King went about saying that there need be no hurry about the tariff, as no tariff industry would be touched. "It not Gouin and Mr. King Government.

ed by $28,000,000 to collect as much in comes be increased, yet they had fallen by $28,000,000 to collection as much income tax as the previous government, covering up the deficit by tax increases. The tax on tobacco was raised to 6 per cent. in the second budget, which meant 10 per cent by the time the 'consumer' paid it. As a result the cost of living, after having come down," had started to soar again.

The Riordan Note

"The blackest conduct of a black campaign," was what Mr. Meighen described what had occurred in regard to the Riordan note which was taken by the former government in lieu of cash for income tax, in that otherwise, as the Government saw it, it would mean the bankruptcy of the company, with thousands left without employment. Mr. King said he pledged his word to collect the money, but the procedure on the part of the Government as favoring the plutocrats. "Yet," said Mr. Meighen, "when they came into power they made no attempt to collect the note. It is still lying in the safe of the Government."

Bootleggers' Wharf

Coming to other things he thought down by the Government in the last week of the session, in the sum of $20,000,000, Mr. Meighen referred to them as for the most part being for political purposes. He cited a wharf on which $38,000 was to be spent, the only use of which was to enable whiskey to be landed without the payment of duty. He said this was done because the Liberal organizer was a bootlegger, and he called the wharf the "bootleggers' wharf." Similarly he said, as the outcome of the by-election in North Essex, the sum of $36,000 was put down for a useless wharf on the Belle River. The Government had allowed the profiteers to go free by financing the war by loans, the burden of which the Government was now feeling, Mr. Meighen waxed warm. "I don't know," he said, "what Mr. King meant. He must have heard somebody say this and so he said it. He proceeded to levy taxes. The government had levied the biggest profit tax in any country, so big that the present Government would not dare to reimpose it. By taxation the amount of $438,000,000 had been raised in cash, a sum larger than the pre-war debt of Canada. While the Liberals had promised to cut down, what had been done? If not, the opportunity will be yours next time, and if you do not use it, you will have yourselves only to blame. No government has slipped back in 20 months more than the government's 3 per cent tax and ad-

Slipping of King Government

"Something," said Mr. Meighen in conclusion, was due to honor and decency in public life. I put myself in contrast to this Government. Do you think I would do what they have done? If not the opportunity will be yours next time, and if you do not use it, you will have yourselves only to blame. No government has slipped so far as this Government. Its pork barrel followers."

Branch Lines Rejection

Coming to the rejection of the act for branch lines on the National railway by the Senate. "You are told," said Mr. Meighen that I am responsible for the failure to build branch lines. Why, I voted for every branch lines you don't want any bill. The statute was put there by the Government in the hope that it would be so waterlogged that the members would be defeated. Before the National was established all these lines were done by moneys included in the estimates. In the estimates every year there was a lump sum for new lines. The Canadian Northern did not ask for land grants. The National Railway is the biggest enterprise in any country, and it is important that the people should know financially what it means to its. All the Government had to do was to put the money in the estimates, and no senate could interfere, because it would be a money vote. Two years the Government did not do so because they wanted to show how the estimates were improving and that they were spending much less than the Meighen Government did. That was the reason."

The Senate Action

Mr. Meighen went on to say that in the billion-dollar session in Long Lake, on the north of Lake Superior, and in acquiring the Scribe Hotel in Paris the Government had misappropriated money in the national treasury. In regard to the branch lines he moved in the House that the money be included in the estimates. He moved in the Senate, three years ago, Mose Jaw and in the Okanagan valley were needed but not the other. He moved an amendment to cover these roads. The action of the Senate in rejecting the bill, said Mr. Meighen, was justified. "There was no

Unadulterated Humbug"

Dealing with his proposed voluntary Wheat Board, Mr. Meighen said that it rested on the power of the Government to serve the people. "I venture to say," he continued, "that the Government plan would have been successfully used. Two years ago I was called in to help the Government when it had nobly erated humbug."

The Wheat Board

From the National Railways, standing as a testimony to the constructive ability of the Conservatives, Mr. Meighen went on to the Wheat Board. With biting scorn he asked, "Was not that a constructive act. Was it not well thought out? Did it not fit what was needed at the time?" He then went into the history of the Wheat Board as to how it came to be launched. "Two years ago," he said, "it was unparalleled with all Europe shaken by war. With wheat controlled by the different governments it was impossible to sell a single bushel of wheat. "We saw in a moment that unless something was done our wheat would be stacked on the prairies. In July, 1919, we had to act, and act at once. We could not afford to have conferences, conferences. We had ten days to do it, and we did it on a plan of the kind never operated in any country. We were denounced as setting in the interests of the millers and of the financial interests. I was denounced in the House as acting on the dictation of the millers. Emphasized sites for the Mose Jaw and Okanagan lines that I would have supported them. I urged them to bring in estimates to go on with the work of these roads. They never did. They did not want to. Sham was their watchword in their whole course. They never did. They did not even do what the sham Wheat Board promised them." Mr. Meighen said the Government had promised to do nothing but shams, a Government of sham that had got in by sham. So long as they hold the seats obtained by sham what can you expect that their legislation will be characterised by sham?"

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The National Railways

Mr. Meighen referred to the expenditure of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific and the vast sums spent on projects wanted to keep eastern Canada sets and to leave western liabilities unprovided for. As a result the Grand Trunk Pacific broke the Grand Trunk, and they both came begging to the doors of the Government. Instead of following the policy which Mr. King advocated in the way of further loans to keep the railway system in existence, his Government took the matter in hand by deciding on amalgamation, and the outcome was a monument to its constructive ability in what had been created out of the wreck in the present National Railways, "as fine a gathering system as any country can boast of." To a question of transportation, each helping each other instead of competing with each other. It will throw the light of twenty months on the subject matter discussed prior to and voted on on December 6th, 1921. I have read in certain newspapers that while I made a strong case against the Government I had no constructive policy to propose. I ask, what good is a man in opposition? When I was in office I spent courageously with and never departed from what I had pledged to do in long and difficult years. When I am reminded by these newspapers who want me to prescribe for the Government that I have not done so, I may say to them, that for five years and more I did what I was reminded of what Mr. Gladstone said in his Midlothian campaign—that it will be time enough to prescribe when called in. 'This is my answer to these newspapers.

A Conservative Monument

Those who talk of constructive monuments, continued the speaker, should look at the National Railways. "What is the biggest constructive thing done in Canada in the last 25 years?" Those years were marked by the building of the Grand Trunk and the Transcontinental. Before Confederation it was only to be cases of obstruction. Conservative service not only to Ontario but to the Dominion. Conservative service not only to Ontario but to the Dominion. Conservative service not only to Ontario but to the Dominion

Lethbridge Herald Oct. 1/23.

06545

Vitriolic Attack On Administration Of King Government In Twenty Months Marks Speech Of Hon. Arthur Meighen

Repeats Arguments Put Forward Elsewhere on Alberta Tour—Says Government One of Sham—Many Promises Made During Election Campaign Not Fulfilled — The Wheat Board.

Bitter invective, biting sarcasm, scornful scathing marked the address of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen in a slashing denunciation of the King government delivered before an audience which filled the Majestic theatre to capacity on Saturday night, and whose attention he held for close on two hours. "A government of sham that had got in by sham," was the way he described the government in a speech that was devoid of rhetoric but was a plain indictment of the King government, with nothing spared in exposing its shortcomings as he regarded them. It was trenchant in parts, indignant in others of the choice made by the electorate in preference to himself and the government he represented. He took the newspapers to task who had criticized him for not bringing forward anything in the way of a constructive policy in his attacks on the King government, saying, in the words of Mr. Gladstone in the Midlothian campaign, that it would be time for him to prescribe when he was called in to prescribe.

Railways and Wheat Board

In the matter of constructive policies he, however, held up to his hearers the monuments of constructive policies in what had been built by his government in the National Railway system created out of the wrecks of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the wheat board. He characterized what had been done in the last two years in regard to the latter as "unadulterated humbug." To the vials of denunciation he poured forth on the government he added its action in the Riordan note, in the matter of the income tax owing by that company, which was taken by his government in lieu of cash and, which procedure, though severely criticized in the campaign, was endorsed by the King government when it came into office, in that the note was still in the safe of the government. It was, said Mr. Meighen, "the blackest conduct of a black compaign." "No government," he declared in condemning it, "had slipped back to much as the King government in the twenty months in which it has held power."

Prescribe When Called In

With Brigadier-General Stewart in the chair, and introduced by Mr. W. S. Ball, the ex-Premier met with a hearty reception when he rose to address the massed audience. "I have been quite frequently in Lethbridge," he said, "and my purpose in coming West is not so much to hold meetings as to visit friends who loyally stood by me and the cause in days gone by. It is to find what the West has been thinking about and how it stands. What I say will not be too long, but it will throw the light of twenty months on the subject matter discussed prior to and voted on on December 6th, 1921. I have read in certain newspapers that while I made a strong case against the Government I had no constructive policy to propose. That would be no good, as I am not in office. When I was in office I spoke courageously with and never departed from what I had pledged to do in long and difficult years. When I am reminded by these newspapers who want me to prescribe for the Government that I have not done so, I may say to them, did they ask me and my party to do this two years ago? I am reminded of what Mr. Gladstone said in his Midlothian campaign—that it will be time enough to prescribe when called in. This is my answer to these newspapers."

A Conservative Monument

Those who talk of constructive measures, continued the speaker, should ask themselves the question, "What is the biggest constructive thing done in Canada in the last 25 years?" Those years were marked by the building of the Grand Trunk and the Transcontinental. Two elections were held on those projects, with contracts let and gold flowing, and it was left to the Conservatives to create out of the wreck of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific a monument to constructive policy in what today is in the Grand National system, the largest railway system in the world. This action had been criticized and denounced by Mr. King. The Transcontinental was to be the monument of the Government under which it came into existence, but those who had the right to run it for ten years refused to turn a wheel and became bankrupt in running the Grand Trunk Pacific. Loss was added to capital and borrowed, and the system was pitched in at the doors of his Government. The acquisition of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific made what we have now, a national railway system which is now seeing its way ahead.

The National Railways

Mr. Meighen referred to the experiences of the Grand Trunk and Grand Trunk Pacific. Those behind the projects wanted to keep eastern assets and to leave western liabilities unprovided for. As a result the Grand Trunk Pacific broke the Grand Trunk, and they both came begging to the doors of the Government. Instead of following the policy which Mr. King advocated in the way of further loans to keep the dying systems in existence, his Government took the matter in hand by deciding on arbitration, and the outcome was a monument to its constructive ability in what had been created out of the wreck in the present National Railways, "as fine a gathering system as any country can boast of." Now, after a succession of disasters, we have a great system, each helping each other instead of competing with each other, in the National system. For the disasters which overtook the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk Mr. Meighen held that Mr. King was responsible in that he was of the party which endorsed the schemes, and was in the Government which was responsible for them. "If Mr. King had had his way we should have lent the money and not had a railway system which in the showing it is making is one of the hopeful signs of the day." A load was fastened on the Conservative Government in the railways in 1903-4, and in 1911. That load, emphasized Mr. Meighen, would have been twice as heavy as before had not his Government got the country out of a morass.

The Wheat Board

From the National Railways, standing as a testimony to the constructive ability of the late Goverment, Mr. Meighen went on to the Wheat Board. With biting scorn he asked, "Was not that a constructive act. Was it not well thought out? Did it not fit what was needed at the time?" He then went into the history of the Wheat Board as to how it came to be launched. It was launched in a year that was unparalelled, with all Europe shaken by war. With wheat controlled by the different governments it was impossible to sell a single bushel of wheat. "We saw in a moment that unless something was done our wheat would be stacked on the prairies. In July, 1919, we had to act, and act at once. We could not afford to have conferences, conclaves of Premiers, and mysterious interviews. We had ten days to do it, and we did it on a plan of the kind never operated in any country. We were denounced as acting in the interests of the millers and of the financial interests. I was denounced in the House as acting on the dictation of big interests. It was meant for vote-getting. I emphasized this as that talk was hurled at us." Going on to speak of the success of the Wheat Board, Mr. Meighen said that it was so successful that 96 per cent. of the farmers wanted it made permanent when the work was over. He then went out to detail what followed in bringing the wheat board to an end, in the decision of the Supreme Court that the Government had no power to compel anybody to sell wheat. "In vain," he said, "was it sought to make the farmers understand this. The United States and the British wheat had become decontrolled. Competition was restored. Parliament, it had been decided, had no power to compel a single farmer to sell a bushel of grain."

The Voluntary Wheat Board

From the Wheat Board Mr. Meighen went on to tell of the proposal of a voluntary wheat board, with no compulsion, which was to be financed by the Government. The same rights were promised as in the old Wheat Board, with cash payments, participation certificates, etc., the same as the old Wheat Board, the only difference being that nothing was compulsory. "Now," said Mr. Meighen, "I would like to submit to the farmer if anything different could have been devised in the circumstances than the proposal of 1921?" But, he went on to say, his opponent said he was not sincere. Here he paused to hurl forth the challenge, Can any Liberal dare to suggest that in the last 15 years I ever made a proposal which I did not carry through when in power?"

Motherwell and Wheat Board

Mr. Meighen then turned his guns on Mr. Motherwell, the Minister of Agriculture in the campaign he had conducted in his papers against the proposal, "Vote for Motherwell and the Wheat Board," supposed to be the old one, was what he urged. He did not believe in the Wheat Board, but he was afraid to say so because he would not be elected. "He is not worse than the rest of the Government of which he is the minister of agriculture," sarcastically remarked the speaker.

"The farmers have got Motherwell but not the Wheat Board."

The Attempted Wheat Board

Turning to the abortive attempts to form a Wheat Board by the present Government, Mr. Meighen said that the Government brought down a bill because they thought the Progressives would accept it. There was not a single federal power allowed in the bill; only provincial powers. In a word, there was nothing in the bill at all coming from a Federal Government. He denounced the bill to his utmost capacity and exhausted the English language in so doing. He warned the Progressives that the bill was a farce and a gold brick and that they could not get anyone to run the proposed board. "The Progressives in Alberta met their Government in a special session called to give it necessary powers for forming the Wheat Board. The powers were granted, the members were paid, and they went home." He then went on to speak of the peddling of the chairmanship of $50,000 a year, with no one willing to take it. That, he said, was the history of 1922 in the matter of the Wheat Board. He asked Mr. King what he would do about the Wheat Board, and got the reply that it could be met by orders-in-council. "Mr. King," added Mr. Meighen, "had denounced orders-in-council and was now working night and day with orders-in-council."

"Unadulterated Humbug"

Dealing with his proposed voluntary Wheat Board, Mr. Meighen said that it rested on the power of the Government to serve the people. "I venture to say," he continued, "that the Government plan would have been used and would have been successfully used. You have done without what you hoped to get. You have had nothing in the last two years but unadulterated humbug."

The Branch Lines Rejection

Coming to the rejection of the act for branch lines on the National railway by the Senate. "You are told," said Mr. Meighen that I am responsible for the failure to build branch lines in Western Canada. To build branch lines you don't want any bill. The statute was put there by the Government in the hope that it would be so waterlogged that it would be defeated. Before the National was established all these things were done by moneys included in the estimates. In the estimates every year there was covered every dollar spent on the Canadian Northern and on bonds guaranteed. The National Railway is the biggest enterprise in any country, and it is important that the people should know financially what it means to us. All the Government had to do was to put the money in the estimates, and no senate could interfere, because it had not the power to interfere. The Government did not do so because they wanted to show how the estimates were improving and that they were spending much less than the Meighen Government did. That was the reason."

The Senate Action

Mr. Meighen went on to say that in the building of extension on Long Lake, on the north of Lake Superior, and in acquiring the Scribe Hotel in Paris the Government had misappropriated money in the national treasury. In regard to the branch lines he moved in the House that the money be included in the estimates. He knew that the branch lines south of Moose Jaw and in the Okanagan Valley were needed but not the others. He moved an amendment to cover these roads. The action of the Senate in rejecting the bill, said Mr. Meighen, was justified. There was no party politics played. The Government's own supporters in the Senate killed the bill, and, added Mr. Meighen, "I am held responsible. On what principle am I held responsible for an adverse vote of Conservatives and Liberals who support a Liberal Government in the Senate. The Government, and not I, are responsible for the adverse vote of Liberal Senators."

A Government of Sham

Continuing on the Western branch lines, Mr. Meighen said: "You need not be told that had the Government brought in the supplementary estimates for the Moose Jaw and Okanagan lines that I would have supported them. I urged them to bring in estimates to go on with the work of these roads. They never did. They did not want to. Sham was written over the whole course of their action. The guardians of power have showed themselves to be nothing but shams, a Government of sham that had got in by sham. So long as they hold the seats obtained by sham what can you expect that their legislation will be characterized by sham?"

Gov't and the Tariff

Mr. Meighen next took up the tariff policy of the Government. He drew attention to the platform drawn up at the Liberal convention. In this farm implements, household utensils, food products, comprising the necessities of life, were to be free. "If we are put into power," said the convention, "we will take the duties off these and off cement, lumber, gasoline and fertilizers." The reason they agreed on this platform, said Mr. Meighen, was because they saw that the Farmer movement was calling for these things, so the Liberals wanted to have the same program. "What I told you two years ago," exclaimed the speaker, "I tell you now. The Liberals did not mean a word of it. Not one of the Government intended to make it law. They set about deliberately to deceive and trick the Western Prairies to get their votes. Mr. King was made leader a year after the declaration of the platform, and he said he would stand or fall by it. Six weeks before the election he prepared pamphlets for speakers, quoting the convention platform, instructing those who spoke to say that it was the Liberal program."

Policy in Quebec

"They figured on carrying Quebec," continued Mr. Meighen. "Quebec was to be carried by an anti-conscription program. Meighen was portrayed as a hangman who took the sons of Quebec to be slaughtered in the fields of France and Flanders. The cry was 'Meighen, hangman of Quebec, the murderer of our sons!' The tariff program was for the benefit of the Progressives who were half-brothers to the Liberals, and who they felt would support them, or, if elected as members, would prevent Conservatives from being elected.

Not Visible With Microscope

Sir Lomer Gouin, went on Mr. Meighen, said he would give the people the Laurier-Fielding tariff, though it was higher than the tariff of the Conservatives, being 26.6 per cent. in the average duties, while the Meighen tariff was 21.2 per cent. Mr. King went about saying that there need be no hurry about the tariff, as no legitimate industry would be touched. "Is not cement, are not fertilizers and farm implements legitimate industries?" asked the speaker. "And so," he added, "they got into office through Quebec. The first session passed and there was no difference in the tariff as a whole which could be seen with a microscope.

Breach of Faith

In referring to the reductions made in the tariff by the Government, Mr. Meighen said that reductions were made on only two of the nineteen articles on which reductions were promised. There was a reduction of 2½ per cent. on farm implements, a hairbreadth reduction on oil, 2½ per cent. off textiles which came from England. "If you heard the names of other things on which the duty was reduced you have never heard of those things before." The duties on raisins and currants were increased four times, and 37½ per cent. increase put on artificial silk. "I am attacking them for breach of faith," said Mr. Meighen, "when they took 2½ per cent. off implements they put on as much in the sales tax as they took off, which made the cost of a binder 30 cents less. He took the Government to task for the enormous increase made in the sales tax which fell on the consumer. In the reduction made on binders and mowers he asked if any farmer was getting these for less with the sales tax tacked on. "No man saved a dollar, but paid more in sales tax."

Reduction on Textiles

No one, argued Mr. Meighen, saved by the reduction of the tax on textiles. By it the production in Canada fell one-third. Mechanics drifted to the States, and there was a smaller town in Canada for every larger town in the United States. "If the Liberals had carried out what they said in the matter of tariff reductions they would have staggered the Dominion."

Responsible Government

"Responsible Government," said Mr. Meighen," should carry out what the people have determined. In 1911 the Conservatives went in on a definite issue. They stood by their guns and did when in power what they said they would do. In 1917 eleven issues went to the country with the war program, and all eleven planks were fulfilled."

War Obligations

Coming to taxes and to the statement made by Mr. King that the Meighen Government had not met the obligations of the war by taxation, but had allowed the profiteers to go free by financing the war by loans, the burden of which the Government was now feeling, Mr. Meighen waxed warm. "I don't know," he said, "what Mr. King meant. He must have heard somebody say this and so he said it." He proceeded to show that his government had levied the biggest profit tax in any country, so big that the present Government would not dare to reimpose it. By taxation the amount of $438,000,000 had been raised in cash, a sum larger than the pre-war debt of Canada. While the Liberals and the Progressives did not think much of customs taxes, the King Government in the first year of office had made $15,000,000 more through the customs than was done the year before. They had denounced the former government's 3 per cent. tax and added by $28,0000,000 to collect as much in comes be increased, yet they had failed by $28,000,000 to collect as much income tax as the previous government, covering up the deficit by increasing the sales tax. The sales tax was raised to 6 per cent. in the second budget, which meant 10 per cent. by the time the consumer paid it. As a result the cost of living, after having come down, had started to soar again.

The Riordan Note

"The blackest conduct of a black campaign" was how Mr. Meighen described what had occurred in regard to the Riordan note which was taken by the former government in lieu of cash for income tax, in that otherwise, as the Government saw it, it would mean the bankruptcy of the company, with thousands left without employment. Mr. King and his party had in the election campaign denounced this procedure on the part of the Government as favoring the plutocrats. "Yet," said Mr. Meighen, "when they came into power they made no attempt to collect the note. It is still lying in the safe of the Government."

Bootleggers' Wharf

Coming to estimates brought down by the Government in the last week of the session, in the sum of $80,000,000, Mr. Meighen referred to them as for the most part being for political purposes. He cited a wharf on which $36,000 was to be spent, the only use of which was to enable whiskey to be smuggled into the United States. He said that this was done because the Liberal organizer was a bootlegger, and he called the wharf the "bootleggers' wharf." Similarly he said, as the outcome of the by-election in North Essex, the sum of $86,000 was put down for a useless wharf on the Belle River. The Government, he said, had no control on expenditures but was at the call of "importunate pork barrel followers."

Slipping of King Government

"Something," said Mr. Meighen in conclusion, was due to honor and decency in public life. I put myself in contrast to this Government. Do you intend to submit to what has been done? If not, the opportunity will be yours next time, and if you do not use it, you will have yourselves only to blame. No government has slipped back in 20 months more than the King Government.

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Railways and Wheat Board

In the matter of constructive policies he, however, held up to his hearers the monuments of constructive policies in what had been built by his government in the National Railway system created out of the wrecks of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific, and the wheat board. He characterized what had been done in the last two years in regard to the latter as "unadulterated humbug." To the vials of denunciation he poured forth on the government he added its action in the Riordan note, in the matter of the income tax owing by that company, which was taken by his government in lieu of cash and, which procedure, though severely criticized in the campaign, was endorsed by the King government when it came into office, in that the note was still in the safe of the government. It was, said Mr. Meighen, "the blackest conduct of a black compaign." "No government," he declared in condemning it, "had slipped back to much as the King government in the twenty months in which it has held power."

Prescribe When Called In

With Brigadier-General Stewart in the chair, and introduced by Mr. W. S. Ball, the ex-Premier met with a hearty reception when he rose to address the massed audience. "I have been quite frequently in Lethbridge," he said, "and my purpose in coming West is not so much to hold meetings as to visit friends who loyally stood by me and the cause in days gone by. It is to find what the West has been thinking about and how it stands. What I say will not be too long, but it will throw the light of twenty months on the subject matter discussed prior to and voted on on December 6th, 1921. I have read in certain newspapers that while I made a strong case against the Government I had no constructive policy to propose. That would be no good, as I am not in office. When I was in office I dealt courageously with and never departed from what I had pledged to do in long and difficult years. When I am reminded by these newspapers who want me to prescribe for the Government that I have not done so, I may say to them, did they ask me and my party to do this two years ago? I am reminded of what Mr. Gladstone said in his Midlothian campaign—that it will be time enough to prescribe when called in. This is my answer to these newspapers."

Meighen Good Mixer

That was the kind of a crowd that Arthur Meighen celebrated with last Saturday. He disproved the report that he is a cold-blooded recluse. The ex-premier made himself very much at home, chatted with the farmers, nodded to the "punchers", smiled at the babies, and climbed on the fence and reached over to shake hands with Ray Knight, the big noise of this and a hundred other first-rate stampedes.

"I don't envy you your job, Mr. Knight," smiled Mr. Meighen as Ray gave him a welcoming grip.

"Nor I yours, Mr. Meighen. I'm quite satisfied," grinned back the big westerner, and everybody clapped.

And that meant that both these men—filling widely different positions in the life of the nation, and both vitally important—were quite satisfied with their jobs. Arthur would be as much out of place swinging a rope at a cunning range calf as Ray would be addressing an audience in Massey Hall.

Good Sport, Too

Mr. Meighen proved himself a good sport. Much to the delight of the crowd—the first stampede crowd he had ever joined, he said—he mounted a saddle horse provided by the rodeo committee and for an hour mingled right with the boys around the chutes.

It was a master stroke.

The speech. Well, it was a rattling good speech, tactfully worded and pleasingly delivered, a speech characteristic of Mr. Meighen. But it was really an incident. For Mr. Meighen climbed into the saddle and was a "reg'lar he-man." There was the punch.

On the sidelines were the Conservative chieftain's bodyguard: "Doc" Stewart, W. S. Ball, "Stan" Kirkham, A. B. Hogg, and other stalwarts from Lethbridge, and L. D. King and his "thin red line," representing the Raymond association. They were all smiles, and with good reason.

Warm Welcome

James Walker, president of the Raymond Board of Trade, briefly but cordially introduced the distinguished visitor. Mr. Meighen mounted an automobile, parked in front of the grandstand. As he smiled to the crowd, a wave of applause greeted him. It was sympathetic and sincere. One felt that the Raymond folk were really saying: "We're mighty glad to see you back, Mr. Meighen," for as premier of Canada, he visited Raymond three years ago to look into the irrigation schemes projected in the south.

"I fear my part of the program will be rather dull compared with what we have had thus far," said the ex-premier. "I could provide you with more thrills if I rode 'Dynamite,' no doubt, but I am quite satisfied to be where I am now. I was here some years ago to look over your irrigation schemes, and while you have not advanced as far as you hoped to do then, I am gratified to note substantial progress."

He Had a Rival

Just then a calf "balled" shrilly from the corrals.

"I note I have a rival in the yard," smiled Mr. Meighen.

"MacKenzie King," yelled someone in the crowd, and everybody laughed heartily. It was a jolly crowd.

"It has been three years since I visited you, I say, and you don't all support me yet," he continued, amidst further laughter. "You have great crops this year and you had a good crop last year. Not so in my province. In Manitoba they have been afflicted with heat and rust and before that with the Meighen government. I am glad indeed that the recent visitations of nature cannot be laid at my door."

Mr. Meighen mentioned the display of sugar beets, which he said was a real revelation. He hoped that the industry would be permanently revived. He appealed for diversity of crops and industries. The flour mill was noted with commendation, and the question asked, why were there not more small mills in the country? He wished there were more industries in the west to absorb the products of the farm and ranch, and encouraged the farmers to take up stock raising.

Favored Farmers Organizing

Dealing with the economic conditions in the West, Mr. Meighen said he had never been opposed to the farmer organizing along economic lines, but he was unalterably opposed to political class organization, and predicted the ultimate failure of any group movement. Such an organization was a menace to the safety of the state. He had proposed a voluntary wheat selling organization, but the West had rejected it. The farmers themselves were now trying to organize a pool on their own behalf. This effort he wished the best of success, adding, "I will do all in my power to make it succeed."

Looking over the countryside, Mr. Meighen referred with eloquence to the smiling fields. "Never did Alberta shine as she shines today over an empire of grain. She is the most favored province in Canada. In this prosperity let us lay careful plans for the future, advancing along sound lines. We must strengthen our commonwealth by a diversity of occupation. This is [illegible]ential of great[illegible] a natio[illegible] said.

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Leader

MR. MEIGHEN AT THE MAJESTIC

After hearing the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, speaking with the dignity and responsibility of his office as Prime Minister of Canada, and then hearing him in the role of the leader of the Opposition, the conclusion could not but have been borne in that there were personalities of two different types who addressed the audience at two separate times at the same place. One could almost imagine a faint semblance of the attributes of a Dr. Jekyll and a Mr. Hyde, manifesting themselves as the genius in the utterances of a former day and in the utterances at the Majestic Theatre on Saturday night, in the way Mr. Meighen delivered himself. In the one there was the calm and dispassionate statements of a man who, with a sincerity of purpose, and honesty of conviction, strove to bring home to his hearers his consistency to principle in carrying out what he had advocated, using his logic to emphasize the merits of his policies as against the policies of his opponents; in the other there was shown a certain personal animus not only against the Government of the day but against Mr. Mackenzie King and Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture, whom he did not forget to name particularly. In his denunciation of the Government and all its works, in spite of his protestations to the contrary, there was the animus of defeat in the bitter invective and the biting sarcasm which Mr. Meighen used in lashing those whom, with no disguising of sentiment, he considered had usurped the power which was his by right.

It was not a weak and incapable Government so much that Mr. Meighen pictured to his hearers, rather, in what he conveyed, it was a Government that had deliberately worked its way into power by sham and was living up to it. This he punctuated in his statement that the Government was "a Government of sham that had got in by sham." It was not the policies of the Government so much that he was bitter in denouncing but the omission to carry out what had been pledged, as he regarded it, before their election to office.

* * * *

It was not as a constructive statesman, though he gave his reasons why he should not be called upon to take this role in that he was out of power, that Mr. Meighen appeared at the Majestic Theatre. It was in the garb of the apostle of political righteousness, denouncing the powers of evil, as he regarded the Government of the day, that he came before the large audience. He addressed himself with the fervor of one who was proclaiming the "wrath to come" in what the actions of the Government to which he was bitterly opposed foreboded.

As an impassioned indictment of the King Government the address of the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen was framed to that end. Moreover, as one who was once considered worthy of the confidence of the people and discarded for another in spite, as he solemnly averred, of the fact that he and his Government had carried out one and all of their pre-election pledges, there was shown the nursing of a distinct grievance. Without any show of irreverence, in the way Mr. Meighen put himself before his audience, it was a case of a choice between himself and Barabbas, as between him and Mr. King in the next election. This he in a way punctuated in his closing words, "Something was due to honor and decency in public life. I put myself to you in contrast to this Government."

A vindication of himself and all his works, as carried out by his Government, and a violent denunciation of Mr. King and all his works, in what the present Government had done, was the burden of the address at the Majectic Theatre. The Golden Age when "Plancus was Consul," and who in the present day was Mr. Arthur Meighen, had passed away. The only chance of its coming back was the return of Mr. Meighen and his party to power. This was the message that the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen delivered, and, it has to be said, effectively delivered. It was the unburdening of a great soul in political affliction. Whether it will be the inspiration to bring him back from the outer political darkness into which he and his party, as he regards it, have been ruthlessly cast remains to be seen in what the future may bring forth. He said what in the circumstances he was expected to say. In this his hearers were not disappointed as they went away. It was, at all events, good meat, well cooked and well garnished, for the delectation of the particular party which Mr. Meighen leads.

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Lethbridge Herald Oct. 1/23. 065458

Hon. Meighen Rides Bronc

And Speaks At The Raymond Stampede

Leader of the Opposition Has Fine Time in Sugar City—His First Stampede and He Enjoyed it Immensely.

(By a Staff Reporter.)

RAYMOND, Oct. 1. — Upwards of 2,000 people in attendance at the annual stampede and races Saturday, heard Hon. Arthur Meighen, former premier of the Dominion and now leader of the opposition at Ottawa, reaffirm his faith in the ability of the farmers of Southern Alberta to make good on the land, reiterate his confidence in irrigation development, commend the organization of agrarian interests along economic lines, and condemn the organization for political purposes of any class of the nation's citizenship. The ex-premier made a good impression and was lustily applauded.

Old and New West

It was a crowd in which was blended the old and the new west. The lean, ambling cowman, with his broad hat, gaudy neckerchief, fur-covered schaps, and clanking spurs, rubbed shoulders with the man from the nearby threshing rig, hurriedly "dolled up" in his Sunday best, out with the wife and the kiddies and the "Lizzie" for an afternoon of fun at the big annual celebration.

Here and there were squaws with sober papooses eyeing you from the safe depths of their roving cradles. Bucks, astraddle good-looking saddle horses, rode over the grounds in groups, while schools of lean Indian dogs, emitting that camp-fire smell that is always a quick cure for "that tired feeling", roamed hither and thither, frequently giving Ray Knight and his lieutenants a little practice with the rope.

That was the kind of a crowd that Arthur Meighen celebrated with last Saturday. He disproved the report that he is a cold-blooded recluse. The ex-premier made himself very much at home, chatted with the farmers, nodded to the "punchers", smiled at the babies, and climbed on the fence and reached over to shake hands with Ray Knight, the big noise of this and a hundred other first-rate stampedes.

"I don't envy you your job, Mr. Knight," smiled Mr. Meighen as Ray gave him a welcoming grip.

"Nor I yours, Mr. Meighen. I'm quite satisfied," grinned back the big westerner, and everybody clapped.

And that meant that both these men—filling widely different positions in the life of the nation, and both vitally important—were quite satisfied with their jobs. Arthur would be as much out of place swinging a rope at a cunning range calf as Ray would be addressing an audience in Massey Hall.

Good Sport, Too

Mr. Meighen proved himself a good sport. Much to the delight of the crowd—the first stampede crowd he had ever joined, he said—he mounted a saddle horse provided by the rodeo committee and for an hour mingled right with the boys around the chutes.

It was a master stroke.

The speech. Well, it was a rattling good speech, tactfully worded and pleasingly delivered, a speech characteristic of Mr. Meighen. But it was really an incident. For Mr. Meighen climbed into the saddle and was a "reg'lar he-man." There was the punch.

On the sidelines were the Conservative chieftain's bodyguard: "Doc" Stewart, W. S. Ball, "Stan" Kirkham, A. B. Hogg, and other stalwarts from Lethbridge, and L. D. King and his "thin red line," representing the Raymond association. They were all smiles, and with good reason.

Warm Welcome

James Walker, president of the Raymond Board of Trade, briefly but cordially introduced the distinguished visitor. Mr. Meighen mounted an automobile, parked in front of the grandstand. As he smiled to the crowd, a wave of applause greeted him. It was sympathetic and sincere. One felt that the Raymond folk were really saying: "We're mighty glad to see you back, Mr. Meighen," for as premier of Canada, he visited Raymond three years ago to look into the irrigation schemes projected in the south.

"I fear my part of the program will be rather dull compared with what we have had thus far," said the ex-premier. "I could provide you with more thrills if I rode 'Dynamite,' no doubt, but I am quite satisfied to be where I am now. I was here some years ago to look over your irrigation schemes, and while you have not advanced as far as you hoped to do then, I am gratified to note substantial progress."

He Had a Rival

Just then a calf "balled" shrilly from the corrals.

"I note I have a rival in the yard," smiled Mr. Meighen.

"MacKenzie King," yelled someone in the crowd, and everybody laughed heartily. It was a jolly crowd.

"It has been three years since I visited you, I say, and you don't all support me yet," he continued, amidst further laughter. "You have great crops this year and you had a good crop last year. Not so in my province. In Manitoba they have been afflicted with heat and rust and before that with the Meighen government. I am glad indeed that the recent visitations of nature cannot be laid at my door."

Mr. Meighen mentioned the display of sugar beets, which he said was a real revelation. He hoped that the industry would be permanently revived. He appealed for diversity of crops and industries. The flour mill was noted with commendation, and the question asked, why were there not more small mills in the country? He wished there were more industries in the west to absorb the products of the farm and ranch, and encouraged the farmers to take up stock raising.

Favored Farmers Organizing

Dealing with the economic conditions in the West, Mr. Meighen said he had never been opposed to the farmer organizing along economic lines, but he was unalterably opposed to political class organization, and predicted the ultimate failure of any group movement. Such an organization was a menace to the safety of the state. He had proposed a voluntary wheat selling organization, but the West had rejected it. The farmers themselves were now trying to organize a pool on their own behalf. This effort he wished the best of success, adding, "I will do all in my power to make it succeed."

Looking over the countryside, Mr. Meighen referred with eloquence to the smiling fields. "Never did Alberta shine as she shines today over an empire of grain. She is the most favored province in Canada. In this prosperity let us lay careful plans for the future, advancing along sound lines. We must strengthen our commonwealth by a diversity of occupation. This is an essential of greatness in a nation," he said.

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Readers Think

CORRECTS MR. MEIGHEN

To the Editor of The Leader,

Sir:—I am anxious the people of Qu'Appelle consituency, which I have the honor to represent, should be correctly informed on federal government affairs.

In his Indian Head address the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, whom I greatly admire, made several charges against the Progressive party that are entirely unwarranted.

Twice or thrice Mr. Meighen insinuated the Progressives were really Liberals, "unduly anxious to keep the government in power." No proof was given except that on occasions they had voted against the Conservatives and with the government. If that be sufficient, then Mr. Meighen and his followers are Liberals and unduly anxious to keep the government in power. It is on record in Hansard that they voted again and again against the Progressives and with the government. The criticisms of the government by the Conservatives and Progressives had been equally severe, with this difference; that the former consisted of much more mudslinging. Mr. Meighen's conscience must have smitten him for resorting to a trick like this that he might split the Progressive party.

He condemned Progressives for not supporting his amendment condemning the Liberals for broken pledges. I never had a doubt of the wisdom of our Progressive leaders in refusing to have any part in the mudslinging contests between Conservatives and Liberals. Progressives are there for business, not for wasting time and the people's good money. It should reassure the people of Canada that only hours are now wasted in these after election squabbles where days were formerly so wasted. Everyone about the House knows that the rebukes handed out in plenty by the Progressives have worked a wonderful change for the better.

A gentle scolding was handed out to the electors for turning down his offer of a government voluntary wheat pool, and the speaker pretended to see no material difference between this and the five-year contract pool now being promoted. There is only about the same degree of difference as there is between Mr. Meighen and Jack Dempsey in a physical sense. Meighen's pool would gladden the heart of the Grain Exchange; the other causes a panic.

Mr. Meighen seems to condemn the Progressives who voted for the government bill to construct branch lines. The construction of some Nova Scotia branch lines would, he said, be a disgrace. Turn to Hansard, page 4454 and the following pages, and read Mr. Meighen's lengthy criticisms of the bill and that of his colleagues, and you will find no word of objection to the Nova Scotia branches proposal. One must go to the Senate discussions to find those objections. Yet Mr. Meighen tried to defeat the bill and hold up much needed lines on the flimsy objection that the money voted was on a three-year plan and was not put in the estimates. Money voted under a former government to be expended on highways was voted exactly in the same way, to be expended over a term of years, and was not put in the estimates. Neither are railway subsidies put in the estimates. I could not see sufficient ground of objection to cause me to cast a vote that would tend to hold up construction of branch lines.

In the session of 1922 Mr. Meighen rebuked some members for criticising the chairman of the railway commission, stating that frequent criticism would destroy his usefulness. What, then, will be the effect of Mr. Meighen's continual criticism of Sir Henry Thornton; especially this course unwise when he is doing good at a job that was almost hopeless. It is surely not the part of wisdom for those of us who know nothing about managing a railway to jump in and try to show the superman we have engaged how to run our railways. It would seem to be wise to withhold criticism till he be given a reasonable time to succeed. If Sir Henry pulls our railways out of the mud in three or four years we should not feel that he made a mistake in adding the Paris hotel to his system to help overcome his handicap in competing against the C. P. R. for continental trade.

I was indeed glad to hear Mr. Meighen condemn the government for building political wharves all along the Atlantic coast. He might have added much more territory. However, Mr. Meighen's objection in the House to this expenditure was extremely mild and the reason seemed quite obvious. This abuse did not grow in a day. It is one thing to point to great waste where an abundant courage could prevent it and quite another thing to muster the necessary courage when one finds himself in a similar responsible position. Mr. Meighen's government having been guilty of the same offence he was hampered in his criticism in the House.

Allow me to quote from an editorial which appeared during last winter in The Ottawa Citizen bearing on the change brought about in parliament during the last two sessions:

"It is interesting to note the many points of similarity between the parliaments in London and Ottawa as they are composed today. A London correspondent states that the maiden speeches in the British House have been of a quality seldom surpassed. Among the new members who stand up to face the most critical assembly in the world there is no touch of the halting nervousness of the neophyte.

"Frequenters of the galleries at Ottawa have remarked that the speeches of the past two sessions have in general been designed not to fill up pages of Hansard for home-town consumption but to enlighten and to convince the House on some point relating to the subject under discussion.

"There are probably two reasons for the improvement. Both parliaments have seen a great influx of new members with an entirely different outlook from that of the orthodox politician. The Labor patry in Great Britain is represented by men who have felt the bitterness of unemployment, and many of the Progressives at Ottawa earned their farms by the sweat of their brow. Such men enter parliament seriously, earnestly, and after a course of training which fits them for the work they are striving to do. The Labor men have addressed trade union meetings and are quite used to illustrating their points in simple and forceful language.

"The Canadian farmer speaks at his local farmers' organization and during the long winter months finds some time for the study of political and economic problems. Usually such men do not enter parliament in order to give themselves something to do or to get social or professional advantages therefrom. They enter with a fairly clear purpose in view and they work towards it. They have thoughts to express and as a consequence their oratory is of the kind that can be trusted to look after itself.

"Another reason is the increase in the number of parties and the reduced government majorities. Debates are no longer staged merely for effect with the result of a foregone conclusion, the government winning out, not by any eloquence or force of reasoning but by sheer brute votes. The use of important third parties composed of men not in entire sympathy with either of the two orthodox parties has stimulated all the arts of persuasion and debate and has raised parliamentary discussion from an unequal struggle between obstruction on the one hand and closure on the other to a plane where an appeal must be made to the combined intelligence of the House."

JOHN MILLAR,

Indian Head, Sept. 27, 1923.

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VOLUME IX. LETHBRIDGE, ALBERTA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1923 PRICE—FIVE CENTS

RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN SCATHINGLY CONDEMNS THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT FOR FLAGRANT BREACH OF FAITH

The King Administration Was Returned to Power on Promises of Tariff Reform, Now More Protection Than Ever

SHAM, SHAM, SHAM, NOTHING BUT SHAM

The big Majestic theatre was well crowded Saturday night with an enthusiastic audience assembled to hear the Right Horonable Arthur Meighen, former Prime Minister, and leader of opposition in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

Brigadier-General Stewart occupied the chair. Mr. W. S. Ball introduced the ex-Premier, who, when he arose to speak, was given a most hearty and enthusiastic reception. He said in part: "I have been quite frequently in this city and my purpose in the present visit is not so much to hold meetings as to renew acquaintance with old friends who so loyally stood by me and the cause I represented in the days gone by. I find what the West has been thinking about and how it stands. What I say will not be too long, but it will throw the light of twenty months on the subject matter discussed prior to and voted on on December 6th, 1921. I have read in certain newspapers that while I made a strong case against the government I had no constructive policy to propose. That would be no good, as I dealt courageously with and never departed from what I had pledged to do it in long and difficult years. When I am reminded by these newspapers who want me to prescribe for the Government that I have not done so, I may say to them, did they ask me and my party to do this two years ago? I am reminded of what Mr. Gladstone said in his Midlothian campaign—that it will be time enough to prescribe when called in. This is my answer to these newspapers."

A Conservative Monument

Those who talk of constructive measures, continued the speaker, should ask themselves the question, "What is the biggest constructive thing done in Canada in the last 26 years?" Those years were marked by the building of the Grand Trunk and the Transcontinental. Two elections were held on these projects, with contracts let and gold flowing and it was left to the Conservatives to create out of the wreck of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific a monument to constructive policy in what today is the Grand National system, the largest railway system in the world. The action has been criticized and denounced by Mr. King. The Transcontinental was to be the monument of the Government under which it came into existence, but those who had the right to run it for ten years refused to turn a wheel and became bankrupt in running the Grand Trunk Pacific. Loss was added to capital and borrowed, and the system was pitched in at the doors of his Government. The acquisition of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific made what we have now, a national railway system which is now seeing its way ahead.

The National Railways

Mr. Meighen referred to the experiences of the Grand Trunk and the Grand Trunk Pacific. Those behind the projects wanted to keep eastern assets and to leave western liabilities unprovided for. As a result the Grand Trunk Pacific broke the Grand Trunk, and they both came begging to the doors of the Government. Instead of following the policy which Mr. King advocated in the way of further loans to keep the dying systems in existence, his Government took the matter in hand by deciding on arbitration, and the outcome was a monument to his constructive ability in what had been created out of the wreck in the present National Railways, "as fine a gathering system as any country can boast of." Now, after a succession of disasters we have a great system, each helping each other, instead of competing with each other, in the National System. For the disasters which overtook the Grand Trunk Pacific and the Grand Trunk Mr. Meighen held that Mr. King was responsible in that he was of the party which endorsed the schemes, and was in the Government which was responsible for them. "If Mr. King had had his way we should have lent the money and not had a railway system which in the showing it is making is one of the hopeful signs of the day." A load was fastened on the Conservative Government in the railways in 1903-4, and in 1911. That load, emphasized Mr. Meighen, would have been twice as heavy as before had not his Government got the country out of a morass.

The Wheat Board

From the National Railways, standing as a testimony to the constructive ability of the late government, Mr. Meighen went on to the Wheat Board. With biting scorn he asked, "Was not that a constructive act? Was it not well thought out? Did it not fit what was needed at the time?" He then went into the history of the Wheat Board as to how it came to be launched. It was launched in a year that was unparalelled, with all Europe shaken by war. With wheat controlled by the different governments it was impossible to sell a single bushel of wheat. "We saw in a moment that unless something was done our wheat would be stacked on the prairies. In July, 1919, we had to act, and act at once. We could not afford to have conferences, conclaves of premiers, and mysterious interviews. We had ten days to do it, and we did it on a plan of the kind never operated in any country. We were denounced as acting in the interests of the millers and of the financial interests. I was denounced in the House as acting on the dictation of big interests. It was meant for vote-getting. I emphasized this as that talk was hurled at us." Going on to speak of the success of the Wheat Board, Mr. Meighen said

RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN

that it was so successful that 95 per cent. of the farmers wanted it made permanent when the work was over. He then went on to detail what followed in bringing the Wheat Board to an end, in the decision of the Supreme Court that the Government had no power to compel anybody to sell wheat. "In vain," he said, "was it sought to make the farmers understand this. The United States and the British wheat had become decontrolled. Competition was restored. Parliament, it had been decided, had no power to compel a single farmer to sell a bushel of grain."

The Attempted Wheat Board

Turning to the abortive attempts to form a Wheat Board by the present Government, Mr. Meighen said that the Government brought down a bill because they thought the Progressives would accept it. There was not a single federal power allowed in the bill; there was nothing in the bill at all coming from a Federal Government. He denounced the bill to his utmost capacity and exhausted the English language in so doing. He warned the progressives that the bill was a farce and a gold brick and that they could not get anyone to run the proposed board. "The Progressives in Alberta met their Government in a special session called to give it necessary powers for forming the Wheat Board. The powers were granted, the members were paid, and they went home." He then went on to speak of the peddling of the chairmanship of $50,000 a year, with no one willing to take it. That, he said, was the history of 1922 in the matter of the Wheat Board. He asked Mr. King what he would do about the Wheat Board, and got the reply that it could be met by orders-in-council. "Mr. King," added Mr. Meighen, "had denounced orders-in-council and was now working night and day with orders-in-council."

"Unadulterated Humbug"

Dealing with his proposed voluntary Wheat Board, Mr. Meighen said that it rested on the power of the Government to serve the people. "I venture to say," he continued, "that the Government plan would have been used and would have been successfully used. You have done without what you hoped to get. You have had nothing in the last two years but unadulterated humbug."

The Voluntary Wheat Board

From the Wheat Board Mr. Meighen went on to tell of the proposal of a voluntary wheat board, with no compulsion, which was to be financed by the Government. The same rights were promised as in the old Wheat Board, with cash payments, participation certificates, etc., the same as the old Wheat Board, the only difference being that nothing was compulsory. "Now," said Mr. Meighen, "I would like to submit to the farmer if anything different could have been devised in the circumstances than the proposal of 1921." But, he went on to say, his opponent said he was not sincere. Here he paused to hurl forth the challenge: "Can any Liberal dare to suggest that in the last 15 years I ever made a proposal which I did not carry through when in power?"

Motherwell and Wheat Board

Mr. Meighen then turned his guns on Mr. Motherwell, the Minister of Agriculture in the campaign he had conducted in his papers against the proposal. "Vote for Motherwell and the Wheat Board," supposed to be the old one, was what he urged. He did not believe in the Wheat Board, but he was afraid to say so because he would not be elected. "He is not worse than the rest of the Government of which he is the minister of agriculture," sarcastically remarked the speaker.

"The farmers have got Motherwell but not the Wheat Board."

The Branch Line Rejection

Coming to the rejection of the act for branch lines on the National railway by the Senate. "You are told," said Mr. Meighen, "that I was responsible for the failure to build branch lines in Western Canada. To build branch lines you don't want any bill. The statute was put there by the Government in the hope that it would be so waterlogged that it would be defeated. Before the National was established all these things were done by moneys included in the estimates. In the estimates every year there was covered every dollar spent on the Canadian Northern, and on bonds guaranteed. The National Railway is the biggest enterprise in any country, and it is important that the people should know financially what it means to us. All the Government had to do was to put the money in the estimates, and no senate could interfere, because it had not the power to interfere. The Government did not do so, because they wanted to show how the estimates were improving and that they were spending much less than the Meighen Government did. That was the reason."

The Senate Action

Mr. Meighen went on to say that in the building of extension on Long Lake, on the north of Lake Superior, and in acquiring the Scribe Hotel in Paris the Government had misappropriated money in the national treasury. In regard to the branch lines he moved in the House that the money be included in the estimates. He knew that the branch lines south of Moose Jaw and in the Okanagan Valley were needed, but not the others. He moved an amendment to cover these roads. The action of the Senate in rejecting the bill, said Mr. Meighen, was justified. There was no party politics played. The Government's own supporters in the Senate killed the bill, and, added Mr. Meighen, "I am held responsible. On what principle am I held responsible for an adverse vote of Conservatives and Liberals who support a Liberal Government in the Senate? The Government, and not I, are responsible for the adverse vote of Liberal senators."

A Government of Sham

Continuing on the Western branch lines, Mr. Meighen said: "You need not be told that had the Government brought in the supplementary estimates for the Moose Jaw and Okanagan lines that I would have supported them. I urged them to bring in estimates to go on with the work of these roads. They never did. They did not want to. Sham was written over the whole course of their action. The guardians of power have shown themselves to be nothing but shams, a Government of sham that had got in by sham. So long as they hold the seats obtained by sham what can you expect but that their legislation will be characterized by sham?"

Gov't and the Tariff

Mr. Meighen next took up the tariff policy of the Government. He drew attention to the platform drawn up at the Liberal convention. In this farm implements, household utensils, food products comprising the necessaries of life were to be free. "If we are put into power," said the convention, "we will take the duties off these and off cement, lumber, gasoline and fertilizers." The reason they agreed on this platform, said Mr. Meighen, was because they saw that the Farmer movement was calling for these things, so the Liberals wanted to have the same program. "What I told you two years ago," exclaimed the speaker, "I tell you now. The Liberals did not mean a word of it. Not one of the Government intended to make it law. They set about deliberately to deceive and trick the Western Prairies to get their votes. Mr. King was made leader a year after the declaration of the platform, and he said he would stand or fail by it. Six weeks before the election he prepared pamphlets for speakers, quoting the convention platform, instructing those who spoke to say that it was the Liberal platform."

Policy in Quebec

"They figured on carrying Quebec," continued Mr. Meighen. "Quebec was to be carried by an anti-conscription program. Meighen was portrayed as a hangman who took the sons of Quebec to be slaughtered in the fields of France and Flanders. The cry was 'Meighen, hangman of Quebec, the murderer of our sons!' The tariff program was for the benefit of the progressives, who were half-brothers to the Liberals, and who they felt would support them, or, if elected as members, would prevent Conservatives from being elected.

Not Visible With Microscope

Sir Lomer Gouin, went on Mr. Meighen, said he would give the people the Laurier-Fielding tariff, though it was higher than the tariff of the Conservatives, being 26.6 per cent. in the average duties, while the Meighen tariff was 21.2 per cent. Mr. King went about saying that there need be no hurry about the tariff, as no legitimate industry would be touched. "Is not cement, are not fertilizers and farm implements legitimate industries?" asked the speaker. "And so," he added, "they got into office through Quebec. The first session passed and

(Continued on Page Two.)

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RIGHT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN

(Continued from Front Page)

there was no difference in the tariff as a whole which could be seen with a microscope.

Breach of Faith

In referring to the reductions made in the tariff by the Government, Mr. Meighen said that reductions were made on only two of the nineteen articles on which reductions were promised. There was a reduction of 2½ per cent. on farm implements, a hairbreadth reduction on oil, 2½ per cent. off textiles which came from England. "If you heard the names of other things on which the duty was reduced you have never heard of those things before." The duties on raisins and currants were increased four times, and 37½ per cent. increase put on artificial silk. "I am attacking them for breach of faith," said Mr. Meighen. "When they took 2½ per cent. off implements they put on as much in the sales tax as they took off, which made the cost of a binder 30 cents less." He took the Government to task for the enormous increase made in the sales tax which fell on the consumer. In the reduction made on binders and mowers he asked if any farmer was getting these for less with the sales tax tacked on. "No man saved a dollar, but paid more in sales tax."

Reduction of Textiles

No one, argued Mr. Meighen, saved by the reduction of the tax on textiles. By it the production in Canada fell one-third. Mechanics drifted to the States, and there was a smaller town in Canada for every larger town in the United States. "If the Liberals had carried out what they said in the matter of tariff reductions they would have staggered the Dominion."

Responsible Government

"Responsible Government," said Mr. Meighen, "should carry out what the people have determined. In 1911 the Conservatives went in on a definite issue. They stood by their guns and did when in power what they said they would do. In 1917 eleven issues went to the country with the war program, and all eleven planks were fulfilled."

War Obligations

Coming to taxes and to the statement made by Mr. King that the Meighen Government had not met the obligations of the war by taxation, but had allowed the profiteers to go free by financing the war by loans, the burden of which the Government was now feeling, Mr. Meighen waxed warm. "I don't know," he said, "what Mr. King meant. He must have heard somebody say this and so he said it." He proceeded to show that his government had levied the biggest profit tax in any country, so big that the present Government would not dare to reimpose it. By taxation the amount of $438,000,000 had been raised in cash, a sum larger than the pre-war debt of Canada. While the Liberals and the Progressives did not think much of customs taxes, the King Government in the first year of office had made $15,000,000 more through the customs than was done the year before. They had denounced the former government's 3 per cent. tax and added to it further, that the tax on incomes be increased, yet they had failed by $28,000,000 to collect as much income tax as the previous government, covering up the deficit by increasing the sales tax. The sales tax was raised to 6 per cent. in the second budget, which meant 10 per cent. by the time the consumer paid it. As a result the cost of living, after having come down, had started to soar again.

The Riordan Note

"The blackest conduct of a black campaign" was how Mr. Meighen described what had occurred in regard to the Riordan note which was taken by the former government in lieu of cash for income tax, in that otherwise, as the Government saw it, it would mean the bankruptcy of the company, with thousands left without employment. Mr. King and his party had in the election campaign denounced this procedure on the part of the Government as favoring the plutocrats. "Yet," said Mr. Meighen, "when they came into power they made no attempt to collect the note. It is still lying in the safe of the Government."

Bootleggers' Wharf

Coming to estimates brought down by the Government in the last week of the session, in the sum of $20,000,000, Mr. Meighen referred to them as for the most part being for political purposes. He cited a wharf on which $36,000 was to be spent, the only use of which was to enable whisky to be smuggled into the United States. He said that this was done because the Liberal organizer was a bootlegger, and he called the wharf the "bootleggers' wharf." Similarly he said, as the outcome of the by-election in North Essex the sum of $86,000 was put down for a useless wharf on the Belle River. The Government, he said, had no control on expenditures but was at the call of "importunate pork barrel followers."

Slipping of King Government

"Sometimes," said Mr. Meighen in conclusion, was due to honor and decency in public life. I put myself in contrast to this Government. Do you intend to submit to what has been done? If not, the opportunity will be yours next time, and if you do not use it, you will have yourselves only to blame. No government has slipped back in 20 months more than the King Government."

NEWSPAPER BARGAINS

The Canadian Advocate and Canadian Power Farmer, both for one year, for $2.00.

The Family Herald and Weekly Star of Montreal, the Canadian Advocate and Canadian Power Farmer, the three for $3.00, post paid to any part of Canada or Great Britain.

Birthday Gift Becomes National School Song

Louise Elizabeth Goldman Inspires First Liberty Bell March

NEW YORK CITY.—Louise Elizabeth Goldman had a party and a pink cake with ice cream "everything the other day when she was ten, but the present she liked best of all was one she is sure no other little girl can match.

This "best" present came from her daddy, Edwin Franko Goldman, director of the famous Goldman Band here, and was a song called "Chimes of Liberty."

TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA

What made Louise Elizabeth proud was that on the cover, in gold letters, a line read, "Inspired by Louise Elizabeth Goldman."

"I should never have thought of the Liberty Bell as the theme of a song if Louise Elizabeth hadn't gone to Philadelphia to see the old relic." Mr. Goldman explains. "She talked about it constantly for two or three days after she came back and suddenly I found my head filled with the strains of a march tune. It tormented me so that I finally wrote it and called it 'Chimes of Liberty.'"

SUNG IN SCHOOLS

When Mr. George H. Gartlan, Director of Music for the schools of New York City, heard Louise's song at a municipal concert he became so enthusiastic about it that he put it in the schools of Greater New York. Other officials have taken it up and the birthday song is sung by children all over the country.

Louise Elizabeth has even had the honor of leading several New York schools in singing her song.

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WHEN YOU NEED GLASSES, COME TO US—Our careful examination enables us to locate the cause of eye trouble and correct it. If you are of moderate means you will find our charges quite within your reach. Good quality glasses as low as $5. Best quality combined sight to $26. Twelve years in Lethbridge. J. M. Henderson, registered Optometrist in province of Alberta. Office, Wright's Jewelry Store.

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The best mediums in Southern Alberta.
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CARDSTON CREAMERY ASSOCIATION, LIMITED
The largest Farmers' Co-Operative Creamery in the province. The very highest price paid for your produce. Phone 79. S. W. Low, Mgr.

SECOND HAND FURNITURE bought and sold. F. A. Rogers, The Workingman's Store, 546 Thirteenth St. North, phone 2155, Lethbridge.

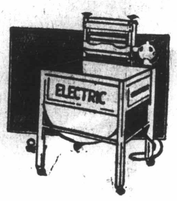
DR. MIRIAM BARBER
Dentist
(Formerly No. 3 Oliver Block) now at Suite A, Metcalfe Building, Corner 3rd Avenue and 5th Street S.
PHONE 3818 LETHBRIDGE.

PENINSULAR COOKING RANGE

A Range That Has Given Complete Satisfaction in the West for Nearly Half a Century

WHEN YOU WANT A RELIABLE RANGE COME AND INSPECT IT

The CONNOR Perfection Electric Washing Machine



With a wringer that will swing to any position, with a patent safety release. This machine will save you Money, Labor, Time and Worry. It will pay for itself in one year.

THE SHOOTING SEASON IS NOW ON

We have a full range of Duckshooters' Supplies and Guns—Western Super Long Range Load, Winchester Long Range Load, the Imperial Long Range Load, the Canuck and Regal Shells, Waders, Caps, and Hunting Coats.

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YOU KNOW

THAT we in Alberta have never had Prohibition

YOU KNOW

THAT in your own community the Liquor Act of Alberta has been constantly violated. Multiply this by the number of communities in Alberta and you will have figured out the result for yourself.

YOU KNOW

THAT boot-legging is rampant in Alberta, prevalent in B.C., and has almost disappeared from Quebec.

YOU KNOW

THAT by the approval of Clause "D" the Government of Alberta can adopt and combine the best points of the B.C. and Quebec systems to the advantage of our Province.

YOU KNOW

THAT B. C. distributes $2,500,000, and Quebec $4,000,000 in the support of roads, schools, hospitals, etc., from the profits of the first year of operation. We have given ours to the bootlegger.

Don't Let Prejudice Control Reason

THE MODERATION LEAGUE OF ALBERTA

ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES CANADA

Manitoba Free Press Oct. 5/23

065462

CHARGES LIBERALS WITH TREACHERY AND DECEIT

Meighen, Speaking at Weyburn, Deals With Government's Election Promises

(FREE PRESS SPECIAL)

Weyburn, Sask., Oct. 4.—Denouncing the Liberal party for having secured the power of office by treachery and deceit, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the opposition in the federal government, addreessed an audience which crowded to capacity of Grace Methodist church here tonight.

The building was filled long before the time for the opening of the meeting. During the cours of his two-hour discourse Mr. Meighen dealt with the government's election promises, none of which, he said, have been passed on the statute books of Canada. He declared the Liberal party obtained thousands of votes from the returned soldiers by promises of money grants which they never made, from farmers by promising reduction on farm implements and necessities of life, by promising to raise income taxes and lower sales tax.

None of these promises have the King government kept, said Mr. Meighen. Instead it collected $17,000,000 less in income taxes the first year of its government and doubled the sales tax and now have trebled it, the second increase to take effect on Jan. 1 next.

The meeting was opened by Rev. T. G. Bethell, pastor of Grace church, who introduced the chairman of the evening, J. J. James, of Francis, vice-president of the Conservative party for the federal constituency of Weyburn.

Seeking Information

Mr. James stated that it was the purpose of Mr. Meighen in his tour of the west to gather information and ideas of the people of the west, and their needs, so that on his return to the east he would be in a position to shape legislation to meet the need.

Mr. Meighen touched mainly on topics which he has spoken on in addresses since the commencement of his western tour. He dealt with considerable length on the National railway branch lines controversy, deriding the government for the stalling of work on much needed branch lines, especially in western Canada. The government and the Liberal press were spreading propaganda placing all the blame on the senate of Canada, assisted by the leader of the opposition, Mr. Meighen, said the speaker. All that the government needed to do was to bring its estimates for railway construction and they would have been passed. He had given the government that assurance, but it didn't want the legislation passed because its expenditures had been so high that it dare not face the people with additional estimates for further branch lines. It wanted to keep below the expenses of the former government and be able to tell the people that it had saved the country so much more money than the previous government.

Wheat Board Question

The question of the wheat board was reviewed by Mr. Meighen. Hon. Mr. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, was scored by the speaker for his action in connection with his election literature and his stand following the election. The legislation of the government supported by the Progressives was a sham, said the speaker. He hoped the farmers who had taken the matter of organizing a wheat board for themselves would meet with success, but he would take no responsibility for it. He thought that a voluntary wheat board should have the backing of the federal government to win complete success, and that was the kind of a wheat board he had advocated previous to the election of 1921, which the people of the west took for an election bluff.

He scored Premier King and his government for their policy in connection with the returned soldiers. In his election campaign he had promised the veterans $1,000 cash gratuity, and won their votes, but after they had been elected he had said in the house, in answer to a question from the leader of the opposition, that election promises should not be taken too seriously, and the veterans did not get their cash gratuity.

Promises on Tariff

The speaker then turned to the promise on tariff. He pointed out that a Liberal speaker will say that the Liberals have reduced the tariff, but will not say what they have reduced. They said that they would take off the whole duty on 19 separate classes of articles and these were foodstuffs one-third of the imports of the country. They were to make the British preference 50 per cent. and there was to be a general reduction on all other necessaries of life.

"We are now two years older and have had two budgets and only two of the 19 are touched," said Mr. Meighen. Farm implements have had a reduction of 2½ per cent., but you cannot find it. These men that made that pledge knew very well that if they had carried out their promise they would have shattered the very foundation of the country."

The investigation made by the Regina Leader was touched on by the speaker. "We may as well make up our minds once and for all that living beside that great republic to the south, which is producing 20 times more than Canada and protected by a tariff, we cannot adopt any other policy than protection, and if you would rather have somebody who fools you on the subject, then vote again for the Liberal party," said Mr. Meighen.

as the same tactics were adopted by them in 1918, for which action at that time they paid the penalty of defeat at the pools."

Makes Straight Denial

Taking issue with statements attributed to J. G. Glassco, Reeve C. A. Tanner, of West Kildonan, yetserday declared that an "unwarranted fuss" was being made respecting the municipality's call for street lighting tenders. The municipality had been charged with double-crossing the Hydro. This, he maintained, was "basely untrue," stating that Mr. Glassco had rushed into print prematurely inasmuch as the lighting contract had not yet been awarded.

Mr. Tanner asserted that the Winnipeg Electric Railway company, while offering a rate 1½ cents higher than the Hydro, would not get the contract unless the company undertook extension of the McGregor avenue street car line. This service, he maintained, would involve an approximate expenditure of $30,000, and if the company was willing to grant the concession, he felt the municipality would secure a service which had been sought for many years.

"After all, we are chiefly concerned about the interest of West Kildonan, ad if much-needed transportation facilities ca be secured, I am satisfied that the lighting rate offered by the Winnipeg Electric Railway company compares favorably with the lowest in any suburban district. The municpal council, however, has expressed its willingness to submit the whole question to a referendum of the electors, which would definitely set the matter at rest," said Reeve Tanner.

He intimated that a special committee of the council would confer with officials of the Street Railway company this week respecting the proposals. They should then be in a position to accept or reject the proposition, and while primarily serving the interests of the municipality, we have no quarrel with the Hydro electric.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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Winnipeg Tribune Oct. 6/23

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CANADA'S FREEDOM

Mr. Meighen, in an address at Weyburn, brought out a point which needs constant emphasis if the point of view of Canadians on Imperial questions is to be kept constant and clear. It is that Canada's liberty is not restricted in any way by the Imperial tie. The report of Mr. Meighen's words may be quoted:

> There is a wholly erroneous idea that we in Canada must continue to struggle to keep our autonomous rights. There is no one in politics in Britain and Canada would say other than that we in Canada manage our own affairs both in peace and in war. There is no coercion to bring us to do otherwise. We have full governing powers in domestic affairs. What we do is within our own control.

There is conscious effort on the part of a little group in Canada to represent the Dominion as continuously waging the struggle to which Mr. Meighen refers. What they really desire, though they lack courage to say so, is to wipe out the Imperial connection altogether. To further that end they represent the Imperial tie as irksome. They cultivate the impression that British statesmen are engaged in furtive plotting against Canada's autonomy, and regularly warn Canadian governments against falling into any of the deep, dark pitfalls prepared for their unwary feet. Far from realizing what every decent Canadian must realize, that Canada must play a manly and honorable part in the Empire or withdraw from it altogether, they constantly urge Canadians to be suspicious of Great Britain, distrustful of British intentions and British policy, while at the same time grabbing for Canada the privileges and advantages the Empire connection gives and Britain freely accords.

If the Canadian people will first of all fix it firmly in their minds that there are no restrictions upon Canada's liberty of action save only those imposed by her own sense of what is the decent and the manly thing to do, the whole matter of Imperial relations becomes greatly simplified. And that is the fact. Canada's liberty of action extends even to the point of withdrawing from the Empire altogether, or going further and seeking annexation to the United States. No one in Great Britain would deny Canada the right to choose her own destiny, if the Canadian parliament should by resolution declare complete independence of the British Empire. There would be expressions of regret and sorrow, and there might even be protests. But no one would draw a sword or pull a trigger to prevent such action if it represented the will of the Canadian people.

The same freedom extends right through the piece. In the matter of naval defence of the Empire there is unremitting propaganda to the effect that Great Britain is trying to make Canada contribute to the British Navy. There is not an atom of truth in it. Doubless there are many in England, as there are in Canada, who feel that Canada's contribution to Imperial defence could be most effectively made by direct contribution to the construction and maintenance of the British Navy. Ask the Admiralty officials, and their reply naturally is that single control of the Imperial Navy would be most effective in time of war. But what is the attitude of the British government officially? Only that Canada's contribution must be decided upon by Canada, both as to form and as to amount.

Canada can decide to do nothing at all, if she so chooses. Canada can continue to camouflage the question, as at present, with her little three-trawler fleet. Or Canada can, if her parliament decides to do the honorable thing and meet at least some part of her obligations as a partner in the Empire, decide to build a real fleet of her own or contribute to the Imperial Navy. The point is the decision is Canada's to make.

The only restrictions upon the complete freedom of the Dominion, it requires to be emphasized, are those imposed by her own sense of honor. Even these can be ignored by her premier and government, but, if The Tribune understands the Canadian temperament at all, not for long.

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Moose Jaw Evening Times 065464

October 8th 1923.

MEIGHEN AGAIN SLASHES OUT AT THE KING GOVT.

FORMER PREMIER AT WEYBURN REPEATS HIS UTTERANCES, DECLARES GOVT., AND ITS ACTIONS ARE "SHAM."

(Special to the Times.)

Weyburn, Oct. 6.—Denouncing the Liberal party for having secured the power of office by treachery and deceit, Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, leader of the opposition in the Federal Government, addressed an audience which crowded to capacity, Grace Methodist Church, this city. The building was filled long before time for opening the meeting had arrived. During the course of his two-hour discourse Mr. Meighen dealt with the King Government's election promises, none of which have been met on the statute books of Canada. He declared they obtained thousands of votes from the returned men by promises of money grants which they never made, from farmers by promising reduction of tariff on farm implements and necessities of life, and by promising to raise the income tax and lower the sales. None of these had the King Govt. kept. Instead, he asserted, they had collected 17 million less in income taxes the first year of the government and doubled the sales tax, and now had trebled it. The second increase was to take effect on January 1st next.

The meeting was opened by Rev. T. G. Bethell, Pastor of Grace Church, who introduced the chairman of the evening, Mr. J. J. James, of Francis, vice-president of the Conservative party for the federal constituency of Weyburn. Mr. James stated that it was not the purpose of Mr. Meighen, in his tour of the west, to further the interests of the Conservative party, but for the leader of the party to gather information and ideas of the people of the west and their needs so that on his return to the east he would be in a position to shape legislation to meet the need. He predicted that the time was not far distant when the electorate of Canada would restore Mr. Meighen to the position he held prior to the election of 1921, the premiership of Canada. In introducing the speaker of the evening he stated that he admired Mr. Meighen for his industry, sincerity and his high manhood.

Was Well Received

Mr. Meighen was given a great ovation when he rose to speak. This was his first visit to Weyburn, and he was greatly pleased that an opportunity was accorded him to discuss with the people of the district the vital issues of the day, especially after twenty months of opposition. His address touched mainly topics which he has spoken of in addresses since the commencement of his western tour.

Blames Liberals For C.N.R.

He dealt with considerable length on the National Railway branch lines controversy, deriding the government for the stalling off work which much needed on branch lines, especially in Western Canada. The government and the Liberal press were spreading propaganda, placing all the blame on the Senate of Canada, assisted by the leader of the opposition, Mr. Meighen. All that the government needed to do was to bring in their estimates for railway construction and they would have passed. He had given the government that assurance, but it did not want the legislation passed because the expenditure had been so high that it did not dare face the people with additional estimates for further branch lines. The government wanted to keep below the estimates of the former government and be able to tel the people that they had saved them so much money, or that it had saved more money than the previous government. It was nothing but a sham. The King government was elected on a sham. The Liberals suited their election campaign to carry different parts of the country. In the west they cried for low tariff, which suited both the Liberals and the Progressives, who they went along arm and arm with. If the West didn't elect Liberals, then elect Progressives, and the Liberal leaders would be satisfied. In Quebec they raised the conscription cry against Meighen and won. In the maritime provinces they raised the railway issue in connection with the old Intercolonial road. They had won.

After Motherwell

The question of the wheat board was renewed, as was done at other points on his western tour, in which Hon. Mr. Motherwell, Minister of Agriculture and minister for the west, was heavily scored for his action in connection with his election literature and his stand following the election. The legislation of the government supported by the Progressives was a sham. He hoped the farmers who had taken the matter of organizing a wheat board for themselves would meet with success, but he would like no responsibility for it. He thought that a voluntary wheat board should have the backing of the federal government to win complete success and that was the kind of a wheat board he had advocated previous to the lection of 1921, which the people of the west took for an election bluff.

He scored Premier King and his government for what he termed a sham in connection with the returned soldiers. In his election campaign Mr. Meighen claimed the Liberals had promised the veterans $1,000 cash gratuity and won their votes; but after they had been elected they had stated in the House, in answer to a question from the leader of the opposition, that election promises should not be taken too seriously, an dthe veterans did not get their cash gratuity.

On the Tariff

The speaker then turned to the promises on the tariff. He pointed out hat a Liberal speaker would say that they had reduced the tariff, but will not say what they have reduced.

They had promised that they would take off the whole duty on 19 separate classes of articles, and these were foodstuffs, one-third of the imports of the country. They were to make British preference 50 per cent., and there was to be a general reduction on all other necessaries of life. "We are now two years older and have had two budgets and only two of the nineteen are touched," he said. "Farm implements have had a reduction of 2½ per cent, but you cannot find it. These men that made that pledge knew very well that if they had carried out their promise they would have shattered the very foundation of the country. We may as well make up our minds once and for all that, living beside that great republic to the south, which is producing twenty times more than Canada and protected by a tariff, we cannot adopt any other policy than protection, and if you would rather have somebody who fools you on the subject then vote again for the Liberal party."

Taxation was then discussed by the ex-premier, in which he dealt with the three modes chiefly of raising federal revenue, income tax, customs and sales tax, showing that the government had failed to collect in customs and in income tax, as the former government and had proceeded forthwith to raise the sales tax, in which the masses had to pay the bills. The Conservatives in this country did not have to hang their heads in shame for anything that the party had done while in office, for after twenty months of office the Liberal party had not been able to bring any scandal against the financing of the former government, especially after the great holler they had made during the election campaign. The only thing brought against them was the munitions bubble and the famous Riordon note, which the government had not yet cashed. The Conservative party had constructive achievement to their credit, while the Liberal party had nothing but sham. "Let us have candor for cant, and substitute reality for sham." he concluded.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 112)

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London Free Press Oct. 15/23.

065465

M. W.T

PARTY OUTLOOK IN WEST GOOD SAYS MEIGHEN

Conservative Leader Returns To Ottawa After Successful Trip To Prairie Provinces

MANITOBA LEADERS PREDICT VICTORY

Understood That Leader Will Devote Some Weeks To Organization In Quebec

BY C. L. BISHOP,
Free Press Special Correspondent

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—Hon. Arthur Meighen returned from his Western tour on Saturday and is quite optimistic over the Conservative prospects on the Prairies.

During his Western tour he addressed over 30 meetings in the three Prairie Provinces, mostly in Alberta and Saskatchewan. This year the organizations in these provinces will hold provincial conventions and select provincial leaders. Last year there was such a convention in Manitoba, where the Conservative party is confident of a sweeping victory as soon as a provincial election is announced.

Speaking of his Western tour, Mr. Meighen said:

"The grain crop is large; all Alberta and Northern Saskatchewan are harvesting an unprecedented volume. Central and Southern Manitoba have been swept by heat and rust and are suffering severely from three successive failures. Prices are low and production costs are high and mixed farming is gaining ground, especially in the northern districts. Interest in grain marketing and the new wheat pools is universal. The farmers know they have been humbugged for two years in the present Government's sham wheat board legislation. They would like to register their opinion both of the legislation and its authors."

THE GRAIN PROBE.

Asked regarding the grain inquiry commission, Mr. Meighen said it was attracting no attention and apparently no results were expected. It was regarded as a commission for the sake of a commission. Referring to the statute of last session to control lake freight rates, Mr. Meighen said: "The control is now so effective that lake rates are higher than ever at this period. The Government put through an ill-digested statute, which aggravated the disease it was supposed to cure. It has restricted competition and forced rates upward at heavy cost to the producer. This has been followed by officials of the Government hurrying to American vessel owners and offering them concessions to induce them back to help us. The legislation is worse than a failure."

On the subject of the Hudson Bay Railway, Mr. Meighen said that Western Canada believed in the road and expected the country to keep its word and complete the undertaking.

"In discussing this subject," he continued, "I said exactly what I said in Parliament, both when in office and when out of office. That Canada had agreed through both political parties to complete this road and must do so. But that financial considerations do not warrant immediate completion and we must wait till they improve."

He found that the Home Bank failure had brought heavy losses to many localities both to stockholders and depositors. The former were largely farmers.

It is understood that Mr. Meighen will devote some weeks during the remainder of the year to organization in Quebec. Previous to going West he visited the three Maritime Provinces, and will before the next session have visited every province but British Columbia since last June.

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CANADA

Mail & Empire Toronto Oct. 15/23.

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IS BACK FROM TOUR IN CANADIAN WEST

Ex-Premier Meighen Sanguine Over Conservative Outlook on Prairie.

PARTY HAS REVIVED

Provincial Leaders Soon to be Chosen in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Special to The Mail and Empire from Staff Reporter.

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Kingston Standard Oct. 17/23.

065467

MR. MEIGHEN'S TOUR

No one can say that the Right Hon. Arthur Meighen is not fitting himself still further for the time when he will be called by the people to become again Premier of Canada. Since last June he has visited every Province except British Columbia and Quebec, but he intends to visit the latter during the remainder of this year, consequently when the session opens he will be thoroughly posted with regard to the views and requirements of practically the whole country. That is the kind of spade work which is of inestimable value both to the leader of the Opposition, to his party, and to the country at large, as any one can easily see. But some little consideration should be paid to the work and the fatigue which it imposes upon him. His mind has always to be at work over new problems, while the fact that he spoke at over thirty meetings in the West shows further that he did not spare himself.

Provincial conventions are to be held in the West this year, and it goes without saying that Mr. Meighen's visit there will contribute largely to their success. He has been able to consult with the leaders of the Liberal-Conservative party there on various issues, and at the same time to aid in organization plans. He has taken the keenest interest in all the various problems connected with the marketing of wheat, and has expressed fearlessly his opinions concerning them. His experience is that the western farmers know that they have been humbugged for the past two years by the present Government's sham Wheat Board legislation, and that they would like to register their opinions of this legislation at the earliest opportunity.

As to the control of the freight rates on the Great Lakes concerning which the Dominion Government passed hasty and ill-considered legislation, at the last session, Mr. Meighen says: "The control is now so effective that lake rates are higher than ever at this period. The Government put through an ill-digested statute which aggravated the disease it was supposed to cure. It has restricted competition and forced rates upward at heavy cost to the producer. This has been followed by officials of the Government hurrying to American vessel owners and offering them concessions to induce them back to help us. The legislation is worse than a failure." It is worse indeed than a failure, as at one time, even if it is not now, the Government was said to be in such a quandary over the matter that it would be prepared to wink at infractions of its own legislation in order to get American shippers to carry Ca[illegible] grain.

These are only two matters in which Mr. Meighen has found a large number of people complaining of in the West, and blaming the present Government for. They also object to the cynical non-observance of its pre-election promises. Altogether the results of Mr. Meighen's tour and work can be taken to be that public opinion is forming very strongly against a Government which is incapable of governing, which has been burdening the country with taxation and debt, and which in consequence the people will be glad to replace by a capable one under the leadership of a man who is all the time fitting himself for the onerous position of Premier.

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Mwt

065468

THE SYDNEY POST.

SYDNEY, N. S., OCTOBER 18TH., 1923.

MR. MEIGHEN'S GOOD WORK.

MR. MEIGHEN has returned to Ottawa after concluding his comprehensive speaking tour of the three prairie provinces, and is now perfecting plans for a campaign of political organization in Quebec, which will be launched within the next few weeks. During the parliamentary recess the Conservative leader has thrown himself with vigor and earnestness into the work of reorganizing his party, and of stimulating public interest in its policies and the ideals for which it stands. Within the past three months he has addressed the people of eight of the provinces on national issues, British Columbia being the only part of the Dominion not covered by his speaking itinerary. The greater part of his time has been devoted to Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where he addressed upwards of thirty meetings, all of which were largely attended, and have been pronounced by the independent papers of the West as the most notable series of political gatherings that has been held in the prairie provinces in many years.

That Mr. Meighen is highly gratified over the success of his Western trip, as well as over the political outlook in the prairie country, is plainly evident from the statement he has given to the Canadian Press since his return. In the adverse tide which confronted his Government in 1921, every Conservative candidate in the prairie provinces went down to defeat, but curiously the Liberals fared little better, only two declared supporters of Mr. Mackenzie King being returned in the same territory. Of the 44 constituencies between Ontario and British Columbia, the Progressives carried 38, Labor won 3, an independent Liberal was elected in South Winnipeg, while Mr. McMurray in North Winnipeg and Mr. Motherwell in Regina were the only "straight Liberals" returned.

In Manitoba Mr. Meighen noted a great revival of Conservative sentiment, and is convinced that the coming election will show that province as strongly Conservative as it ever has been. In both Saskatchewan and Alberta, which are much harder fighting ground, Provincial Conservative conventions are to be held this fall, for the choosing of leaders and the work of party re-organization. In Alberta, an Agrarian Government is bringing about the same kind of popular disillusionment as the Drury Government so quickly effected in Ontario. In the three prairie provinces the decline of the political strength of the Labor party in the cities will mean increased support for the Conservatives. In rural Manitoba and Alberta, the subsidence of Agrarianism will also inure to the advantage of the Conservative party, while in Saskatchewan, Liberalism will in the main displace Progressivism in the rural constituencies.

Mr. Meighen's Western tour has been strategically well-timed, to ensure to Conservatives the solid advantages of revived enthusiasm and aggressive organization at a juncture when the popular trend is setting in strongly against those freak political movements which swept the people of the West off their feet a couple of years ago. The thousands of Westerners who have heard Mr. Meighen have been impressed with the fact that the Conservative party has a real leader, as well as a national programme which does not require to be defended, but only expounded, to meet with general acceptance.

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Expenses - W.H. Grant.

Personal Finances
Western Tour.

Date.	Item.	Amount	Total	Advances.
Sept. 12	Advance from Merriam.			35.00
Sept. 13	Red caps, move supplies Ottawa & Montreal.	.50	.50	
Sept. 14.	Breakfast	.65		
	Dinner -diner-	1.40		
	Supper -diner-	1.35		
	Red Caps - Montreal.	.25		
	Telegram	.43	4.08	
Sept. 15.	Breakfast - diner-	1.15		
	Dinner "	1.35		
	Supper "	.75		
	Wire - Collins, Edmonton.	3.55		
	Messenger from P.O.	.25	6.95	
Sept. 16.	Breakfast	1.15		
	Dinner	90		
	Supper	1.00		
	Telegram	.35		
	Stamps	.50	3.90	
Sept. 17.	Breakfast	1.10		
	Suit & Coal pressed (Mr. Meighen's.)	1.50	2.60	
Sept. 18.	Breakfast	1.00		
	Dinner	1.10		
	Gratuity	.25		
	Supper	1.00		
	Wire - Tolmie -Victoria.	2.78		
	Wire - J.W. McConnell	43		
	Wire - Onesime Gagnon	43		
	Wire - Onesime Gagnon	40	7.39	
Sept. 19.	Advance from Senator Robertson.			13.00
	Breakfast	75		
	Lunch	100		
	Dinner	1.10		
	Gratuity to Porter	1.00		
	Wire - Boyd - Wpg.	1.18		
	Wire - Robidoux, Shediac	.39		
	Wire - Merriam	.45		
	Stamps	.50		
	Long distance 'phone call Edgett - Moncton	.40	6.77	
Sept. 20.	Breakfast	.75		
	Lunch	1.00		
	Dinner	1.25		
	Gratuities	.30	3;30	
Sept. 21	Breakfast	.50		
	Dinner	1.00		
	Supper	.90		
	Stamps	1.00		
	Wires to - Merriam - Mosher - & Champoux	1.08	4.48	
			39.87	37.00

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Date	Item	Amount	Totals	Advances.
Carried forward.			39.87	37.00
Sept. 22.	Breakfast	.65		
	Dinner	1.00		
	Supper	1.15		
	Wire - Merriam	.90	3.70	
Sept. 23	Advance from Mr. Meighen.			20.00
	Breakfast - St. John.	.65		
	Dinner - "	1.00		
	Supper - "	.75	2.40	
Sept. 24	Breakfast	1.00		
	Stamps.	1.00		
	Wire - Mrs & Dr. Hooper	.43		
	" - R.L. Baker	.48		
	" - J.W. McConnell	.46		
	" - R. Law - Montl.	.61		
	" - Lucien Moraud	.43		
	" - Monty.	.47		
	Luncheon - Moncton	.50		
	Dinner - Diner	1.25	6.63	
Sept. 25.	Breakfast - Montreal	.50		
	Red Cap. - "	.10		
	Dinner - "	1.00		
	Gratuity leaving Porter	1.00	2.60	
Sept. 26	Advance from Senator Robertson			5.00
	Supper - Renfrew	.65		
	Wire - Hon. G. Gordon	.49		
	Wire - G.W. Nicholson	.65	2.05	
Sept. 27	Breakfast - diner	.75		
	Lunch - "	.20		
	Stamps - Chapleau	.30		
	Dinner - Diner	1.60		
	Wire - W.H. Sharpe	;73	4.28	
Sept. 28	Wire - Ft. William (paid for A.M.)	1.18		
	Stamps - Ft. William	1.00		
	Luncheon - Ft. William	.65		
	Dinner - Ft. William -hotel-	1.50	4.33	
Sept. 29	Luncheon - diner	1.25		
	Dinner "	1.40		
	Chair Car from Portage	.60		
	Gratuity	.20	3.45	
	Advanced by J.C. Miller			50.00
Sept. 30	Hotel - Portage	1.50		
	Breakfast - Portage	.60		
	Dinner "	.80		
	Supper "	.60		
	Wires - McConnell & Hogarth	1.35	4.65	
			73.96	112.00

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Expenses
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Date.	Item.	Amount	Total	Advances.
Carried forward			73.96	112.00
Oct. 1.	Hotel - Portage	1.50		
	Breakfast - "	.60		
	Dinner - hotel Portage	1.00		
	Wire - McConnell	.63	3.75	
Oct. 2.	Dinner - diner.	1.75		
	Gratuity - porter	2.00		
	Supper - Saskatoon	1.00	4.75	
Oct. 3.	Dinner - Diner.	1.60		
	Supper - diner.	1.45		
	Stamps - Edmonton	2.00		
	Wire - Lt. Gov. Edmonton.	.55		
	Wire - Massey.	2.28	7.88	
Oct. 4	Breakfast - Jasper	1.10		
	Dinner - diner	1.65		
	Supper - diner.	1.50	4.25	
Oct. 5.	Breakfast - diner	1.50		
	Dinner - Revelstoke	1.00		
	Supper - diner	1.70		
	Wire - Meighen, Kamloops	51	4.71	
Oct. 6.	Breakfast	75		
	Dinner	1.40		
	Supper	1.00	3.15	
Oct. 7.	Hotel & Breakfast - Nanaimo	2.50		
	Dinner - hotel Nanaimo	1.25		
	Supper - Vancouver	1.15		
	Return Fare to Vancouver	2.75		
	Wire - T. Lewis - Montreal	1.28		
	Wire - W. Finlayson - Orillia	1.17	10.10	
Oct. 8.	Breakfast	.75		
	Dinner - diner	1.65		
	Supper - diner	1.40	3.80	
Oct. 9.	Dinner - Calgary - hotel	1.25		
	Wire - Mrs. MacNab.	.75		
	Supper	1.40		
	Gratuity porter	2.00	5.40	
Oct. 10.	Advanced by Mr. Meighen.			5.00
	Luncheon - diner	1.45		
	Diner	1.25		
	Wire Myers - Wpg.	73		
	Wire - Gaunce, Portage	.58	4.01	
Oct. 11	Stamps, Swift Current	2.00		
	Dinner	.90		
	Supper	1.00	3.90	
			129.64	117.00

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Date	Item	Amount	Total	Advances
Carried forward			129.64	117.00
Oct. 12	Luncheon	.85		
	Dinner	1.45		
	Wire G.H. Boivin	.98		
	Wire - L.C. Webster	.98	4.26	
October 13	Lunch.	.75		
	Wire - Mewburn	.98		
	Stamps - Regina	1.00		
	Dinner - Regina.	1.35	4.08	
Oct. 14	Dinner	.90		
	Wire - Bristol.	1.00		
	Wires - Drayton			
	McConnell			
	Calgary Herald	2.90		
	Supper - Wolsley.	.85	5.65	
Oct. 15	Advanced by J.C. Miller			100.00
	Dinner - Dauphin	1.00		
	Stamps	.75		
	Wire - Stevens.	.95		
	Wire - McConnell	1.68		
	Wire - Livesay	2.58		
	Wire - R. Home Smith.	.80		
	Wire - Daly.	.80		
	supper	.60	9.26	
Oct. 16	Gratuity - Porter	1.00		
	Wire - Robertson.	.45		
	Dinner - Eriksville	.75		
	Wire - Richardson.	.38		
	Wire - Boyd.	.60		
	Wire - Price, Moncton	.90		
	Wire - Daly, Ottawa.	.60		
	Wire - Livesay.	1.12		
	Wire - Vancouver Sun.	1.52		
	Supper - Lundar	.75	8.07	
Oct. 17	Luncheon	1.00		
	Dinner	1.80		
	Supper	.75		
	Taxi - Haig's house	1.60	4.75	
Oct. 18	Wire - McConnell	83		
	Wire - Boyd	.98		
	Wire - Mr. Freiman	.75		
	Wire - Home Smith	.83		
	Wire - O'Leary	.75		
	Wire - Luc Lebel	.63		
	Wire - Murray Williams	.71		
	Luncheon - diner	1160		
	Wire - Manion	.35		
	Wire - Ryckman	.72		
	Dinner - Diner	1.50		
	Wire - W.H. Burns	.43		
	Wire - G.B. Nicholson	.59		
	Stamps - Fort William	1.00		
	Wire - Daly	.79	12.46	
			178.05	217.00

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Date	Item.	Amount.	Total	Advances.
Carried forward.			178.05	217.00
Oct. 19	Luncheon - Diner	1.60		
	Wire Blondin	.75		
	Wire - Ryckman	.34		
	" - Newburn	.56		
	" - Mail & Empire	.51		
	" - London Free Press	.51		
	" - Kingston Standard	.51		
	" - Ottawa Journal	.51		
	" - Wire Hamilton Spectator	.51		
	Stamps - Sudbury	3.00		
	Dinner - diner	1.65		
	Wire - Ryckman	.50		
	" - Hon; W.H. Price	.50	11.45	
Oct. 20.	Wire - Lady Egan	.66		
	Stamps - Woodstock	.80		
	Repairs typewriter - Woodstock -	.50		
	Lunch - Woodstock	.75		
	Dinner "	1.00		
	Wire - Sam McDougall...	.59		
	" - R.A. Staples	.39		
	" - W.J. Foley	.47		
	" - E.N. Rhodes	1.50		
	" - Baxter	1.50	8.16	
Oct. 21.	Dinner - St. Marys	.75		
	Supper - Woodstock	1.00	1.75	
Oct. 22	Wire - Robertson	.50		
	" - Sam McDougall	.89		
	" - Stapells (H.S.)....	.43		
	Breakfast - Hamilton	.70		
	Dinner - Hamilton	1.25		
	Supper - Hamilton	1.00	4.[illegible]	
Oct. 23	Laundry - Mr. Meighen -	1.80		
	Dinner - Hamilton	1.00		
	Supper - Guelph	1.00		
	Stamps	1.00		
	Wire - Charpenter	.33		
	" - Merriam	.33	5;46	
October 24	Dinner - Lindsay	1.25		
	Wire - Monty	.79		
	Supper	.75	2.79	
Oct. 25	Breakfast - Toronto	.85		
	Dinner - "	1.35		
	Supper - "	1.00	3.2 0	
Oct. 26	Breakfast - Toronto	.85		
	Dinner "	1.50		
	Supper "	1.00	3.35	
Oct. 27	Breakfast - Toronto	.75		
	Dinner - "	1.25		
	Gratuity - porter	1.00		
	Supper - Galt	.75		
	Stamps	1 .00	4.75	
			223.73	217.00

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Expenses.
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Date	Item.	Amount	Total	Advance.
Carried forward			223.73	217.00
October 28	Dinner - Alexandria	.65		
	Supper	1.00		
	Gave porter on leaving	5.00		
	Incidentals - Carfare - telephone calls - tips, not already shown, etc. etc., during the entire trip, Maritime and Western	15.00	21.65	
Credit Balance of $28.38			245.38	217.00
				28.38
			245.38	245.38.

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Veuillez accepter nos plus
sincères sympathies

Madame J. H. Rainville

06 5 7 5 292

St Lambert.

With deepest sympathy

Mrs. W. R. Motherwell

Suite 1 Apsley Hall

06 4 7 6

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065477

Dear Mr. Burrell:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of Mrs. Burrell's and your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but is has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. M. Burrell,
The Roxborough,
Laurier Ave. W.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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It singeth low in every heart,
We hear it each and all,-
A song of those who answer not,
However we may call,
They throng the silence of the breast;
We see them as of yore,-
The kind, the true, the brave, the sweet,
Who walk with us no more.

T'is hard to take the burden up,
When these have laid it down,
They brightened all the joy of life,
They softened every frown;
But oh, t'is good to think of them
When we are troubled sore;
Thanks be to God that such have been
Altho they are no more

More homelike seems the vast unknown,
Since they have entered there,
To follow them were not so hard,
Wherever they may fare,
They cannot be where God is not,
On any sea or shore;
What e'er betides, Thy love abides,
Our God forevermore.

(J.W. Chadwick,
from hymns of Faith and Life)

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183 William St.
Stratford. April 9th 1924

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen M.P.
Ottawa, Ont

Dear Arthur.

I was very sorry indeed to learn from your letter that your father is so poorly. I do not know just what his condition is but I have in the last 30 years seen so many old men in their last few years of life that I can form a fairly accurate opinion regarding his condition. I hope however he is quiet, many are while others are not and the latter class are indeed a great strain on those in charge. It is fortunate that your mother is able to care for him and I hope her strength will be maintained for this loving service.
The last winter I was in Ottawa I could notice your father's failing mental powers but many an old man is saved from becoming any worse than just merely losing his alertness. It seems a sad ending of a busy & useful life & I have often wondered why it should be so. Your father was one of the men who would, as we judge, be entitled to the greatest degree of happiness that could be accorded him. He had few if any, enemies, he loved his fellowmen & served them well and it was a wonderful pleasure to him

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to have a son attain such a high position as Premier of our country. He often spoke of it to me, perhaps more freely than to you yourself. but nearly always his expressions of pleasure were accompanied by a fear lest something would prevent you attaining that success which he certainly desired for you and many a time with tears in his eyes he said to me "perhaps it would have been better if Arthur had not been chosen as leader". He sought the condition for you which would be entirely free from criticism, from opposition. I remember my distinctly when on several occasions I assured him that everything was perfectly satisfactory and that you were filling the position splendidly, he seemed to be relieved of a great load as though he wished only to know that all was well with you.

Your father was always a good friend to me and was of much service to me in my early campaigns, which service was rendered very cheerfully as well as effectively. I do hope he is not unhappy. as many old men are & I have seen many whose closing years have been spent in great distress mentally.

I read Hansard very diligently every day and in imagination can view the scene of conflict with that little wobbling mollusc who is officially Premier of Canada trying to perform a task infinitely too great for him. I cannot however see any chance of his return to power after next election. Some men might redeem themselves. his vanity prevents him seeing the need of redemption & unless the people's thought undergoes a most wonderful change - and even that is possible in these days-

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he will join by compulsion the "corrupt unhonored and missing" regiment of good-for-naughts.
I am not convinced that an Election this year is desirable from our viewpoint. I do not see much prospect of any marked business revival within the next 12 months and the best time for a new Government to come into power is at the beginning of good times. At any rate the longer the combined forces of Grits & would-be Grits control things the worse they will be held in the estimation of the people.
Disappointments are always looming about a Leader in Opposition but the people are with you & you need not heed individuals. It is I know an enormous burden to carry especially when the followers in the House are so few, but let King & his gang defeat and discredit themselves thus and I really believe they can do it better, with the aid of the Boys, than the Opposition can. give them rope.
With very kindest regards and best wishes.

Yours sincerely
M. Stuart

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Ottawa, April 11th, 1924.

Dr. Michael Steele,
183 William St.,
Stratford, Ont.

Dear Dr. Steele:

Thank you very much indeed for your letter of the 9th inst., and particularly for the very feeling tribute which you pay my father. His chief characteristic was his honesty. He was quietly but ruggedly and meticulously honest. While he was unfailingly generous, and ready to help almost anybody I always felt that his chief failing was a readiness to imbibe personal prejudices and to be governed too much by hasty judgments which he formed of other people. This, it seemed to me, always held him back from taking a wider and more generous view of his interest in myself than he ever evidenced directly. His invariable habit was to conceal his affections.

As to his present condition the poor man is utterly helpless, but strange to say since I brought him

OK
Letter of Mr Steele not attached
W.H.S.

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back from Whitby is really stronger physically. He eats well, but has to be fed. He has no control of himself at all. I am glad to say, though, that he is anything but noisy or ugly. On the contrary, he is fortunately and rather surprisingly docile. A word now and then is really all he ever speaks, and I do not think he knows me except perhaps occasionally.

Mother is as alert as ever mentally, and about as well as ever physically. Still she is troubled with rheumatism, and just at present is in bed suffering quite a little. On her account I am constantly at a loss to know just how to dispose of my father, but I think I shall have to make a change again shortly. It is unnecessary to say that to his last conscious hour my father was always heartily devoted to you, and in his best moments yet he remembers you.

With every good wish and sincere thanks,

Yours very truly,

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183 William St
Stratford. April 14th 1924

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen M.P.
Ottawa. Ontario.

Dear Arthur.

Since the receipt of your letter of the 11th inst I have been wondering if my hospital here might be of service to your father. I hesitate to write you about it as it may seem like soliciting business but I know you will not ascribe that motive. I know how difficult it is to find a suitable place for such cases as your father and as you suggest that you may have to make a change shortly it will I believe not be amiss to say that if it should suit your wishes and your mother's we could care for him here. We have a very quiet place, with staff of nurses and I think all you could desire for your father. If your mother chose to come and stay with him part time or all the time we could probably arrange that also. I am enclosing you a folder which I recently got out which gives some idea of the place.
Should you think it possible to place him in our charge here, you had better run up and see the place.
I will be very pleased to do anything possible to add to your father's comfort and to your mother's & your own relief from worry concerning him.

Yours Very Sincerely
M. Steele

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Ottawa, April 17, 1924.

My dear Doctor:

It was good indeed of you to write me with the suggestion that your private hospital in Stratford would be a good place for father. I certainly think it would be and if I had thought about it before taking him to Whitby I would undoubtedly have taken him to Stratford instead. As a matter of fact I did not know that your hospital was for such a purpose.

At the present time, though, I do not think father could be taken anywhere, he really is quite low. Of course I do not know myself about such cases but I would judge from his gradual weakening this last two or three days that he would hardly last longer than a short time. He is as good as a man can be and in his present low state I do not believe that either mother or I could stand for having him away from us. Very many thanks to you all the same.

Yours very truly,

Dr. M. Steele,
Stratford,
Ont.

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MARK T. HARRIS
Beaverton, Ont.
Phone 88

HAY AND STRAW

HARRIS BROS.

WHOLESALERS

CAR LOTS OUR SPECIALTY

GEORGE L. HARRIS
Brechin. Ont.
Phone 5

WESTERN OATS
ALSO CORN

BEAVERTON, ONT., Apr. 24th 1924

Right Hon Arthur Meighen -
Ottawa -

Dear Sir -

I just see by the Mail & Empire that your father is seriously ill - and I notice his age - My Mother's Maiden name was Meighen - and came from Ireland when a little girl - her parents died when she was a mere child - and we never knew anything about them. Mother often spoke about two brothers and a sister - and I was just wondering if your father might be related as their ages are much the same - Mother is about 75 years old and is quite smart for her years. I would appreciate an answer.

Yours Very Truly -
Mark T. Harris
Beaverton
Ont

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065487

269

Ottawa, April 26, 1924.

Dear Mr. Harris:

I have your letter of April 24th. Thanks for your enquiry as to my father's health. My father's father came from Dungiven in the very north of Ireland. If you will let me know what your mother's father's name was I may be able to find out whether we are all of the same family.

Yours very truly,

Mark T. Harris, Esquire,
Beaverton,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065488

WARDEN'S OFFICE

Manitoba Penitentiary

Stony Mountain April 25th., 1924. 192

297

Dear Arthur,

I have received the two letters notifying me of father's serious condition, that he is not likely to live very long and that he may die any day.

I would be glad if, when he does die, you would wire me immediately, as I would take the first train and go direct to St. Mary's, in order to attend the funeral. There will be no use of my going before, as there is nothing I can do any way.

Your sincere Brother

Will

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065489

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

9BYRO 14

CALL LOCAL 298 FOR MESSENGER Canadian National Telegraphs

MONTREAL Q 1048A 26 APR 1924

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU ONT.

VERY SORRY TO HEAR OF YOUR FATHER'S ILLNESS HOPE HE WILL GET BETTER SOON.

ALPHONSE MOISANS.

1054A

20 Apr 26

...CT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065490

Form 1-TW

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

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7MOSD 45 NL

MONTREAL Q APL 26

AU TRES HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

550 OTTAWA ONT

SUR RESOLUTION ADOPTEE A L'UNANIMITE CE SOIR LA DIRECTION ET LES MEMBRES DU CLUB CANADIEN DE MONTREAL DEPLORENT AMEREMENT LA MORT DE VOTRE VENERE PERE ET DISIRENT VOUS EXPRIMER LEURS PLUS PROFONDES ET PLUS SINCERES SYMPATHIE DANS LA DOULOUREUSE EPREUVE QUE VOUS VENEZ DE SUBIR

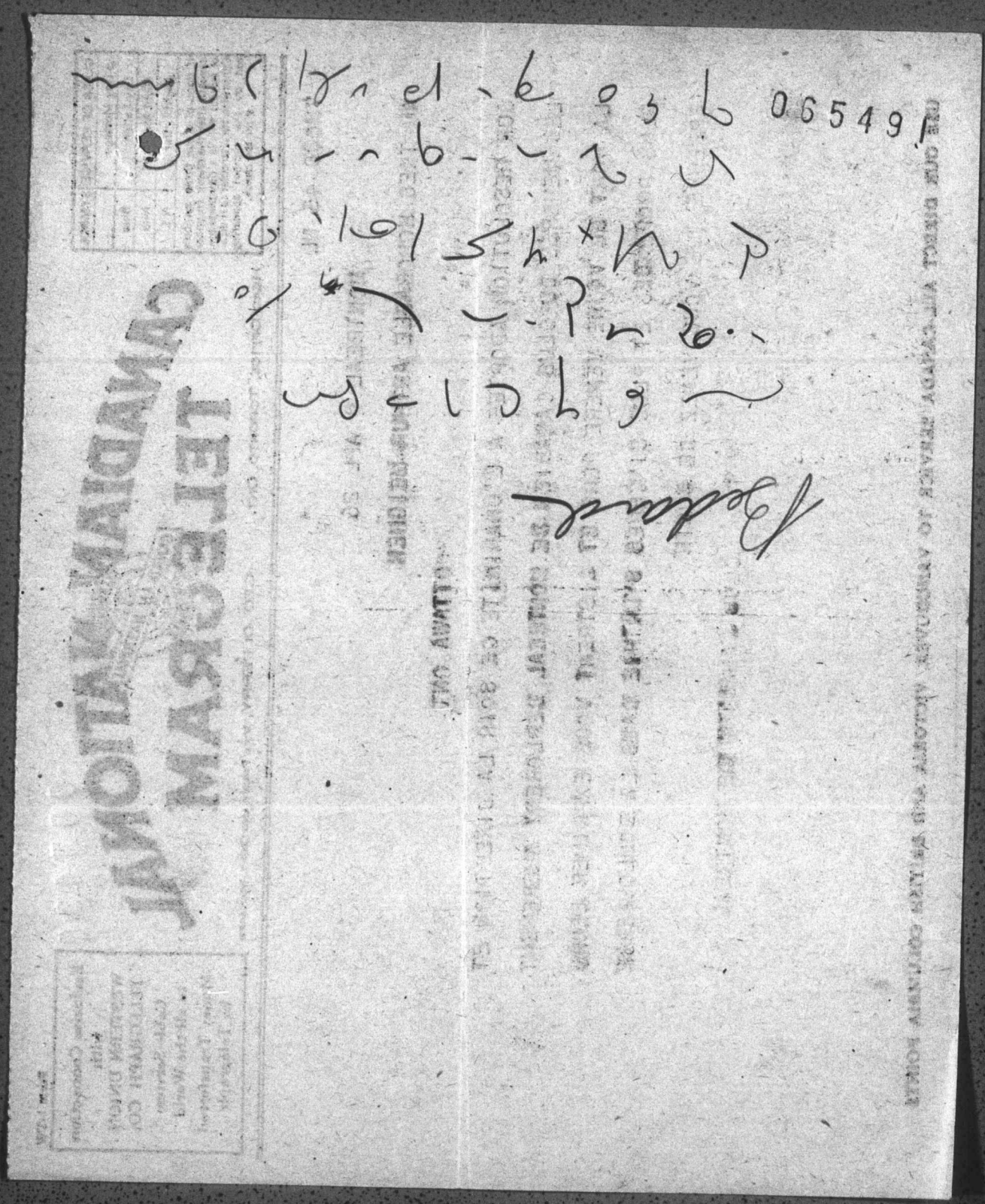
CLUB CANADIEN DE MONTREAL

356AM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065492

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Mrs. Robert Kellock,
Cornwall,
Ont.

Dear Isabella:

As you may have heard, Father died last evening. For some two months he has been very low indeed, and especially for the last ten days it was almost a miracle each day how he survived. In the end he passed peacefully away. The funeral is being held at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30.

I am sorry I am too busy to be able to write you by hand.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

39RARI 14 5EX

MONTREAL.Q.APL 27TH-24

LE.TRES.HONORABLE.ARTHUR.MEIGHEN.

OTTAWA ONT.

SINCERES SYMPATHIES POUR LA DOULEUREUSE PERTE DE VOTRE PERE.

HECTOR.PERRAS,

MEMBRE DU CLUB CARTIER MACDONALD.

131PM

449

065493

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

065494

Form 1-TW

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

29RED DH

WINNIPEG MAN 27 APL 1924

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

588

OTTAWA

HAVE JUST LEARNED OF YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT AND HASTEN TO EXPRESS MY SINCERE SYMPATHY

H W THORNTON

212PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065495

Form 1-TW

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

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Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

31MOED 11

MONTREAL QUE 1040 AM 27 APL 1924

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 566

OTTAWA

MY WIFE AND I SEND SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT

C C BALLANTYNE

11AM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065496

LAURIER HOUSE,
OTTAWA.

August 27. 24

Dear Mrs. Meighen:

Permit me to offer you this expression of my sincere sympathy in this bereavement. You have sustained in the death of your father. I should be grateful if you would express to your mother my deep sympathy for her.?

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065497

I am sorry to hear you say
that she had not been well.
That your father and mother
have been spared to each other
and to you for so many years
must be a consolation to
you at this time, and in-
-creasingly so as the years
go by.

Yours sincerely.

M. McCullough Keigh.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen M.P., LL.D.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(5) 065498

Montréal, le 27 avril 1924

Hon. Arthur Meighen
221 - Gilmour St
Ottawa

Dear sir,

I beg you to accept the expression of my sincere sympathy for your great sorrow.

I remain very truly yours

Roger Mailhot

Le Matin
Montreal

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065499

Ottawa, Ont.,
April 27, 1924.

Dear Mr. Brandon,

As you may have heard my father died last evening. He passed away very peacefully. We propose taking him to St. Marys for burial and will arrive with the body at 1.25 p.m., Wednesday next, the 30th instant. Unless you know of some reason to the contrary I think the funeral service should commence at 2.30 p.m. My present intention is to have the body taken to your Undertaking Parlours, and the funeral service held there.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065500

I will ask you to be good enough to arrange for the grave. You know where the plot is in the cemetry, and will have no difficulty in giving the precise directions. I am writing the Rev. Mr. Duggan asking him to officiate.

Would you be kind enough to telephone for me the following friends of my father, and ask if they would act as pall bearers:

David MacCullough,	St. Marys
John Legge	St. Marys
Dr. Michael Steele,	Stratford
Jas. W.Graham	St. Marys
George Stacey (brother-in-law)	Blanchard
Tom Driver	Blanchard

Should any of these not desire or be unable to act, then please ask the following in the order named:

Chas.Richardson,Sr.	St. Marys
Will Irwin,Mgr.White Packing Company,	Stratford,
Duncan MacVannell,	Blanchard.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065501

I would also ask you to put up, not earlier than Tuesday noon, in the Post Office, a small funeral card.

My father's name, as you know, was Joseph Meighen. He was born in St/ Marys, July 20, 1846 and died Saturday evening, April 26, 1924, age 77 years, 9 months, 6 days. If you need any other particulars for any purpose they will be the following: his fathers name was Gordon Meighen, born in Ireland; his mother's maiden name was Isabella Irwin, also born in Ireland.

Please be good enough to specially telephone Jeremiah White, a very old friend, but whom mother thought was probably too feeble to act as pall bearer. Also Humphrey Anderson that he may advise his father, John Anderson

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065502

whom also we have not asked to act as pall bearer for the same reason.

I expect Mrs. Meighen and my three children will be going up with me to the funeral, also my brother Will, of Sdney Mountain Penitentiary has wired that he will be there. My sister, Mrs. Jack Anderson, and my sister, Mrs. S.W.White, will be there also. My mother will go up if she if able, but is not yet sure.

Yours very truly,

N.L.Brandon, Esquire,
Undertaker,
St. Marys, Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065503

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

William Irwin, Esq.,
Mgr., White Packing Co.,
Stratford, Ont.

Dear Mr. Irwin:

As you may have heard, Father died last evening. For some two months he has been very low indeed, and especially for the last ten days it was almost a miracle each day how he survived. In the end he passed peacefully away. The funeral is being held at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30.

I am sorry I am too busy to be able to write you by hand.

Yours sincerely,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065504

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Joseph Meighen, the father of Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen, died Saturday evening at his residence, 221 Gilmour St. Besides his widow he is survived by three sons and three daughters. The daughters are Mrs. S.W. White, Toronto, Mrs. Robertson, Edmonton, Alta., and Mrs. J. Anderson of Welland, Ont. The three sons are Arthur Meighen, Ottawa, the eldest, William Meighen, Warden of Stony Mountain ~~Pain~~ Penitentiary and Edward Meighen of Ashmont, Alta. Mr. Meighen was born in St. Mary's, Ont., almost 78 years ago. His father, Gordon Meighen, had been a school ~~teahher~~ in Ireland and emigrated to Perth, Lanark County, Ont., in the '30s of the last century. There he continued his profession as a teacher and about ten years later moved to St. Mary's, Perth County, Western Ontario, where he built and presided as teacher in the first school established there. The deceased was his only son, and his ~~owa~~ sister Mrs. Gilpin of Toronto predeceased him sixteen years ago. Joseph Meighen was a sturdy type of Ontario farmer. He was a man of strong mind and will and of stern, but quiet, probity and the soul of honour. Having retired from active work Mr. and Mrs. Meighen lived for some years in St. Mary's town, but four years ago the other members of the family having left the district, they came to Ottawa to reside. A short funeral service will be held here at the residence of Mr. Meighen's son, 21 Cooper St., on Tuesday evening at 8.30. The body will then be taken to St. Mary's for interment.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

13. RA. GI. 5---RUSH

STONEWALL MAN APRIL. 27TH 24.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA.

WILL LEAVE TODAY FOR ST.MARYS.

WILL.

8.25.AM. APRIL 27.

292

425

065505

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

13. RA. GI, 5---- RUSH, 8.25AM, APRIL 27TH-24.

CORRECTED, (DUPLICATE COPY)----------

292

FROM, STONEY-MOUNTAIN, MAN., APL 27-24.

ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA, ONT.

WILL LEAVE TO-DAY FOR ST, MARYS.

WILL.---

065506

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065507

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Miss Mary White,
Drummond McCall Co.,
Montreal.

Dear Mary:

Grandpa died last night at 8.35. The end came only after two months of very great helplessness and after ten days of a pitiful, though the doctor says, unconscious struggle. In the end he passed peacefully away.

I asked a friend of mine in Montreal to try and locate you today at your house, but he may not succeed. I did not know your house telephone address.

There will be a funeral service at our house, 21 Cooper St., on Tuesday evening at 8.30, and then

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065508

we are taking the body to St. Mary's for burial that night. It may not be possible for you to come down, but if it is we will, as always, be glad to see you.

Yours sincerely,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065509

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Chas. O. Meighen, Esq.,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

Dear Charlie:

As you may have heard, Father died last evening. For some two months he has been very low indeed, and especially for the last ten days it was almost a miracle each day how he survived. In the end he passed peacefully away. The funeral is being held at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30.

I am sorry I am too busy to be able to write you by hand.

Yours sincerely,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065510

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Arthur E. Meighen, Esq.,
Kamloops,
B. C.

Dear Arthur:

As you may have heard, Father died last evening. For some two months he has been very low indeed, and especially for the last ten days it was almost a miracle each day how he survived. In the end he passed peacefully away. The funeral is being held at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30.

I am sorry I am too busy to be able to write you by hand.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065511

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Miss Leonore Meighen,
c/o Mrs. Campbell Douglas,
Smith's Falls, Ont.

Dear Leonore:

As you may have heard, Father died last evening. For some two months he has been very low indeed, and especially for the last ten days it was almost a miracle each day how he survived. In the end he passed peacefully away. The funeral is being held at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30.

I am sorry I am too busy to be able to write you by hand.

Yours very truly,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065512

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Dear Bob:

As you may have heard, Father died last evening. For some two months he has been very low indeed, and especially for the last ten days it was almost a miracle each day how he survived. In the end he passed peacefully away. The funeral is being held at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30.

I am sorry I am too busy to be able to write you by hand. Please advise the other members of your family in Perth. I have also written the Doctor.

Yours sincerely,

R.S. Meighen, Esq.,
Perth,
Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065513

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Dear Will:

As you may have heard, Father died last evening. For some two months he has been very low indeed, and especially for the last ten days it was almost a miracle each day how he survived. In the end he passed peacefully away. The funeral is being held at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30.

I am sorry I am too busy to be able to write you by hand. Please advise the other members of your family in Perth. I have also wwritten Bob.

Yours sincerely.

Dr. William Meighen.

Perth, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065514

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

My dear Ted:

Have just wired you as follows:

"Grandpa died last night. Do not return passes. Am writing."

I think all our family should attend the funeral at St. Mary's and am writing the Commandant to-day to ask him to give you the necessary leave of absence. There will be a funeral service at our house at 8.30 on Tuesday evening.

I am very happy to say that Grandpa died very peacefully, although only after ten days of a very great, though perhaps unconscious struggle. I am sorry I am too busy to write you by hand. I hope indeed you will be permitted to leave some time Tuesday so as to be here for the service.

Yours sincerely,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065515

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Sir Archibald Macdonnell,
Commandant, R.M.C.,
Kingston, Ont.

Dear Sir Archibald Macdonnell:

My father died last evening in Ottawa. A funeral service is being held at our house at 8.30 Tuesday evening I am anxious that Ted be permitted to return some time Tuesday to be present at this service, and be given leave of absence long enough to enable him to attend the funeral at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon. He can leave Toronto again Wednesday night, and be in Kingston very early Thursday morning, or if it is not of the greatest importance for him to be there Thursday morning he can return with us to Ottawa and leave about 10.00 a.m. Thursday morning for Kingston.

I trust this can be arranged.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065516

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Cadet R.R.D. Meighen,
Royal Military College,
Kingston, Ont.

Grandpa died last night. Do not return passes.

Am writing.

Dad.

Charge Rt. Hon. A. Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

620 - Church St Toronto
065517 April 27/24

Dear Arthur

Your telegram reached me about 4.20 this morning. I happened to be awake, and another fellow in house heard the knock and got to the door. Was not surprised. Are you waiting for some of the brothers or sisters to come from the West. What you are waiting until Wednesday? Please let me know when you will be going through Toronto and I will come to see you.

Wondering if Mary will go to Ottawa to see them to St. Mary's.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Poor Fashie, the debut suffer
much - but it was pleasable
how he failed. Am writing to
Mother now. She will not be able
to go to St Mary's I suppose,
with love
Annie

P. S. If you are pulling a weak
on Fashie's office for the family,
or if separately - put one on
for me please - perhaps Jem
will go in work me
A.

065518

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065519

Ottawa, April 28, 1924.

Dear Annie:

Answering yours of the 27th, we are having a short service at 8.30 in our house on Tuesday evening. I arranged to have Mary telephoned Sunday morning and also wrote her and suggested that she come to the service in Ottawa, which she will likely do. We will be going through with the body, arriving Toronto Wednesday morning, Canadian National 7.10 a.m.

I had already placed a wreath for our family on the coffin, but will place another for you. I rather think

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065520

now mother will be going up.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. S. Wesley White,
630 Church Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065521

Ottawa, Ont.,
April 27, 1924.

Dear Sir,

As you may possibly have heard my father, Mr. Joseph Meighen, died last evening. We are taking the body to St. Marys for burial, and will arrive there on Wednesay next, the 30th instant, at 1.25 p.m. It would give my mother, and the other members of our family, pleasure if you would officiate at the service. Mr. Brandon is making the funeral arrangements, and can give you any information. I think the service

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065522

will be held at 2.30 p.m. from Mr. Brandon's Undertaking Parlours, but as to this Mr. Brandon can give you full information.

Yours very truly,

Rev. Mr. Duggan,
St. Marys, Ontario

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065523

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Monsieur J.A. Lamarre,
Montréal.

Cher M. Lamarre:

J'apprecie beaucoup et vous remercie pour le télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. Mon père est mort après deux mois de faiblesse extrême et une lutte dont il n'avait peut-être pas connaissance, mais je suis heureux de dire que la fin a été très tranquille.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette lettre ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable d'ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-T

065524

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46MOED 15

MONTREAL QUE 308 PM 27 APL 1924

TRES HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN 595

OTTAWA

JE MASSOCIE A VOTRE DOULEUR AGREEZ POUR VOUS ET VOTRE FAMILLE MES PLUS VIVES SYMPATHIES

J A LAMARRE

335PM

or o Perras

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065525

Ottawa, 28 avril, 1924.

Monsieur L.A. Bédard,
Président, Club Canadien,
Montréal.

Cher M. Bédard:

Veuillez accepter pour vous-même, et exprimer aux membres du Club Canadien de Montréal mes remerciements pour le télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. Je regrette que la nouvelle a semblé jeter une ombre sur l'assemblée de samedi soir, et je suis vraiment fier que le premier message de condoléance fut reçu du Club Canadien.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette lettre ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable d'ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065526

Ottawa, April 28, 1924.

Dear Mr. Moisan:

Many thanks indeed for your telegram of sympathy which I received Saturday morning. It has been a very sad experience for some time as he has been helpless for some weeks but I am happy to say the end was very peaceful

Yours very truly,

Alphonse Moisans, Esquire,

20 St. James St.,

Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065527

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Sir Henry W. Thornton, K.B.E.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Henry Thornton:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065528

Ottawa, 28 avril, 1924.

M. Hector Perras,
c/o Club Cartier-Macdonald,
Montréal.

Cher M. Perras:

J'apprécie beaucoup et vous remercie pour votre télégramme de condoléance. C'est une triste expérience, mais je suis heureux de dire que mon père n'a pas souffert et que sa fin a été paisible.

Pardonnez-moi si je vous écris à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable d'écrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065529

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

F. Charpentier, Esq.,
Secretary, Press Gallery,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Charpentier:

Please accept for yourself and extend to the members of the Gallery, my sincere thanks for your kind letter of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am very happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065530

House of Commons
Canada

THE PRESS GALLERY

Ottawa, April 28th, 1924.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr Meighen,

I have been instructed by the members of the Press Gallery to express to you on your behalf their feeling of deep regret of your recent sad bereavement.

Yours very truly,

Percy Bruce Charpentier.
Secretary of the Press Gallery

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065531

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Honourable Sir F.X. Lemieux,
Chief Justice,
Quebec.

Dear Chief Justice Lemieux:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065532

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

52BYQ 9 2EX

QUEBEC QUE 245PM 28 APL 1924

RIGHT HON A MEIGHEN

HU

MOST HEARFELT SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT BEREAVEMENT

F X LEMIEUX
CHF JUSTICE

258PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065533

Ottawa, 28 avril, 1924.

Monsieur J.I. Langlois,
Lévis,
Qué.

Cher M. Langlois:

J'apprécie beaucoup et vous remercie pour le télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. Il est mort après deux mois de faiblesse extrême et une lutte dont il n'avait peut-être pas connaissance, mais je suis heureux de dire que la fin a été très tranquille.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette lettre ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable d'ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065534

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

MOA78 8 2 EXTRA

1924 APR 28 AM 11 12

LEVIS QUE 28 1105 A

LE TRES HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

150

OTTAWA ONT

NOUS PLUS PROFONDES ET SINCERES SYMPATHIES

J I LANGLOIS LEVIS QUE.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065535

Ottawa, 28 avril, 1924.

Dr. F.J.J. Lafleche,
Warwick,
Que.

Cher Dr. Lafleche:

J'apprécie beaucoup et vous remercie pour le télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon pere. Il est mort après deux mois de faiblesse extrême et une lutte dont il n'avait peut-être pas connaissance, mais je suis heureux de dire que la fin a été très tranquille.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette lettre ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable d'ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L. MANAGER

Form 1-TW

06553 6

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

17BYQ 5

WARWICK QUE 1005A 28

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

VEILLEZ ACCEPTER MES SINCERES SYMPATHIES

DR F J J LAFLECHE

1050

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065537

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain St.,
Montreal.

My dear Ballantyne:

Many thanks for the [redacted] and Mrs. Ballantyne's kind telegram of sympathy. I am happy indeed to say that my Father passed peacefully away, though only after ten days of a very great, but perhaps unconscious struggle.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

from Yours

My father passed away after two months helplessness and ten days a great, though perhaps unconscious, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful. ~~Thanks many for sympathy &c &c~~

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065538

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Honourable C.C. Ballantyne,
678 Upper Mountain St.,
Montreal.

My dear Ballantyne:

Many thanks for the kind telegram of sympathy from Mrs. Ballantyne and yourself. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065539

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

J.R. Burnett, Esq.,
Charlottetown,
P.E.I.

Dear Mr. Burnett:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am ~~very~~ happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

065540

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

11BYQ 8

CHARLOTTETOWN P E I 1027A 28

RT HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

PLEASE ACCEPT MY SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT

J R BURNETT

10A

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(6) 065541

DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS & CANALS,
OTTAWA.

Monday, April 28,
1924

Dear Mr Meighen:-

Mrs Gates and I desire to tender our sincere sympathy in the bereavement you have sustained in the death of your father. He passed full of years and in the enjoyment of all the human companionship with which man ordinarily is blessed. It had been his privilege and no doubt his pleasure, to witness the achievement by his son of a secure place in the confidence and esteem of his countrymen. It is always an inspiration to a son to know that such success as he may be able to achieve will afford pleasure to parents, and there is a sense of loneliness

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

y 065542

and a necessary re-orientation of our mental outlook, when parents pass on and, suddenly as it were, we find ourselves standing where they stood, saddened but accepting without complaint the same inexorable experiences they so bravely accepted, with a faith and a hope that brightens later years and supplies the courage all must have who contemplate the setting sun.

A few years ago, when my father passed suddenly, and my mother equally suddenly three weeks later, a friend sent me the enclosed.

Perhaps

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065543

3

Perhaps it may appeal to you at the moment, as it appealed to me on that occasion.

Faithfully yours,
Geo. W. Yates
296 First Ave

Right Hon'ble Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065544

Ottawa, April 28, 192 4.

Dear Sir Edward Kemp:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am very happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Sir Edward Kemp,
199 River Street,
Toronto,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065545

Form 1-TW

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21BYRO 26

CALL LOCAL 298 FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

TORONTO ONT 1053A 28 APR 1924

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU ONT.

PLEASE ACCEPT MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY FOR YOUR MOTHER YOURSELF AND YOUR FAMILY FOR THE BEREAVEMENT WHICH HAS COME TO YOU IN THE DEATH OF YOUR FATHER.

A E KEMP.

1109A

Rec'd 1929 9 M

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065546

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Major Theo. Paquet,
Québec,
Que.

Dear Major Paquet:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065547

Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

31BY AG 3

CALL LOCAL 298 FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

QUEBEC QUE 1215PM APL 28 1924

R H T HON A MEIGHEN

OTTAWA

MOST SINCERES SYMPATHIES

MAJOR THEO PAQUET

1240PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065548

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Lt. Colonel D.H. Pennington,
Quebec, Que.

Dear Colonel Pennington:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065549

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRESI'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

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Cable Service to all the World
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CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

30BY AG 11 3 EXTRA

QUEBEC QUE 1200PM APL 28 1924

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE ACCEPT MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN SAD BEREAVEMENT

D H PENNINGTON

1228PM EX HARBOUR COMMISSIONER

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

(2) TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

3 B. A. S.

149

B. Montreal, Que., April 28-24.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen., 21 Cooper St.,

Ottawa, Ont.

Deepest sympathy with you in your great loss.

F. S. Meighen.

1208 Pm. 28th.

Grant

055550

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065551

Ottawa, April 28, 1924.

Dear Dr. Maloney:

Many thanks for the kind telegram of sympathy from Mrs Maloney and yourself. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. M. Maloney,

Eganville,

Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065552

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

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NGSA. 2.

EGANVILLE, ONT. 205PM APRIL 28TH 1924

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

328

OTTAWA, ONT.

SINCERE SYMPATHY

DR & MRS MALONEY

206PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

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065553

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

46BYRO 2

EGANVILLE ONT 205P 28 APR 1924

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU ONT.

SINCERE SYMPATHY.

DR AND MRS MALONEY.

221P

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065554

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

R. C. Tait, Esq.,

Shediac, N.B.

Dear Mr. Tait:

Please accept for yourself, and convey to your family, my sincere thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065555

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
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CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

56BYQ 8

SHEDIAC NB 350PM 28

HON ART MEIGHEN

HU

DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO YOU IN YOUR GREAT LOSS

R C TAIT AND FAMILY

350

...UR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MO-12

ARROW COLLARS
ARROW SHIRTS
ARROW UNDERWEAR
ARROW HANDKERCHIEFS
ARROW PYJAMAS

065556

W. G. & R. SHIRTS
W. G. & R. UNDERWEAR
W. G. & R. PYJAMAS

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
OF CANADA, LIMITED

MONTREAL, P. Q.

April 28, 1924.

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr.Meighen:

It was with sincerest regrets that I learned this morning of the death of your Father, which I am sure must have come with a considerable shock to you.

You will have the sympathy of the Canadian people throughout Canada in your bereavement, and I will take the first opportunity of personally expressing my deepest sympathy to you.

I regret exceedingly that my departure for Troy to-morrow will prevent me from going to Ottawa to attend the funeral.

Most sincerely yours,

F. W. Stewart

FWS/FM

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065557

Rienville avril 29 1924

Très - Honble Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

Mon Cher Monsieur -

A l'occasion de la mort de votre vénéré père, daignez accepter les sincères sympathies de vos deux bons amis de Rienville -

(B)
le. Ed. Bourgouel
L. P. Thibault -
(4)

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065558

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

L. G. Gravel, Esq.,
Gravel Lumber Co.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Gravel:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am very happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

065559

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

59BYQ 10

P MONTREAL QUE 4PM 28

RT HON A MEIGHEN

HU ONT

PLEASE ACCEPT MY MOST SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT BEREAVEMENT

L G GRAVEL

430P

c/o W

NRC

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

86 RN Z 7

STMARYS ONT APL 28-24

MRS JOSEPH MEIGHEN

221 GILMOUR ST OTTAWA ONT

OUR SINCERE SYMPATHY TO YOURSELF AND FAMILY

MR AND MRS L J CONSTABLE

133 PL

208

065560

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

(8) 065561

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

NO BY Q 19

21 Edgehill rd Westmount

CALL LOCAL 298 FOR MESSENGER Canadian National Telegraphs

MONTREAL QUE 1135A 28 APL 1928

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

JUST HEARD THE SAD NEWS ON OUR RETURN HOME WE SEND YOUR MOTHER AND YOU ALL OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY

ARTHUR AND MABEL

H. Campbell

1153A

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065563

(14)

The Roxborough

April 28th.

My dear Arthur,

Just a line to express my sympathy in what, I know, are trying hours. The sundering of these ties is inevitable but there must always be a profound sadness in witnessing the going of those to whom for so long we looked for guidance and unfailing support. I knew that you expected the end very shortly and very sincerely I hope that your father did not suffer at the last. Pain remains the inexplicable mystery of life. One feels strongly for your mother ,for in her case the loss is irreparable. Will you please assure of the deep sympathy of Mrs Burrell and myself.

I had a somewhat sad time in St Catharines in trying to comfort our friend Mrs Merritt though in a way it was a relief that poor Colonel Merritt was finally released from his suffering.

Do not answer this, you have lots to do do.

Yours sincerely,

W Burrell

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065564

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

1924 APR 28 PM 6 46

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

MOA251 10 292

ASHMONT ALTA 28 NFT

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

IMPOSSIBLE GO FUNERAL GIVE MY MOST SINCERE SYMPATHY TO MOTHER

ED.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

(8) 065561

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

NO BY Q 19

21 Edgehill rd Westmount

MONTREAL QUE 1135A 28 APL 1928

CALL LOCAL 298 FOR MESSENGER Canadian National Telegraphs

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

JUST HEARD THE SAD NEWS ON OUR RETURN HOME WE SEND YOUR MOTHER AND YOU ALL OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY

ARTHUR AND MABEL Campbell

1153A

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Campbell A clk apt 11 145 Metcalfe
" " with "The Gazette" apt 1 280 Mackay
" Arthur much 589 de Lanaudiere

CANADA
MAGNETIC
065562

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065563

(14)

The Roxborough

April 28th.

My dear Arthur,

Just a line to express my sympathy in what, I know, are trying hours. The sundering of these ties is inevitable but there must always be a profound sadness in witnessing the going of those to whom for so long we looked for guidance and unfailing support. I knew that you expected the end very shortly and very sincerely I hope that your father did not suffer at the last. Pain remains the inexplicable mystery of life. One feels strongly for your mother ,for in her case the loss is irreparable. Will you please assure of the deep sympathy of Mrs Burrell and myself.

I had a somewhat sad time in St Catharines in trying to comfort our friend Mrs Merritt though in a way it was a relief that poor Colonel Merritt was finally released from his suffering.

Do not answer this, you have lots to do do.

Yours sincerely,

W Burrell

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065564

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1924 APR 28 PM 6 46

292

MOA251 10

ASHMONT ALTA 28 NFT

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

IMPOSSIBLE GO FUNERAL GIVE MY MOST SINCERE SYMPATHY TO MOTHER

ED.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

37 RN.X. 8 PM
34 N.L.

STMARYS ONT APL 28-24

RT.HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

21 COOPER ST.

OTTAWA ONT.

DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO YOU ALL IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT CAN WE BE OF ANY ASSISTANCE TO YOU IF YOUR SISTERS ARE COMING WITH YOU WE WOULD BE SO GLAD TO HAVE THEM STAY WITH US. MARION AND MRS DICKSON

Mrs Robt Dickson

438 055565

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065566

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

W. Lloyd Wood, Esq.,
Lindsay,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Wood:

Many thanks for the kind telegram of sympathy from Mrs. Wood and yourself. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 M.

TELEGRAM

All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message. This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender under these conditions.

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

7.HU.WR. 7

LINDSAY ONT APRIL 28-24.

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

HU OTTAWA ONT.

OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT LOSS.

MR AND MRS W LLOYDWOOD.

125PM.

065567

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065568

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Stuart M. Henry, Esq.,
Conservative Association,
Windsor, Ont.

Dear Mr. Henry:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065569

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-EW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

36BYAG 2 Toronto

TORONTO ONT 1056M 28

RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

DEEPEST SYMPATHY

STUART M HENRY

126PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

Form 1-FW

065570

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

MOA334 10 NITE

EDMONTON ALTA 28

MRS JOSEPH MEIGHEN 712

221 GILMORE ST OTTAWA ONT

FONDEST LOVE AND SYMPATHY FROM MOTHER MARY AND GEORGE WRITING

SARAH..

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065571

(24)

WOODBINE FARM,
ST. HUBERT.

APRIL 28th 1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Having learned of the untimely death of your father please accept my heartfelt sympathy and sorrow for your recent sad bereavement.

Very sincerely
Aimé Guertin

To the Rt-Honorable Arthur Meighen
Leader of the Opposition
House of Commons
Ottawa Ont.

Guertin

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065572

Ottawa, 28 avril, 1924.

Lt. Colonel Henri Chasse,
O.C. Royal 22d Regt.,
Québec, Qué.

Cher Colonel Chasse:

J'apprécie beaucoup et vous remercie pour le télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. Il est mort après deux mois de faiblesse extrême et une lutte dont il n'avait peut-être pas connaissance, mais je suis heureux de dire que la fin a été très tranquille.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette lettre ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable d'ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065573

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298 FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

23BYQ 9 7EX

QUEBEC QUE 1045A 28

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

SINCERES SYMPATHIES

LIEUT COL HENRI CHASSE

O C ROYAL 22D REGT

1145

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065574

Ottawa, April 28, 1924.

Dear Mr. Acker:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am very happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerly,

Jas. L. Acker, Esquire,
Vice-Pres., Hammer-Knowles Auto Trks.
28 Rowanwood Ave.,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065575

Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

57BYQ 8

TORONTO ONT 315PM 28

RIGHT HON A MEIGHEN

HU ONT

ACCEPT MY SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT

JAS L ACKER

355

Vice Pres
Harmer-Knowles Auto Service
28 Rowanwood Ave

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065576

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Thomas Chapais, Esq.,
Quebec,
Que.

Dear Mr. Chapais:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065577

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-SW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

48BYQ 12

QUEBEC QUE 2PM 28

RIGHT HON A MEIGHEN

HU

PLEASE ACCEPT MY SINCERE CONDOLEANCES AND HEARTFELT SYMPATHY IN YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT

THS CHAPAIS

245P

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065578

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

The Secretary,
Conservative Assn. County of
Arthabaska,

Victoriaville,
Que.

Dear Sir:

Please accept yourself, and convey to the Members of the Conservative Association of Arthabaska, my sincere thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness, but I am very happy to say the end was peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065579

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

54BYQ 8

VICTORIAVILLE QUE 28 APL 1924

RIGHT HON A MEIGHEN

HU ONT

PLEASE ACCEPT OUR HEARTFELT SYMPATHY IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT

THE CONSERVATIVE ASSN OF THE COUNTY OF ARTHABASKA

322PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065580

Ottawa, 28 avril, 1924

M. Constant Gendreau,
c/o Club Cartier-Macdonald,
Montréal.

Cher M. Gendreau:

Je vous remercie beaucoup pour votre télégramme de sympathie. J'apprécie beaucoup votre pensée à mon égard. C'est une triste expérience mais je suis heureux de dire que mon père n'a pas souffert et que sa fin a été paisible.

Pardonnez-moi si je vous écris à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable d'écrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065581

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

48MOED 13

MONTREAL QUE 322 PM 27. APL 1924

TRES HON. ARTHUR MEIGHEN 597

OTTAWA

RECEVEZ MES CONDOLEANCES SINCERES A LOCCASION DE LA MORT DE VOTRE DISTINGUE PERE

CONSTANT GENDREAU

338PM

a Ottawa

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065582

Ottawa, 28 avril, 1924

M. Constant Gendreau,
Sécretaire, Club Cartier-Macdonald,
Montréal.

Cher M. Gendreau:

Veuillez accepter pour vous-même, et exprimer aux membres du Club Cartier-Macdonald, mes remerciements pour le télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. Mon père est mort après deux mois de faiblesse extrême et une lutte dont il n'avait peut-être pas con-n naissance, mais je suis heureux de dire que la fin a été très tranquille.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette lettre ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable d'ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

065583

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

47MQED 20--1 EXA

MONTREAL QUE 323 PM 27 APL 1924

TRES HON.ARTHUR MEIGHEN

596

OTTAWA

LE CLUB CARTIER MACDONALD SUNIT AVEC VOUS DANS LE DEUIL DOULOREUX CAUSE PAR LA MORT DE VOTRE VENERABLE PERE.

CONSTANT GENDREAU

337PM

SECRETAIRE.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065584

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Mr. Lewis:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a letter of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur J. Lewis, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065585

House of Commons
Canada

April 28th 1924

To The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen

Dear Sir:-

It was with the deepest regret that I learned of the passing of your aged father this morning. You have my sincere sympathy in the loss you and your family have sustained

Yours sincerely

Arthur J. Lewis

M.P.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065586

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

General Sir A.W. Currie,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Arthur Currie:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

(1) TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

15 RA X 9

RC MONTREAL APL 28-24

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE ACCEPT MY SINCEREST SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT LOSS

A W CURRIE

9.59 A

Gen Sir

065587

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065588

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Dr. Bruce:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted Mrs. Bruce and yourself to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. H.A. Bruce,
Annandale,
Lawrence Park,
Toronto

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

065589

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RA511 14 NITE

1924 APR 28 PM 11 08

TORONTO ONT 28

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

719 OTTAWA ONT

MRS BRUCE JOINS ME IN EXTENDING TO YOU SINCEREST SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT LOSS

HERBERT BRUCE.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

065590

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

4BYRO 14 NITE

TORONTO ONT 28 - 29 APR 1924

CALL LOCAL 298 FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU ONT.

MRS BRUCE JOINS ME IN EXTENDING TO YOU SINCEREST SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT LOSS.

HERBERT BRUCE.

854A

Dr.

Dr H A Bruce
Annandale
Lawrence Park
Toronto.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065591

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Honourable George G. Foster,
Montreal.

Dear Senator Foster:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

151 RA X 2 PD

MONTREAL APL 28-24

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

HEARTFELT SYMPATHY

GEORGE G FOSTER

4.02 P

316

065592

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065593

Ottawa, April 28, 1924.

Dear Mr. King:

Many thanks indeed for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

J.W. King, Esquire, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065594

(2)

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, April the 28th, 1925.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Having become aware of the sad bereavement that has befallen you in the death of your father, allow me to tender you my personal sympathies and condolence in this the hour of your deepest sorrow.

Yours sincerely,

J. W. Ling M.P.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
21 Cooper Street,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065595

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Mr. Killikelly:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a letter of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

D. Killikelly, Esquire,
40 Staynor Ave.,
Westmount,
P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065596

40 Stayner Av.
Westmount - Que
April 28th '24

Dear Mr Meighen

Allow me to extend to you my deepest heartfelt sympathy in your sad bereavement. Ever faithful to your friends and their cause — which is also your cause and that of our country — your very faithfulness robbed you of the solemn satisfaction of being at your father's side when he passed on - But even in that sad moment of death, your father knew — and I believe with proud satisfaction — that his distinguished son was on duty, lending valued encouragement and recognition to matters appertaining to the well-being of Canada. Your busy life, and the great responsibilities which you so worthily carry, pay the price at times in the heartaches of sad disappointments.

Because we are human we sorrow when our loved ones pass on - The sense of loss; the great void created in a lifetime of companionship and loving

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065597

sympathy, has its recompense and comfort in the knowledge, that, with this life's mission completed, they go to greater happiness than this world can afford -

I did not have the honor of knowing your father, but knowing you under the penetrating glare of public life, I feel that I can well estimate his sterling worth in the reflection.

On your mother, the blow falls the heaviest - My heart goes out to her in this poignant grief - May God comfort you all in your great sorrow and loss.
Allow me to sign myself that which I am,

Yr. sincere friend
D Killikelly

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065598

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

Monsieur J.C. Rousseau,
Trois-Rivières,
Qué.

Cher M. Rousseau:

J'apprécie beaucoup la pensée qui vous a inspiré de m'envoyer un télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une triste et penible expérience pour moi, car depuis deux mois mon père a été très malade. Cependant, je suis heureux de dire que la fin fut bien paisible.

Je vous demande d'excuser cette note ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de repondre a toutes les dépêches.moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

Q65599

MOA227 5

THREERIVERS QUE 28 430 P 1924 APR 28 PM 5 02

TRES HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 513

COOPER ST OTTAWA ONT

VEUILLEZ ACCEPTER MES PROFONDES SYMPATHIES

J C ROUSSEAU.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Will my sympathies.

(1)

Jules-Edouard Prévost

Député du comté de Terrebonne
au Parlement fédéral,
Membre du Conseil de l'instruction publique
de la province de Québec

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065601

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

M. Jules Edouard Prévost, M.P.,
Chambre des Communes,
Ottawa.

Cher M. Prévost:

Je vous remercie sincèrement de la part de ma mère et les membres de sa familly pour votre sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. Quoique la mort de mon père n'etait pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous, mais nous sommes consoles par la connaissance que la fin fut bien tranquille.

Je regrette que je suis incapable d'accuser reception de votre carte moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065602

Ottawa, April 29, 1934.

Dear Mr. JosepH:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a letter of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge the many messages reaching me by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Henry Joseph, Esquire,
16 St. Sacrament Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(1)

29th April 1924

16 St. Sacrament Street
Montreal.

065603

Dear Mr. Meighen

I was very sorry to hear of your great loss and beg you to accept my deepest sympathy.

Yours Sincerely
Henry Anglin

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen K.C.
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065604

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1925.

Miss Elizabeth R. Rudge,
President, Women's Civil Conservative Aux. Assn. of Toronto,
Toronto.

Dear Miss Rudge:

Please accept for yourself, and convey to the officers and members of the Women's Civil Conservative Auxiliary Association, my sincere thanks for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me as I would like.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D.

(1) TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

H 15 RN Z 32 PD 1 EX

TORONTO ONT APL 28-24

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHAN

221 GILMOUR ST OTTAWA ONT

THE OFFICER AND MEMBER OF THE WOMENS CIVIL CONSERVATIVE AUXILLIARY ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO WISH TO EXTEND TO YOU AND THE MEMBERS OF YOUR FAMILY THEIR SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT.

ELIZABETH R RUDGE

PRESIDENT

1040 A

065605

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065606

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

C.E. Richardson, Esq.,
St. Mary's,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Many thanks indeed for your expression of sympathy on the death of my father, and for your very kind offer to be of service. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065607

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

60BYQ 23

ST MARYS ONT 4PM 28

RT HON A MEIGHEN

HU ONT

PLEASE ACCEPT AND CONVEY TO YOUR MOTHER SINCERE SYMPATHY OF OUR FAMILIES CAN I DO ANYTHING FOR YOU I AM AT YOUR SERVICE

C E RICHARDSON

430P

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065608

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

Monsieur J. Adelard Ouimet,
40 rue St. Jacques,
Montréal.

Cher M. Ouimet:

Veuillez accepter pour vous-même, et exprimer aux membres du Club Morin, mes remerciements pour le télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une grande épreuve car depuis dix jours il semblait presque miraculeux qu'il puisse vivre. La fin a été très tranquille et paisible, ce qui est une grande consolation.

Je vous demande d'excuser cette note ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de repondre a toutes les dépêches moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065609

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

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1924 APR 29 PM 1-33

MOA127 24 4 EXTRA

FX MONTREAL QUE 29 115 P

LHONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN 259

CHAMBRE DU COMMERCE OTTAWA ONT

COMME PRESIDENT DU CLUB MORIN VEUILLEZ ACCEPTER MES PLUS SINCERES SYMPATHIES A LOCCASION DE LA MORT DE VOTRE VENERE PERE

J ADELARD OUIMET AVOCAT 40 STJACQUES.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N.L.

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065610

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

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CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

FX MONTREAL QUE 115PM 29

LHONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

COMME PRESIDENT DU CLUB MORIN VEUILLEZ ACCEPTER MES PLUS SINCERES SYMPATHIES A LOCCASION DE LA MORT DE VOTRE VENERE PERE.

J ADELARD OUIMET

153PM AVOCAT 40 STJACQUES

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065611

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Honourable M.J. O'Brien,
Renfrew,
Ont.

Dear Senator O'Brien:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

17FUM 27

RENFREW ONT APR 28 1924 705P

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

607

OTTAWA ONT

HAVING JUST LEARNED OF THE DEATH OF YOUR ESTEEMED FATHER PERMIT ME TO EXTEND TO YOU MY SINCERE AND HEARTFELT SYMPATHY IN THIS YOUR HOUR OF GRIEF

M J OBRIEN

742P

065612

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065613

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Harry J. Neal, Esq.,
Windsor,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Neal:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me as I would like.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

(1)

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065614

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1924 APR 28 PM 4 50

RA376 14

WINDSOR ONT 28 440 P

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHAN

510

PARLIAMENT BLDGS OTTAWA ONT

MRS NEAL JOINS ME IN EXTENDING DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO YOU IN YOUR GREAT LOSS

HARRY J NEAL.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065615

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

My dear Mr. Neal:

Many thanks for the kind telegram of sympathy from Mrs. Neal and yourself. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious, struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

H.J. Neal, Esquire,
Neal Baking Co. Ltd.,
Windsor, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

065616

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

63BYQ 14

WINDSOR ONT 440PM 28

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

MRS NEAL JOINS ME IN EXTENDING DEEPEST SYMPATHY TO YOU IN YOUR GREAT LOSS

HARRY J NEAL

514P

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065617

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Dr. Normand:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted Mrs. Normand and yourself to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. L.P. Normand,
Three Rivers,
Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

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Money Transferred by Telegraph

MOA244 15

THREERIVERS QUE 28 NFT

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 551

OTTAWA ONT

LEARNING THE DEATH OF YOUR FATHER ACCEPT FOR YOURSELF AND FAMILY OUR MOST SINCERE SYMPATHY

DOCTOR AND MRS NORMAND.

065618

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065619

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

M. Louis Normand,
Trois-Rivières,
Qué.

Cher M. Normand:

J'apprécie beaucoup la pensée qui vous a inspiré de m'envoyer un télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une triste et penible expérience pour moi car depuis deux mois mon père a été très malade. Cependant, je suis heureux de dire que la fin fut bien paisible.

Je vous demande d'excuser cette note ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de repondre a toutes les dépêches moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N.L.

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065620

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L. MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

NR 45.16

THREERIVERS QUE 28 540 P

TRES HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 565

OTTAWA ONT

APPRENDS AVEC PEINE LA MORT DE MR MEIGHEN JE VOUS PRIE DACCEPTER MES PLUS SINCERES SYMPATHIES

LOUIS NORMAND.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065621

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Chas. de L. Mignault, Esq.,
E.T. Liberal Conservative Assn.,
Sherbrooke, Que.

Dear Mr. Mignault:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowldge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

152 RA X 15-4 EX

D MONTREAL APL 28-24

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

I HAVE LEARNED THE SAD NEWS PLEASE ACCEPT OUR DEEPEST SYM-
PATHY

E T LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSN

CHAS DE L MIGNAULT

4.03 P.

Sherbrooke

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065623

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Mrs. Eva Moran,
Ward Eight Liberal Conservative Assn
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Mrs. Moran:

Please accept for yourself, and convey to the members of Ward Eight Liberal Conservative Association, my sincere thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

29 RN.X.7-30PM

26 RUSH 1 EX.

TORONTO ONT APL 28-24

425

RT.HON.ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT.

THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE WARD EIGHT LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO EXTEND TO YOU THEIR DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN THE LOSS YOU HAVE SUSTAINED.

EVA MORAN,PRESIDENT

0 5 5 6 2 4

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065625

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Joe:

I sincerely thank you on behalf of my mother and the other members of the family for the kind message of sympathy from Cal and yourself. Although not unexpected my father's death has been a sad experience, but we are comforted in the fact the end was quiet and peaceful.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

J.C. Miller, Esquire,
T.&.W. Millar Block,
Portage La Prairie,
Manitoba.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

(3)

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

247RA T 16

PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE MAN APL28/24

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HOUSE COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

CAL AND I WERE VERY SORRY TO LEARN THIS MORNING OF THE DEA-

TH OF YOUR FATHER

J C MILLER

707 PM

415626

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065627

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

General Sir Archibald Macdonnell,
Commandant, Royal Military College
Kingston, Ont.

Dear Sir Archibald Macdonnell:

Many thanks indeed for your very kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me as I would like.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

(2) TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

H 43 RN Z 9 PD

CA TORONTO ONT APL 28-24

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHAN

21 COOPER ST OTTAWA ONT

113

PLEASE ACCEPT OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT BEREAVEMENT

ARCHIBALD MACDONELL

Gen

Commandant RMC

Kingston

1125 A

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065629

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

Brenton A. Macnab, Esq.,
211 Wilson Ave.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Macnab:

Many thanks indeed for your very kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

211 Wilson Ave.,
Montreal 28/4/'21.

065630

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am, indeed, very sorry to learn of your great loss. Please accept my most sincere sympathy. Yours very truly,

Brenton A. MacNab

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065631

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Mr. Tremble:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted Mrs. Tremble and yourself to send a telegram of sympathy to my mother and myself on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge the many messages by hand that are reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

J.E. Tremble, Esquire,
423 Grosvenor Ave. W.,
Westmount,
P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

(1) TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

62 RA X 19

S MONTREAL APL 28-24

644 St Catherine W
h 423 Grosvenor Ave W
Westmount

HON A MEIGHEN

OTTAWA

138

MY WIFE AND I OFFER OUR SINCERE CONDOLEANCES TO YOUR MOTHER AND YOURSELF IN THE DEATH OF YOUR FATHER

J E TREMBLE

11.46 A

055632

F

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065633

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

J.A. Trudel, Esq.,
Trois-Rivières,
Qué.

Cher M. Trudel:

J'apprécie beaucoup la pensée qui vous a inspiré de m'envoyer un télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une triste et penible expérience pour moi car depuis deux mois mon père a été très malade. Cependant, je suis heureux de dire que la fin fut bien paisible.

Je vous demande d'excuser cette note ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de repondre a toutes les dépêches moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065634

Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

1924 APR 28 PM 5 33

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

MOA319 8 NITE

THREERIVERS QUE 28

HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

737 OTTAWA ONT

VEUILLEZ ACCCETPER SINCERES CONDOLEANCES DANS GRANDE PERTE EPROUVEE

J A TRUDEL.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form 1-TW

065635

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

7BYRO 8 NITE

THREE RIVERS QUE 28 - 29 APR 1924

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU ONT.

VEUILLEZ ACCEPTER SINCERES CONDOLANCES DANS GRANDE PERTE EPROUVEE.

J A TRUDEL.

858A

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065636

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Mr. Garland:

I sincerely thank you on behalf of my mother and the other members of the family for your kind message of sympathy. Although not unexpected my father's death has been a sad experience, but we are comforted in the fact that the end was quiet and peaceful.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

J.J. Garland, Esquire,
Portage la Prairie,
Manitoba.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

(4)

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

065637

24 APR 28 PM

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

MOA302 15 3 EXTRA

PORTAGE MAN 28 NFT

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

646 OTTAWA ONT

YOUR PORTAGE FRIENDS EXPRESS DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN THE LOSS OF YOUR FATHER.

Maja F G TAYLOR J J GARLAND.

(4) (3)

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065638

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

The Right Honourable,
The Lord Shaughnessy,
Montreal.

Dear Lord Shaughnessy:

Many thanks indeed for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle hoe he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge the many messages reaching me by hand as I would like.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

(2) TELEGRAM

FORM T. D.

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

85 RA A 8 DH PASS

MONTREAL APL 28-24

RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE ACCEPT OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT

SHAUGHNESSY

12.55 PM.

1 cc Lord

185 563 9

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065640

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Sir Campbell Stuart,
Government House,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir Campbell Stuart:

For my Mother and the other members of our family, I thank you most sincerely for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience for us all as to his quiet, kindly guidance we owed much in the past and his death leaves us with a deep sense of loss and sorrow. My Mother is bearing up wonderfully well, and we all take comfort in the fact that the end was most peaceful.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand as I would like.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

GOVERNMENT HOUSE
OTTAWA

065641

Dear Mr Meighen,

I was at the County Court this evening when the message came about your father. and I took Mrs. Meighen back to your father's house.

It is just twenty-one years since I lost my father. I was seventeen. but in the many years that have passed I have realized my loss. and I offer to you my work

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

sincere sympathy in your
sorrow. It must have
been some satisfaction
to you, and must to
him, that his son
should have become the
first citizen of his
country. I doubt if
anyone takes quite the
same pride in our
successes as our parents.
And the fact that your
own life must necessarily
have been a source of
happiness and pride
to your father must

065642

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

bring you some consolation in this
loss of his family.

I am so sorry you had to go to
Montreal this afternoon - for
although you expected it I
know you must have written to
have been able to be here and
to be with your mother in these
last hours -

With my real sympathy

Believe me

Yours sincerely

Campbell Sharpe

Saturday Night.

065643

065644

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

bring you some consolation in the loss of his passing.

I am so sorry you had to go to Montreal this afternoon - for although you expected it I know you must have wished to have been able to be here and be with your mother in these last hours -

With my real sympathy

Believe me

Yours sincerely

Campbell Sweny

Saturday Night.

065643

065644

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065645

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

F.W. Stewart, Esq.,
Mount Royal Royal Hotel,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

61 RA X 13

X MONTREAL APL 28-24

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

SINCEREST AND DEEPEST SYMPATHY UPON YOUR BEREAVEMENT IN THE DEATH OF YOUR FATHER

F W STEWART

11.45 A

139

065646

F

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065647

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Mr. Black:

I sincerely thank you on behalf of my mother and the other members of the family for your kind message of sympathy. Although not unexpected my father's death has been a sad experience, but we are comforted in the fact that the end was quiet and peaceful.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

W. Black, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065648

(3)

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, April 28th, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I was much saddened to be apprised of the death of your father. I assure you that I fully realize the loss which you have just suffered. Permit me, therefore, to extend to you the expression of my deepest sympathy in your bereavement.

Yous sincerely,

W Black,
S. Huron

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
21 Cooper Street,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065649

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Honourable Jacques Bureau,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

My dear Bureau:

For my mother, myself, and the other members of our family I sincerely thank you for your kind message of sympathy on the death of my father. Although for two months father has been helpless, and for the past ten days it has seemed a miracle how he survived each day, the parting has been to us all a great blow. In time of difficulty he had been for so many years our support and help, and to his kindly guidance we owe so much the loss is irreparable. To my mother, after fifty-three years of happy companionship, it is particularly so, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065650

MINISTER OF CUSTOMS AND EXCISE

CANADA

Ottawa 28th April 1924

My dear Meighen,

I am very sorry to hear of the death of your father. He had reached a ripe old age, but nevertheless such partings, although inevitable, leave us with deep sense of loss & sorrow.

Would you please convey to Madame your mother, and accept for yourself and the other members of your family my deepest sympathy

Sincerely yours

Jacques Bureau

Rt Hon. Art Meighen

Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065651

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

L'honorable D.O. L'Esperance,
Québec,
Qué.

Cher senateur L'Esperance:

Je vous remercie sincèrement de la part de ma mère et les membres de sa famille pour votre télégramme de sympathie. Quoique la mort de mon père n'était pas inattendue, c'est une triste et pénible expérience pour nous nous, mais nous sommes consoles par la connaissance que la fin fut bien tranquille.

Je regrette que je suis incapable d'accuster reception de votre message moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

(3)

1924 APR 28 PM 9

MOA303 8

QUEBEC QUE 28 925 P

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION OTTAWA ONT

640

MY VERY SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT BEREAVEMENT

O LESPERANCE

065652

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065653

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Sir Thomas White,
Toronto.

Dear Sir Thomas:

Many thanks indeed for your very kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me as I would like.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065654

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

64BYQ 19

TORONTO ONT 430PM 28

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU ONT

EXCEEDINGLY SORRY TO LEARN OF DEATH OF YOUR FATHER LADY WHITE JOINS ME IN EXPRESSIN OF MOST SINCERE SYMPATHY

W T WHITE

513PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

(7) 065655

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RA373 19

TORONTO ONT 28 440 P 1924 APR 28 PM 4 5

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 500

OTTAWA ONT

EXCEEDINGLY SORRY TO LEARN OF DEATH OF YOUR FATHER LADY WHITE JOINS ME IN EXPRESSION OF MOST SINCERE SYMPATHY

W T WHITE

~~189 River St~~

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065656

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

A. Harry Wolfe, Esq.,
14 St. John St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Wolfe:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge the many messages reaching me by hand.

Yours sincerely.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

142 RA X 10 PD

MONTREAL APL 28-24

THE RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN MP .

OTTAWA ONT

HAD MET YOUR FATHER MY SINCERE SYMPATHIES IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT

A HARRY WOLFE

3.28 P.

14 St John St.
Montreal

292

065657

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065658

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Honourable George P. Graham,
Minister of Railways,
Ottawa.

My dear Graham:

I sincerely thank you, on behalf of my Mother, myself, and the other members of our family for your kind expression of sympathy. Father passed peacefully away after two months of helplessness, but though expected it has left us all sorrowful and lonely. He had always been our help in difficulty and a kindly, quiet guide, and the loss is irreparable. To my mother, after so many years of happy association it is particularly so, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

May I also express my thanks for your kindness to us all in connection with the journey to St. Mary's.

Sorry I cannot write you

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065659

By hand.

Yours sincerely.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065660

Frederic

I am writing thanks for, on behalf of my mother, myself, and the other members of our family for your kind ~~kt~~ expression of sympathy. Father passed peacefully away after two months of helplessness but though expected it has left us all sorrowful and lonely. He had always been our help in difficulty and a kindly, quiet guide and the loss ~~[illegible]~~ is irreparable. To my mother, after so many years of happy association it is particularly so; but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065661

May I also express my thanks for the kindness to us all in connection with the journey to St Mary's tomorrow.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065662

House of Commons
Canada

My Dear Meighen —

Permit me even in this informal way, to extend to you my sincere sympathy in your bereavement. I remember well when my father was called away that it seemed to me an anchor had slipped, and in a measure I was at sea. When in difficulty or doubt, a son always finds his father a safe guide, and an interested counsellor. He has been absent for years, but he is still greatly missed. It must have been a delight and a joy to your father to witness your advance among your fellows.

Believe me in extending my deepest sympathy.

Yours

Geo. P. Graham

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, April 29, 1924

065663

Dear Mr. Graham:

I sincerely thank you on behalf of my mother and the other members of the family for your kind message of sympathy. although not unexpected my father's death has been a sad experience, but we are comforted in the fact that the end was quiet and peaceful.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

W.M. Graham, Esquire,
Regina,
Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

(3)

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

45.RN.HX.X.9-05 PM

13

REGINA SASK APL 28-24.

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT.

OUR HOUSEHOLD EXPRESS DEEPEST SYMPATHY FOR YOUR MOTHER AND YOURSELF.

IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT.

WM.GRAHAM

Wm.

468 065664

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065665

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

W.H. Dennis, Esq.,
Halifax,
N.S.

Dear Mr. Dennis:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a telegram of sympathy to me in the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge the many messages reaching me by hand.

Yours sincerely.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

71 RA A 16

HALIFAX NS APL 28-24

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA

155

HAVE LEARNED WITH REGRET NEWS OF THE DEATH OF YOUR FATHER

PLEASE ACCEPT MY SINCERE SYMPATHY

W H DENNIS

12.20 P.

065666

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065667

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Mr. Delisle:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It had been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

Gaston Delisle, Esquire,
490 Lansdowne Ave.,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

37 RA X 13 PD 5 EX

MONTREALAPL 28-24

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

21 COOPER ST OTTAWA ONT

KINDLY ACCEPT MY HEARTFELT SYMPATHY IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT

GASTON DELISLE

490 LANSDOWNE AVE

10.58 A

94

055668

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065669

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

M. le Juge Desy,
Trois-Rivières,
Qué.

Cher M. le Juge Desy:

J'apprécie beaucoup la pensée qui vous a inspiré de m'envoyer un télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une triste et penible expérience pour moi car depuis mois mon père a été très malade. Cependant, je suis heureux de dire que la fin fut bien paisible.

Je vous demande d'excuser cette note ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de repondre a toutes les dépêches moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

MOA204 22 1924 APR 28 PM 4 15

THREERIVERS QUE 28 330 P

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

462

21 COOPER ST OTTAWA ONT

VEUILLEZ ACCEPTER NOS PLUS SINCERES SYMPATHIES A LOCCASION DE LA PERTE IRREPARABLE QUE VOUS SUBISSEZ PAR LA MORT DE VOTRE DISTINGUE PERE

LE JUGE ET MDE DESY.

065670

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065671

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Monsieur J.N. Dupuis,
1275 St. Viateur St.,
West Outremont,
P.Q.

Cher M. Dupuis:

J'apprécie beaucoup la pensée qui vous a inspiré d'ajouter aux bienfaits que vous m'avez déjà rendus en m'envoyant un télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous, mais la fin a été bien tranquille et dans cette idée nous trouvons beaucoup de confort.

Je regrette que je suis incapable de vous ecrire moi-même.

Sincerement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

102 RA X 11 PD 1 EX RUSH

MONTREAL APL 28-24

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

212

PLEASE ACCEPT MY VERY SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT

J N DUPUIS

1.45

P

065672

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dupuis J N (rev) DCL, DD, ~~641 Sullivan St~~
" " of Frères Lte 1275 St Urbain
w Outremont
~~" " clerk 610 Panet~~

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065671

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Sincerement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

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OTTAWA ONT

212

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J.N DUPUIS

1.45

P

065672

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dupuis J N (rev) DCL, DD, ~~641 Sullivan St~~
" " of Frères Ltée 1275 St Urbain
w Ontremont
~~" " clerk 610 Panet~~

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

065673

Dear Mr. Lloydwood:

I sincerely thank you on behalf of my mother and the other members of the family for ythe kind message of sympathy from Mrs. Lloydwood and yourself. Although unexpected my father's death has been a sad experience, but we are comforted in the fact that the end was quiet and peaceful.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Mr. W. Lloydwood, Esq., Jnr.,
Lindsay,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

(3)

78 RN C 7

LINDSAY ONT APRIL 28/24

191

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

OUR DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT LOSS

MR AND MRS W LLOYDWOOD JR

1.08 PM

065674

OUR TELEPHONE NUMBER IS Queen 1070

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065675

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Senator Webster:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we have much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

The Honourable,
Lorne C. Webster,
Montreal,
P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065676

THE SENATE
CANADA

Montreal, April 28th., 1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

When seeing you Saturday evening I did not anticipate that you would so shortly pass through your hour of sad bereavement, although I felt from your conversation that you held out no hope of your father's recovery.

Mrs. Webster and I offer our sincere sympathy to you and Mrs. Meighen and the family at this sorrowful time.

I will be in Ottawa on Tuesday and will arrange to attend the funeral service at your house.

Yours truly,

Lorne C. Webster

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065677

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Joseph Archambault, Esq., M.P.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Archambault:

Very many thanks for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

256 RA A 10 PD 2 EX

MONTREAL APL 28424

463

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE ACCEPT MY HEARTIEST SYMPATHIES IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT

JOS ARCHAMBAULT

M.P.

8.39

065678

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065679

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Colonel J.W. Woods,
London, Ont.

Dear Colonel Woods:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he had been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

(1) TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

178 RA A 18 VIA COMM APL 28-24

LONDON

LCO HON ARTHUR MEIGHAN

OTTAWAONT

DEEPEST SYMPATHY FROM MY WIFE AND ME IN YOUR SAD LOSS

COL WOODS

5.08 PM

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065681

Ottawa, May 1, 1934.

Dear Mr. Jolley:

Many thanks indeed for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Sydney R.E. Jolley, Esq.,
Chateau Frontenac,
Quebec City.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(N)

065682

CHATEAV FRONTENAC
QVEBEC

28th April 1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I read with very great regret in todays papers of the death of your father.

Please allow me to offer my humble expression of sorrow in your great loss and my heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement.

Very Sincerely yours

Sydney C. Jolley

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065683

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Miss Obalska:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Martha Obalska,
100 Closse St.,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(6) 065684 Montreal -
100 Closse St April 28

~~Closse~~

100 Closse St.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Allow me to offer you my deepest and most sincere sympathy.

I am with you in ~~thoughts~~ thoughts.

Yours sincerely -

Miss Martha Obalska

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065685

Ottawa, May 1, 1934.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

A.W. Murphy, Esq.,
630 Victoria Ave.,
Westmount, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065686

(6)

610 Velvet Ave
Winnipeg Apr 17th

Dear Mr Meighen:-

I have just read of the death of your father — I will always remember — as a real privilege — the pleasant hour and a half I spent with him and with your mother — I came away with the feeling that I had been bettered by contact with Christian refinement and that rare blend of candour and humiliness which always inspires and never hurts — Your father was one of God's gentlemen — refreshingly lacking in anything appertaining to guile — but with a keenness of perception given only to those of unqualified honesty — I had a fellow like him and would not exchange his memory for that of the most prominent a prosperous pathway can have — I am sending a few flowers in the morning

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065687

of my Beloved cousin - I know they would
desire it - They took your mother to their hearts
and will be with her in the most feeling spirit
of sympathy as we her kindly and I -
- I have always felt since meeting your
father and mother - that I understand you -
the personal you - better, and there was added
to an already genuine and I trust - loyal -
admiration - a warmer feeling of appreciation,
regard, and desire for your welfare in a
personal way - as well as in your capacity as my
political leader -

Give my love to your mother ~~they~~
heartiest sympathy of her kindness and respect -
and accept for yourself our most sympathetic

regards. also

Sincerely & affectionately yours
Aunt Ada Murphy

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065688

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

D. Macgillivray, Esq.,
Bank of Nova Scotia,
Halifax, N.S.

Dear Mr. Macgillivray:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, and on behalf of all the members of our family, I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(5) 065689

Dear Mr Meighen

I wonder able to offer my respectful and sincere condolences on the death of your father — and trust your own health continues good to meet the arduous duties of your important position —

Yours sincerely
D. Macgillivray

Walsfan
28/4/24

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Right Hon. Sir Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

069690

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065691 ~~065690~~

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

E.L. Taylor, Esq., K.C.,
Winnipeg,
Man.

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother, after very many years of happy companionship, the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand your message, as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065692 (6) ~~065691~~

Winnipeg
april 28th 1924

Rightston Arthur Meighen
Ottawa Ont

My dear Arthur
I note by this morning's press the passing away of your father. He had reached a good age but you will miss him
I desire on behalf of myself and Mrs Taylor to express sincere sympathy
Faithfully yours
S. J. Taylor K.C.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065693

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

M. Maurice Dupré,
Québec,
Qué.

Cher M. Dupré:

J'apprécie sincèrement votre message de condoléance. La mort de mon père était bien tranquille et paisible, et dans cette pensée nous trouvons beaucoup de confort, quoique c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, particulièrement, c'est une très grande perte après tant d'années d'association. Cependant, elle se porte bien.

J'espere vous me pardonnerez cette note écrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de répondre moi-même à toutes les messages que j'ai reçues.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

(4)

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

065694

1924 APR 28 PM

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

MOA246 8

QUEBEC QUE 28 600 P

RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

CHIEF OF THE OPPOSITION OTTAWA ONT

585

KINDLY ACCEPT MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT

MAURICE DUPRE.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065695

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

Monsieur R.A. Blouin,
Beauport,
Co. Québec,
P.Q.

Cher M. Blouin:

J'apprécie sincèrement votre message de condoléance. La mort de mon père était bien tranquille et paisible, et dans cette pensée nous trouvons beaucoup de confort, quoique c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, en particulier, c'est une très grande perte après tant d'années d'association. Cependant, elle se porte bien.

Je regrette que je suis incapable aujourd'hui d'accuser réception de votre lettre moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(14) Beauport - avril 28/99

Très Honorable Arthur Meighen

Honorable monsieur

Permettez a un de vos humble admirateurs du Comté de Québec de vous présenter mes plus sincères sympathies

065696

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

dans la perte de
votre honoré père dont
j'ai appris le décès avec
regrets par le journal
ce matin

Veuillez croire que
nos amis sincères
du Comté de Québec
se joignent à nous
dans cette cruelle
épreuve et partage
nos peines et nous

066697

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

présentes leurs plus
sincères sympathies

Veuillez me croire
un de vos admirateurs

R. A. Blaine
Beauport
Co Québec
P.Q.

D6556698

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065699

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

My dear Mr. Bell:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

Youre sincerely,

Hugh M. Bell, Esquire,
Chamber of Commerce,
St. Catharines,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(4)

065700

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

ST. CATHARINES, ONTARIO

PRESIDENT . . . . H. B. BURGOYNE
TREASURER . . . . J. IVAN McSLOY

1ST VICE-PRES. . . H. J. CARMICHAEL
2ND VICE-PRES. . . . . H. E. ROSE

MANAGER AND COMMISSIONER OF INDUSTRIES
HUGH M. BELL

ST. CATHARINES
is Canada's Silk Centre. Over two million dollars is invested in industry.

—

Everything in Electrical Equipment is manufactured in city and vicinity.

—

Uninterrupted Power Supply from Hydro-Electric and Dominion Power and Transmission Co.

—

Brass, Iron, Steel, Leather, Paper, and Chemical Industries. Surrounded by best home conditions in Ontario.

—

FRUIT DISTRICT
without parallel in Canada makes the city and district a beauty spot.

—

On The Welland Ship Canal—the greatest canalization feat of our generation. It lies in the centre of the greatest density of population in the Dominion of Canada, and will be on the Great-Lakes-to-the-Sea Highway of the Western World.

April 28, 1924.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighan P. C.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighan:

I note by today's paper the death of your father. Recalling as I do a very interesting talk with him while I waited to see you about a year ago and the deep regard in which you held each other, I cannot do less than write and express my personal sorrow in your bereavement.

Please accept and convey to your family my deepest sympathy.

Yours very sincerely,
St. Catharines Chamber of Commerce,

Hugh M. Bell
Manager.

St. Catharines is Famed as a Mineral Springs Resort

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065701

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Bellew:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

H.C. Bellew, Esquire,
P, O. Box 282,
Montreal,
P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065702

TELEPHONES: {MAIN 2779 / ROCKLAND 1835}

CABLE ADDRESS: "HENLEW"
A.B.C. CODE, 5TH EDITION

P. O BOX 282, MONTREAL.

(H)

H. C. BELLEW

MINERALS,
MINING CLAIMS.

COMMISSION AGENT

LIMITS AND PULP WOOD
PROMOTIONS.

SUITE 36 – 55 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,
MONTREAL,

April 28th 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C., M.P. etc.
The House of Commons
Ottawa. Ont.

My Dear Mr Meighen:–

I have just read with heart-felt feelings of sorrow of the death of your dear Father and, in common with your many friends and supporters in Canada I wish to tender you my most sincere sympathy in your great loss.

Yours Sorrowfully and Sincerely,

H. C. Bellew.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065703

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

Honourable C.P. Beaubien,
Montréal.

Dher sénateur Beaubien:

Bien des remerciements pour vos condoléances a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une grande épreuve car depuis dix jour il semblait presque miraculeux qu'il puisse vive. La fin a été très tranquille et paisible, ce qui est une grande consolation.

J'espere vous me pardonnerez cette note écrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de répondre moi-même a toutes les dépêches que j'ai reçues.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

3974

65704

3206 RA A 11 PD

MONTREAL APL 28-24

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN MP

PARLIAMENT OTTAWA

PLEASE ACCEPT SINCE EXPRESSION OF VERY DEEP SYMPATHY IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT

C P BEAUBIEN

6.24 PM.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065705

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dr. W.H. Burnett,
Tillsonburg,
Ont.

Dear Will:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. On behalf, and on behalf of all the members of our family, I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065706

(5) Pellsenburg
April 28/24

Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen

Dear Friend Arthur.

Convey to your mother and the rest of your family my sympathy at the loss of your dear father.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065707

I do hope you will take care of your own health - and not work too hard as we all feel sure you will be again our Premier before many years.

With tendest regards

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

to Mrs Meighen

I remain

Your. Sincere old time

friend

(DI) Wm. H. Burnett

065708

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065709

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

Monsieur C.E. Bourgault,
Bienville,
Qué.

Cher M. Bourgault:

Bien des remerciements pour votre message de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. Quoique sa mort n'était pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, specialement, après tant d'années d'association, c'est une perte irréparable. Cependant elle se porte bien.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine, mais je suis incapable d'ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065710

Ottawa, May 1st, 1924.

Miss Coutu,
155 Wilbrod St.,
Ottawa.

Dear Miss Coutu:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we received much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(14)

Mademoiselle Routh begs
the Honorable Mr. & Mrs. Meighen
to accept the expression of
her deep sympathy in
their sorrow.

Ottawa.
April 1924.

155 Wilbrod

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065712

Ottawa, May 11, 1924.

Dear Miss Holmes:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Miss Mary L. Holmes,
Woodstock,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Woodstock, Ont. (4)

Miss Mary Lyle Holmes

065713

Sincerest Sympathy.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Having lost my parents & realize your sorrow, and the loneliness of your dear mother.

If, as you say, you owe everything to your parents, you must just have filled their hearts with happiness and pride.

With sincere sympathy to you and yours, Sincerely Mary Molaro

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065715

Ottawa, 1 May, 1924.

Colonel Louis Le Duc,
Quebec,
Que.

Dear Colonel Le Duc:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we received much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Deepest sympathies

(4)

Colonel Louis Le Duc

Quebec

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065717

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

F.E. Bronson, Esq.,
210 Somerset St. W.,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Bronson:

Please accept for yourself, and expend to Mrs. Bronson, my sincere thanks for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable. On her behalf, and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

With Sincerest Sympathy
(5)
&

Mr. and Mrs. Frederic E. Bronson.

210 Somerset Street, W.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065719

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

A. Erskine Hoskin, Esq.,
90 Harvard St
St. Boniface. Wpg.

Dear Mr. Hoskin:

Please accept for yourself, and convey to Mrs. Hoskin, my sincere thanks for your expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed to much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, as well as on behalf of the other members of the family, I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

With our deepest (6)
and most sincere

Mr. & Mrs. A. Erskine Hoskin.
sympathy to you
all

91. Harvard Ave.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065721

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Doucet:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we have much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand, as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

A.J. Doucet, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(48)

065722

House of Commons

OTTAWA

April 28th 1924

Dear Mr Meighen, -

Please allow me to tender you my most sincere sympathy in your sad bereavement

Sincerely yours,

Alexander Lowe

MP

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

065723

Rév. J.A. Giguère,
287-a rue St. Denis,
Montréal.

Cher M. Giguère:

J'apprecie beaucoup vos condoléances. Depuis deux mois mon père a été très malade, mais la fin fut bien paisible, ce qui est une grande consolation.

J'espere vous me pardonnerez cette note écrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de répondre moi-même à toutes les messages que j'ai reçues.

Sincèrement à vous,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065724

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

Monsieur J.D. Gerard,
c/o Lapierre,
34-a, rue Sanguinet,
Montréal.

Cher M. Gerard:

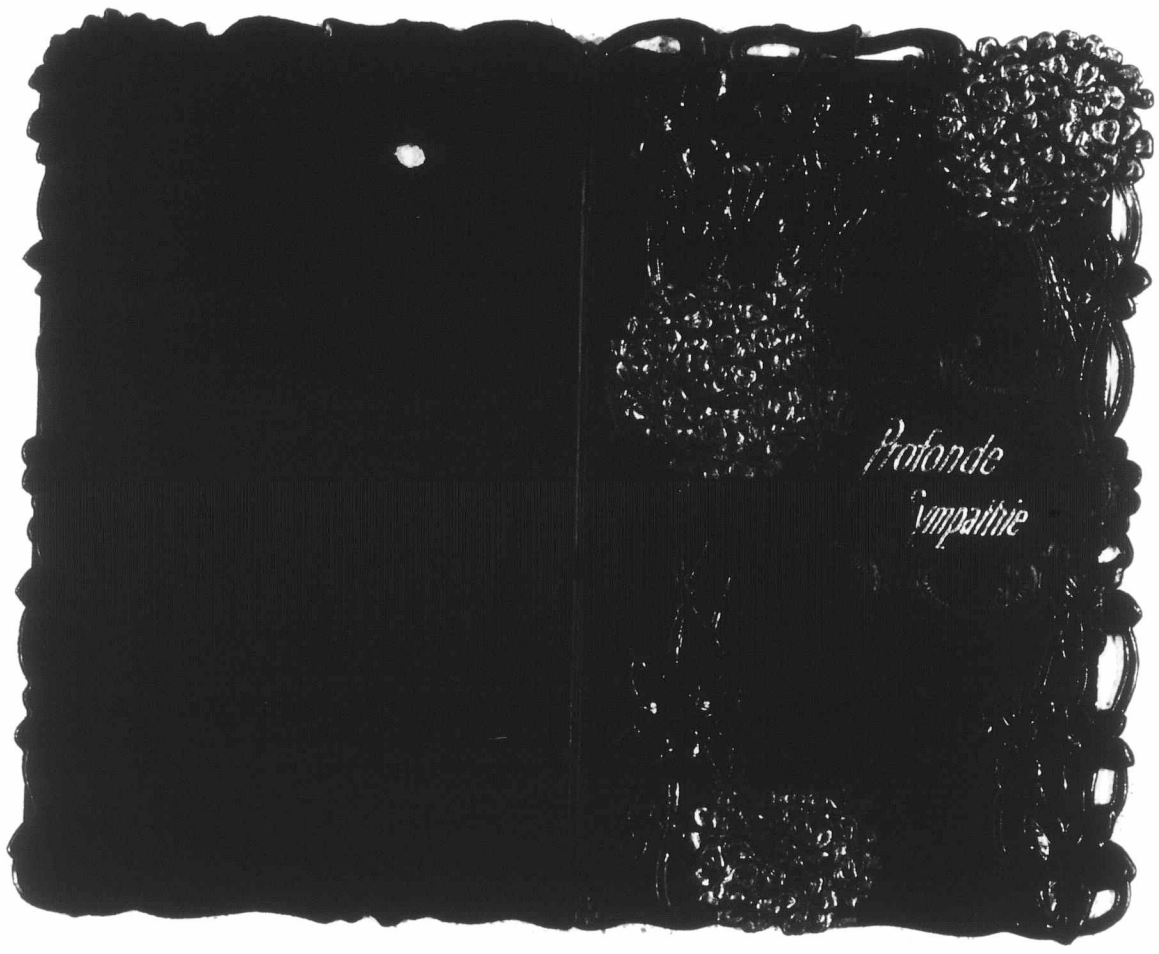
Je vous remercie beaucoup pour votre expression de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. Quoique sa mort n'était pas inattendue, c'est une triste expérience pour nous tous, mais nous sommes consoles par la connaissance que la fin fut bien paisible.

Je regrette que je suis incapable aujourd'hui de vous ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



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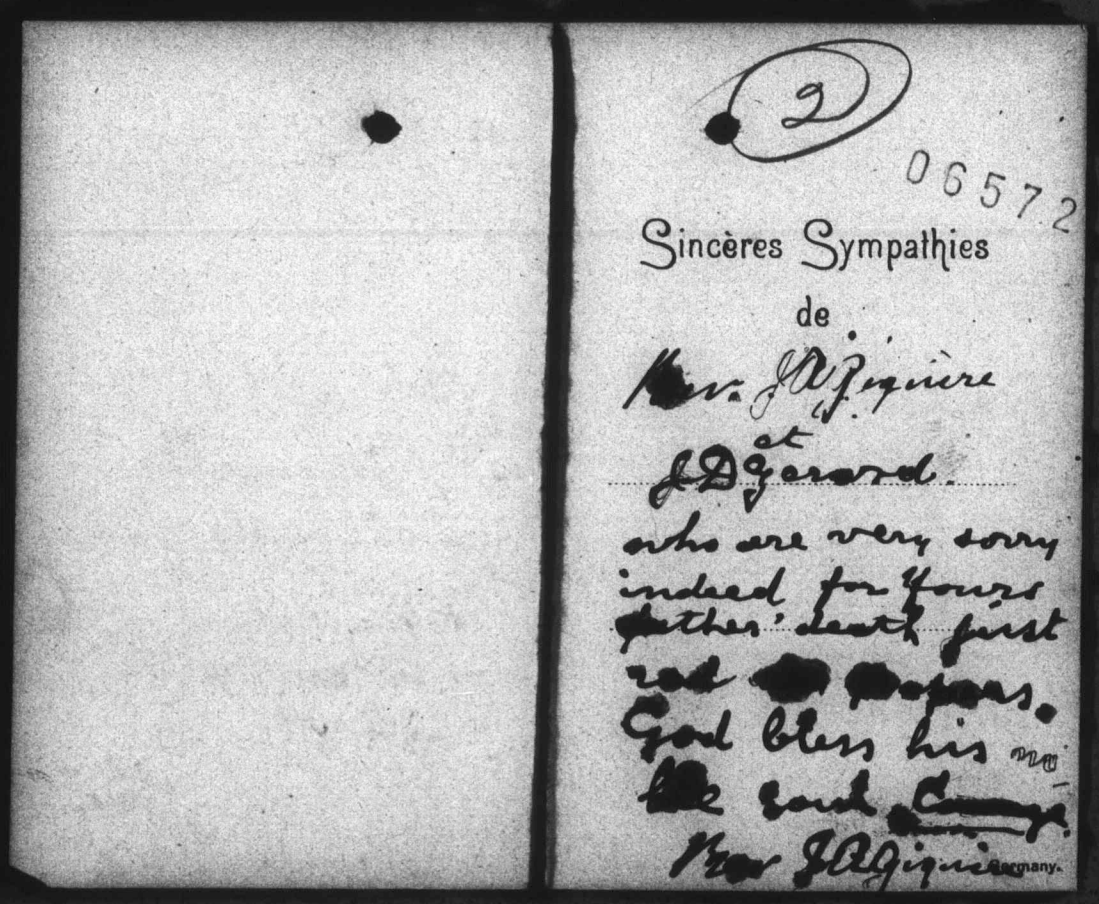
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



(2)

06572

Sincères Sympathies

de

Rev. J. A. Piquière

et

J. D. Gerard.

who are very sorry indeed for Yours father's death just read in papers. God bless his wife and family.

Rev. J. A. Piquière Germany.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065726

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Fielding:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand your message, as I would like to.

May I express the earnest hope that your own health is still steadily improving.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. W.S. Fielding,

Ottawa,

Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065727

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Wilson:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we have much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. John Armitstead Wilson,
The White House,
Rideau Terrace,
Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065728

Mr. J. A. Wilson.

Monday.

(H)

065729

Mrs. John Armitstead Wilson.

With sincere sympathy.

The White House.
Rideau Terrace.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065730

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Guertin:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

Yours sincerely,

Aime Guertin, Esq.,

Woodbine Farm,

St. Hubert,

Que.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065731

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Robert C. Wilkins, Esq.,
Wyvern Place,
Farnham, Que.

Dear Mr. Wilkins:

Thanks so much for Mrs. Wilkins' and your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we received much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

With sincere sympathy

Mr & Mrs Robert C. Wilkins.

12 W

4th Wednesday.

Wyvern Place
Farnham Que.

PC 57 32

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

065733

Mrs. T.W. Crothers,
169 Carling Ave.,
Ottawa.

Dear Mrs. Crothers:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of happy companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to do.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

With Mrs. Sympathy

(H)

Mrs. T. W. Crothers.

169 Cowling Ave

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065735

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

Le Baron de Vitrolles,
Consul Général de France,
Montréal.

Cher M. le Baron:

Bien des remerciements pour vos condoléances. Quoique la mort de mon père n'était pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, spécialement, après tant d'années d'association, c'est une perte irréparable. De sa part, et pour les membres de notre famille je vous remercie de nouveau.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite àala machine, mais je suis réellement incapable décrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

(67) Montréal

BARON DE VITROLLES

Consul Général de France

avec toutes ses condoléances

/.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065737

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

Monsieur P. Vallière,
65 rue St. Pierre,
Québec, Qué.

Cher M. Vallière:

J'apprécie sincèrement vos condoléances. La mort de mon père a été bien tranquille et paisible, et dans cette pensée nous trouvons beaucoup de confort, quoique c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, particulièrement, c'est une très grande perte après tant d'années d'association. Cependant elle se porte bien.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Téléphone 1385

Sympathies (4)

P. Vallière

65, rue St-Pierre, Québec.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065739

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

M. Roger Maillet,
"Le Matin",
Montréal.

Cher M. Maillet:

Bien des remerciements pour votre message de condoléance a propos de la mort de mon père. Quoique sa mort n'était pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, spécialement, après tant d'années d'association, c'est une perte irréparable. De sa part, et pour les membres de notre famille je vous remercie de nouveau.

Je regrette que je suis incapable de vous ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065740

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stevenson:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand, as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

John Stevenson, Esquire,
599 King Edward Ave.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

(15) 065734 349 King Edward St.
Ottawa.
April 27/24

My dear Meighen.

This will bring to you and yours my deepest sympathies in your sad bereavement. I had not the good fortune to know your father well but at intervals I have had pleasant little talks with him & was struck more than once by the shrewdness of his observations. I know you had been prepared for his loss but when the blow has to be faced it is the more the less hard. Apart from its sadness the

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065742

death of one of the authors of
our being must always be
a solemn event as it leaves
ourselves, so to speak, with the
knowledge that we are now
in the first trenches against
mortality. Please accept my
sincerest sympathy.

Yours very sincerely
John Stevenson

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065743

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Sullivan:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand .

Yours sincerely,

Arthur W. Sullivan, Esq.,
Valleyfield,
P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(H) 065744

Valleyfield April the 27th 1924

Dear Sir:

May I be allowed to offer you our deepest sympathies, with those of all Canada, in your great lost.

I have the honor to be-

Right Honorable Sir.

Yours very sincere

Arthur W. Gulkione

To the

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen

Ottawa

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065745

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Rt. Honourable W.L. Mackenzie King,
Laurier House,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. King:

On behalf of my mother, myself, and the other members of our family, I most sincerely thank you for your kind expression of sympathy. We realized the parting was inevitable, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss, after so many years of happy association, the loss is particularly great, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. To his kindly guidance and support his children owe so much, and his death has left us with a deep sense of loss and loneliness.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable

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CANADA

065746

to acknowledge, as I would like to, the many messages reaching me, by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Dear Mr King

065747

~~Have~~

On behalf of my mother, myself, and the other members of our family I most sincerely ~~thank~~ you for your kind expression of sympathy. For the past ten days ~~it has seemed a miracle each day he survived but although the~~ we realized the parting was inevitable, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss after so many years of happy association the loss is particularly great, he was happy to say she is recovering up wonderfully well. ~~To each his children he had been so his children are lost~~ To his kindly guidance and support his children owe so much, and his death has left us with a deep sense of loss and bereavement.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065748

297

Ottawa, May 2, 1924.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Meighen asked me to send you the enclosed Burial Permit for the remains of his father.

Yours faithfully,

N.L. ~~Blanchin~~ Brandon, Esquire,
St. Marys,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065749

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Yates:

Thanks so much for the kind message of sympathy from Mrs. Yates and yourself on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am not able to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. W. Yates, Esquire,
296 First Avenue,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065750

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear ~~Mr.~~ Senator Murphy:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother, after very many years of happy companionship, the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

The Honourable,
P.C. Murphy,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Private

(6)

THE SENATE

CANADA

065751

Apl 28/24

Dear Mr Meighen.-

Accept my sincere sympathy in the death of your father. Although he had passed the allotted span and was an invalid the final act in the drama of this life is always a shock. I request that a Lance Cook will represent my attendance at funeral, and, as to you take the will for the deed.

Yours very sincerely

P. C. Murphy

The Right Hon.
Arthur Meighen P.C.
Ottawa

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065752

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear General Newburn:

Thanks so much for your kind message of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf and as well on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. S.C. Newburn,
Hamilton,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

(T-4-23-49023)

(6)

FORM T.D.3

TRANS-ATLANTIC CABLEGRAM

The following Cablegram received
VIA COMMERCIAL CABLES (The Mackay Companies' System)
Working in Direct Connection with the
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO'S TELEGRAPH

This is an Unrepeated Cablegram, and is delivered by request of the Sender, subject to Conditions on Form 2.

11RAJA7 VIB HX

LONDON,

LCO ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA.

566

SINCERE SYMPATHY.

MEWBURN

(Ans S.C.)

131A30TH

065753

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, 3 mai, 1924.

065754

Madame L.P. Brodeur,
St. Hilaire,
Qué.

Chère Madame Brodeur:

Je vous remercie beaucoup de la part de ma mère, de moi-même et des autres membres de sa famille pour votre expression de sympathies. La mort de mon père n'était pas inattendue comme il a été très malade pour deux mois, mais c'est une triste et pénible expérience pour nous tous. Cependant nous sommes consoles par la connaissance que la fin fut bien tranquille.

Je regrette que je suis incapable aujourd'hui d'accuser réception de votre message moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Leur profond sympathie

(8)

Madame L. P. Brodeur

St Hilaire

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065756

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

J.J. Leddy, Esq.,

Saskatoon, Sask.

Dear Mr. Leddy:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, and on behalf of all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065757

(5)

Saskatoon Sask
Apr. 28/24

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons.
Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen

I have just noticed by today's Press that your father died on Saturday last, and I hasten to extend to you my sincere sympathy. My own father died at the same age and time it seemed as if he had been taken off in his prime.

I think I know how you feel & want you to know that I feel for you in your great sorrow.

Yours very sincerely
J. J. Reddy

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065758

Ottawa, 5 mai, 1924.

Monsieur J.A. Major,
L'Association Conservatrice de
Verdun,
Montreal.

Cher M. Major:

Veuillez accepter pour vous-même, et exprimer aux membres de l'association Conservatrice de Verdun, mes remerciements pour vos condoléances. Quoique sa mort n'était pas inattendue, c'est une triste et pénible épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, en particulier, c'est une perte irréparable mais je suis heureux de dire qu'elle se porte bien.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065759

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1924 APR 28 PM 1 44

NOA144 19

MONTREAL QUE 28 129 P

LE TRES HONBLE MR MEIGHEN

305

OTTAWA ONT

L-ASSOCIATION CONSERVATRICE DE VENDON VOUS OFFRE SES PLUS SINCERES SYMPATHIES A LOCASION DE LA MORT DE VOTRE VENERE PERE

J A MAJOR.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065760

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Dear Mr. Myrand:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Rev. Canon Myrand,
Rector of St. Anne's Church,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(6) J. M. 065761

Ottawa 25th April 1924 -

To The Most Hon.
A Meighen
Ottawa -

Honorable Sir -

Allow me to offer you My deep sympathy -

Yours respectfully
Canon Heyland
Rector of St Anne's Church
Ottawa

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065762

Ottawa, May 7, 1924.

Dear Arthur:

For my mother, myself, and the other members of our family I sincerely thank Mabel and yourself for the kind message of sympathy on the death of my father. Although for two months father has been helpless and for the past ten days it has seemed a miracle how he survived each day, the parting has been to us all a great blow. In time of difficulty he had been for so many years our support and help and to his kindly guidance we owe so much it seems the loss is irreparable. To my mother after fifty-three years of happy companionship it is particularly so, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

A.H. Campbell, Esq.,
21 Edgehill Road,
Westmount, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065763

Ottawa, May 10, 1924.

My dear Christie:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy. Having passed through the same experience yourself a short time ago you can thoroughly realize our sense of loneliness and loss. Although father's death had been expected daily for two weeks when it did come it was to us all a great shock and particularly to my mother. Most sincerely I thank Mrs. Christie and yourself on behalf of the other members of my family andwell as for myself.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Loring C. Christie, Esq.,

2, Titchfield Terrace,

Regent's Park, N.W.8,

London, England.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065764

TEL. HAMPSTEAD 6269.

2, TITCHFIELD TERRACE,
REGENT'S PARK, N.W.8.

28.IV.24

My dear Meighen,

I have just now read in the "Times" that you have lost your father. It is I know an experience that really belongs to one's self, but you will let my wife and I say in a word how deeply we sympathize with you.

Yours very sincerely
Loring C. Christie

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Please accept our most sincere sympathy.

M. et Madame A. Chase-Casgrain

065755

(3) Mtl

065766 Antoine Chassé

Deepest sympathy: (5)

065767 Mr. M. W. S. Fielding.

2/6 ∽ ∩

Mtl. (H)

065768 A. Chase Casgrain.

K.6.

82 Durocher

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065769

Monsieur Arthur Meighen, de la part de sa mère, de lui-même, et des autres membres de sa famille, remercie sincerement ------ pour l'offrande de fleurs à l'occasion de la mort de son pere, Monsieur Joseph Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065770

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Mrs. Geo. Stacey,
St. Mary's,
Ont.

As you may know, Father died last evening. For some two months he has been very low indeed, and especially for the last ten days it was almost a miracle each day how he survived. In the end he passed peacefully away. The funeral is being held at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30.

I am sorry I am too busy to be able to write you by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065771

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Mrs. Fletcher Sparling,
Brussels,
Ont.

As you may have heard, Father died last evening. For some two months he has been very low indeed, and especially for the last ten days it was almost a miracle each day how he survived. In the end he passed peacefully away. The funeral is being held at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30.

I am sorry I am too busy to be able to write you by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065772

Ottawa, Apr. 27, 1924.

Mrs. Geo. Robertson,
Elford St.,
Victoria, B.C.

As you may have heard, Father died last evening. For some two months he has been very low indeed, and especially for the last ten days it was almost a miracle each day how he survived. In the end he passed peacefully away. The funeral is being held at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30.

I am sorry I am too busy to be able to write you by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065773

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Gordon M. Reid, Esq.,
London Conservative Association,
London, Ont.

Dear Mr. Reid:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am ~~very~~ happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065774

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298 FOR MESSENGER Canadian National Telegraphs

8BYRO 9

LONDON ONT 28 APR 1924

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU ONT.

PLEASE ACCEPT MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT LOSS.

GORDON M REID.

948A

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065775

Ottawa, 28 avril, 1924.

Monsieur G.E. Dussault,
Québec,
Qué.

Cher M. Dussault:

J'appréécie beaucoup le télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. Il est mort après deux mois de faiblesse extrême et une lutte dont il n'avait peut-être pas connaissance, mais je suis heureux de dire que le fin a été très tranquille.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette lettre ecrite à la machine mais je suis réellement incapable d'ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRESIDENT AND GEN'L MANAGER

065776

Form 1-TW

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33 BY AG 6 2 EX

QUEBEC QUE 1215PM 28

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

RGT HON A MEIGHEN

HU

MES PLUS SINCERES CONDOLEANCES.

G E DUSSAULT

108PM

STMARGUERITE DORCHESTER

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065777

Ottawa, 28 avril, 1924.

J.O.H. Dussault, Esq.,
35 St. James St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Dussault:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am very happy indeed to say the end was peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

065778

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

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CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

448YQ 19 3EX

MONTREAL QUE 135PM 28

RIGHT HON A MEIGHEN

HU

I HAVE LEARNED WITH DEEP REGRETS OF YOUR BEREAVEMENT AND WISH TO OFFER MY SINCERE SYMPATHY

J C H DULSAULT

35 STJAMES

211P

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065779

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Honourable Manning Doherty,
Toronto,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Doherty:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T.D. 1 M.

TELEGRAM

All Messages are received by this Company for transmission, subject to the terms and conditions printed on their Blank Form No. 2, which terms and conditions have been agreed to by the sender of the following message. This is an unrepeated message, and is delivered by request of the sender under these conditions.

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

1.HU.WR. 8

MONTREAL QUE APRIL 28-24.

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

HU OTTAWA

KINDLY ACCEPT MY SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT BEREAVEMENT.

MANNING DOHERTY.

930AM.

065780

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065781

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

Thos. R. Bell, Esq.,
Kindersley,
Sask.

Dear Uncle Tom:

As you may have heard, Father died last Saturday evening. For some two months he has been very low indeed, and especially for the last ten days it was almost a miracle each day how he survived. In the end he passed peacefully away. The funeral is being held at St. Mary's on Wednesday afternoon next at 2.30.

I am sorry I am too busy to be able to write you by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065782

Ottawa, April 28, 1924.

Dear Harold:

Thanks so much for your note of sympathy which I sincerely appreciate. I appreciate more than I can say, as well, your kind offer of assistance and I shall not hesitate to take advantage of it should occasion arise.

Yours sincerely,

Harold Daly, Esquire,
c/o House of Commons,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Page 063-783
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MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065784

Ottawa, Apr. 28, 1924.

A. S. Gravel, Esq.,
Etchemin Bridge,
Quebec.

Dear Mr. Gravel:

Many thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065785

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

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CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

39BY AG 11

ETCHEMINBRIDGE QUE 1245PM APRIL 28 1924

RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

PLEASE ACCEPT MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY FOR THE LOSS OF YOUR FATHER

A S GRAVEL

135PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065786

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Honourable Sir Lomer Gouin,
Montreal.

Dear Sir Lomer Gouin:

Many thanks indeed for the kind telegram of sympathy from Lady Gouin and yourself. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he had been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065787

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

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MOA30 14 1924 APR 29 AM 9 49

MONTREAL QUE 29 945 A

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 036

M P OTTAWA ONT

MY WIFE JOINS WITH ME TO OFFER YOU AND MRS MEIGHEN OUR HEARTFELT SYMPATHIES

LOMER GOUIN.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065788

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

J.R. Howitt, Esq.,
Conservative Assn. of South
Wellington,
Guelph, Ont.

Dear Mr. Howitt:

Please accept for yourself, and convey to the members of the Conservative Association of South Wellington, my sincere thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

88 RN Z 8

GUELPH ONT APRIL29-24

208

HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

OTTAWA ONT.

CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION OF SOUTH WELLINGTON EXTENDS DEEP SYMPATHY

J R HOWITT

1242 P

065789

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065790

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

M. Auguste Desilets,
Grand'mere,
Qué.

Cher M. Desilets:

Bien des remerciements pour votre expression de sympathies a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une triste et pénible expérience pour moi car depuis mois mon père a été très malade. Cependant, je suis heureux de dire que la fin fut bien paisible.

Je vous demande d'excuser cette note ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de repondre moi-même a toutes les dépêches que j'ai reçues.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

115 RA R 18

GRANDMERE Q APL 29/24

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

RUE COOPER OTTAWA ONT

NOUS AVONS APPRIS AVEC CHAGRIN LA MORT DE VOTRE PERE

VEUILLEZ AGREER LE TEMOGNAGE DE NOTRE PROFONDE SYMPATHIE

AUGUSTE DESILETS

2 .M

271

065791

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065792

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

L.P. Godbout, Esq.,
President, Salaberry Club,
Valleyfield, Que.

Dear Mr. Godbout:

Please accept for yourself, and convey to the members of the Salaberry Club, my sincere thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

065793

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

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1924 APR 29 AM 10 10

MOA41 21 1 EXTRA

VALLEYFIELD QUE 29 950 A

HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

056

OTTAWA ONT

MEMBERS OF SALABERRY CLUB SHARE IN THE GREAT LOSS YOU JUST SUFFERING AND BEG TO OFFER YOU THEIR DEEPEST SYMPATHIES

L P GODBOUT PRESIDENT.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065794

19 Williamson Apts.
Regina, Sask.

292

April 29-'24

Dear Arthur:

I was extremely sorry to hear of the death of your beloved father, please accept my sincere heartfelt sympathy.

I did not know he was with you in Ottawa, how splendid that he could be near you for his last years on earth.

I met your father and mother in Portage, years ago and have a perfectly clear

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065795

picture of him.

If we could only have some real, definite picture of the 'beyond', most of us would not greatly mind the long journey. I think as one grows older, and develops mentally, one feels more in need of a faith we can visualize.

I hope you are feeling more rested than when I last saw you Arthur.

Give my love to Bella, and accept all my sympathy.

Very Sincerely. Leila.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065796

Flowers- Mr. Joseph Meighen
Funeral Service 29 April, 1924.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Meighen, Wreath
Mr. and Mrs. J.A.Calder, Ottawa, Lillies
Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Montreay, Wreath, Carnations & Roses
J. A. Lamarre, Montreal, Wreath, Carnations & Roses
Club Cartier Macdonald, Montreal, Wreath, Roses
Dr. & Mrs. R.J.Manion, Carnations & Roses
Mrs. J.B.Fraser, Ottawa, Wreath
Mr. &. Mrs. W.M.Dickson, Ottawa, Sweet Peas,
Mr. &. Mrs. Fairbairn, Ottawa, Tulips and Sweet Peas
Mr. &. Mrs. E.J.McMurray, Ottawa, Tulips and Roses
Colonel &. Mrs. Mackie, Sweet Peas, Tulips & Lillies
Sir Robert & Lady Borden, Lillies
Mr. &. Mrs. R.L.Blackburn, Wreath
Mr. &. Mrs. Speaker Lemieux, Wreath
Mr. &. Mrs. J. Bureau, Ottawa, Wreath,
Colonel &.Mrs. Bowie, Ottawa, Carnations & Roses
President & Officers Y.M.Conservative Assn.(Wreath) Ottawa
Mr. &. Mrs. A.A.McLean, Ottawa, Roses
Mr. &. Mrs. J.L.Constable, London, Ont., Wreath
Mr. &. Mrs. Arthur M. Campbell, Montreal, Wreath
Dr. &. Mrs. Chabot, Ottawa
Conservative Business Men's Club, Ottawa
Mr. &. Mrs. F.G.Taylor, Portage La Prairie,
Mr. &. Mrs. J.J.Garland, Portage La Prairie,
Mr. &. Mrs. Neville Smith,
Mr. Roy Clark,
Mr. &. Mrs. W.E.Matthews,
Mrs. G. Doucet,
Office Staff,
Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Montreal
Challies Family,
Mr. Gordon Edwards & Family, Wreath, R Gordon
Mr. &. Mrs. A.J.Freiman, Ottawa
[redacted],
Progressive Members of the House of Commons,
Mr. &. Misses Wilson
Mr. &. Mrs. John Bain
Hon. Andre Fauteux, Montreal,
Mr. &. Mrs. H. Daly, Ottawa,
Sir Henry Egan, Ottawa,
Sir Joseph and Lady Pope,
Senator Sharpe,
Conservative Members of the House of Commons, Wreath
Senator & Mrs. Crowe,
Seed Branch, Agriculture Dept. Toronto,
Mr. &. Mrs. George P. Harris, Wreath,
Executive & Members Liberal Conservative Assn. Ottawa
Rev. & Mrs. Wm. Corkey,
Mr. &. Mrs. A. Murphy, Westmount,
Liberal Conservative Association, Montreal,
Mr. &. Mrs. W.A.Fuller, Ottawa
L. J. Ladner, M.P.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065796

Flowers- Mr. Joseph Meighen
Funeral Service 29 April, 1924.

~~Mr. and Mrs. A. Meighen, Wreath~~
Mr. and Mrs. J.A.Calder, Ottawa, Lillies
Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Montreay, Wreath, Carnations & Roses
J. A. Lamarre, Montreal, Wreath, Carnations & Roses
Club Cartier Macdonald, Montreal, Wreath, Roses
Dr. & Mrs. R.J.Manion, Carnations & Roses
Mrs. J.B.Fraser, Ottawa, Wreath
Mr. &. Mrs. W.M.Dickson, Ottawa, Sweet Peas,
Mr. &. Mrs. Fatzie, Ottawa, Tulips and Sweet Peas
Mr. &. Mrs. E.J.McMurray, Ottawa, Tulips and Roses
Colonel &. Mrs. Mackie, Sweet Peas, Tulips & Lillies
Sir Robert & Lady Borden, Lillies
Mr. &. Mrs. R.L.Blackburn, Wreath
Mr. &. Mrs. Speaker Lemieux, Wreath
Mr. &. Mrs. J. Bureau, Ottawa, Wreath,
Colonel &.Mrs. Boyle, Ottawa, Carnations & Roses
President & Officers Y.M.Conservative Assn.(Wreath) Ottawa
Mr. &. Mrs. A.A.McLean, Ottawa, Roses
Mr. &. Mrs. J.L.Constable, London, Ont., Wreath
Mr. &. Mrs. Arthur M. Campbell, Montreal, Wreath
Dr. &. Mrs. Chabot, Ottawa
Conservative Business Men's Club, Ottawa
Mr. &. Mrs. F.G.Taylor, Portage La Prairie,
Mr. &. Mrs. J.J.Garland, Portage La Prairie,
Mr. &. Mrs. Neville Smith,
Mr. Roy Clark,
Mr. &. Mrs. W.E.Matthews,
Mrs. G. Doucet,
Office Staff,
Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Montreal
Challies Family,
Mr. Gordon Edwards & Family, Wreath, R Gordon
Mr. &. Mrs. A.J.Freiman, Ottawa
[redacted],
Progressive Members of the House of Commons,
Mr. &. Misses Wilson
Mr. &. Mrs. John Baird
Hon. Andre Fauteux, Montreal,
Mr. &. Mrs. H. Daly, Ottawa, Good
Sir Henry Egan, Ottawa,
Sir Joseph and Lady Pope,
Senator Sharpe,
Conservative Members of the House of Commons, Wreath
Senator & Mrs. Crowe,
Seed Branch, Agriculture Dept. Toronto,
Mr. &. Mrs. George P. Harris, Wreath,
Executive & Members Liberal Conservative Assn. Ottawa
Rev. & Mrs. Wm. Corkey,
Mr. &. Mrs. A. Murphy, Westmount,
Liberal Conservative Association, Montreal,
Mr. &. Mrs. W.A.Butler, Ottawa
L. J. Ladner, M.P.
~~The Meighen Family, Perth,~~
~~Mrs. Joseph Meighen,~~
~~The Family, Wreath.~~

~~Unless specifiedx~~
A spray is meant unless otherwise stated.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065797

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

W.H. Dennis, Esq.,
Halifax,
N.S.

(1)

Dear Mr. Dennis:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a telegram of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It ~~has been~~ had a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge the many messages reaching me by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

6

065798

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

~~My dear Mr. Lapointe~~:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Ernest Lapointe,
Minister of Justice,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

63 RN Z 2

292 OP TORONTO ONT APL 29-24

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

COOPER ST OTTAWA ONT

SINCERE SYMPATHY

ERNEST

1138 A

155

065799

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065800

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

3

Dear Colonel ~~Cameron~~:

I sincerely thank you on behalf of my mother and the other members of the family for your kind message of sympathy. Although not unexpected my father's death has been a sad experience, but we are comforted in the fact that the end was quiet and peaceful.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. Col. Douglas W. Cameron,

House of Commons,

Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065801

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

George A. Drew, Esq.,
Guelph,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Drew:

Many thanks indeed for the kind telegram of sympathy from Mrs. Drew and yourself. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I trust you will excuse this typrwritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

74 RN Z 11

GUELPH ONT APRIL 29-24

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT FROM MRS DREW

AND MYSELF

GEO A DREW

12 P

176

065802

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065803

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Mrs. J.D. Chaplin,
St. Catharines,
Ont.

Dear Mrs. Chaplin:

Many thanks indeed for your very kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065804

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1924 APR 29 AM 11 3

RA115 6

STCATHARINES ONT 29 1 121 A

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

151

21 COOPER ST OTTAWA ONT

SINCEREST SYMPATHY TO YOU AND FAMILY

EDNA CHAPLIN.

Thos J A Chaplin

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065805

Form 1-TW

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298 FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

48BYQ 19

MONTREAL QUE 230PM 29

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

I SINCERELY SYMPATHIZE WITH YOU OVER YOUR BEREAVEMENT I HAD THE GOOD FORTUNE OF HAVING MET YOUR RESPECTED FATHER

JOHN H HEFFERNAN

250P

820

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065806

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

~~Dear Mr. Burrell:~~

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of Mrs. Burrell's and your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but is has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. M. Burrell,
The Roxborough,
Laurier Ave. W.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065807

(4)

I sincerely appreciate the kind ~~thou~~ thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. ~~For the past~~ ~~to day I have seemed a~~ ~~miracle each day how he persisted.~~ ~~Although~~ ~~thus~~ His end was quiet and peaceful, and it ~~that~~ thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all ~~to my mother the loss to my~~ ~~mother. Our friends have all been~~ ~~so kind and helpful~~ particularly great after many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am ~~sorry~~ I am unable to ~~my more personally~~ my hand acknowledge ~~the~~ ~~personally~~

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065808

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

2

Brig.-General ~~F.D. Meighen,~~
~~Montreal.~~

Dear General Meighen:

Many thanks indeed for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge the many messages reaching me by hand as I would like.

Yours sincerely.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(6)

065809

ZETA PSI FRATERNITY
118 ST. GEORGE STREET
TORONTO

april, 29, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr Meighen;

Olive and I were both extremely sorry to hear of the death of your father. Please accept our very sincere sympathy.

Yours very sincerely,

H Clark Wallace

1 a W

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

Form 1-TW

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

065810

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

APR 29 PM 9

RA424 6

TORONTO ONT 29 900 P

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHAN

586

OTTAWA ONT

SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT BEREAVEMENT

N. W ROWELL.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065811

Guelph Ap 29 – 24

My dear Meighen –

The papers have informed me of the death of your father. I do not know, that I ever met him. But I am sure your loss must be a hard one to meet. It will be tempered little by the reflection that the visit of death was

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065812

delayed — that a fond father was permitted to see his son become the first minister of the Dominion — although this must have been a great satisfaction to him. Delay and circumstances can alter little the sense of desolation — and so it always must be — May I intrude at this time merely to offer my sincere sympathy.

I am respectfully
R. Machin

To Right Hon. Arthur Meighen.
Ottawa

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065813

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

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1924 APR 29 PM 2 41

MOA160 19

MONTREAL QUE 29 230 P

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

324

OTTAWA ONT

I SINCERELY SYMPATHIZE WITH YOU OVER YOUR BEREAVEMENT I HAD THE GOOD FORTUNE OF HAVING MET YOUR RESPECTED FATHER JOHN P HEFFERNAN.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065814

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

M. Paul Lussier,
Sécretaire, Groupe Conservateur de
St. Hyacinthe,
St. Hyacinthe, Que.

Cher M. Lussier:

J'apprécie beaucoup la pensée qui vous a inspiré de m'envoyer un télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une triste et pénible expérience pour moi. Depuis deux mois mon père a été très malade. Cependant, je suis heureux de dire que la fin fut bien paisible.

Je vous demande d'excuser cette note ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de repondre a toutes les dépêches moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

06581 5

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Cable Service to all the World
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1924 APR 29 AM 10 28

MOA45 30 4 EXTRA

STHYACINTHE QUE 29 1005 A

LE TRES HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

21 COOPER ST OTTAWA ONT

078

VOS AMIS ET VOS ADMIRATEURS DE STHYACINTHE VOUS PRIENT DACCEPTER LEXPRESSION DE LEURS PROGONDES ET SINCERES SYMPATHIES A LOCCASION DE LA MORT DE VOTRE DISTINGUE PERE

LE GROUPE CONSERVATEUR DE STHYACINTHE PAR PAUL LUSSIER SECRETAIRE.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

(1)

065816

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

31 BY AG 30 4 EX

STHYACINTHE QUE 1005AM 29

LE TRES HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

VOS AMIS ET VOS ADMIRATEURS DE STHYACINTHE VOUS PRIENT DACCEPTER LEXPRESSION DE LEURS PROFONDES ET SINCERES SYMPATHIES A LOCCASION DE LA MORT DE VOTRE DISTINGUE PERE.

LE GROUPE CONSERVATEUR DE STHYACINTHE
PAR PAUL LUSSIER SECRETAIRE

1048AM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065817

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Dr. Ida Lynd,

Dovercourt Road,

Toronto.

Funeral Wednesday afternoon. We go through Canadian National xxx to-morrow morning.

Arthur Meighen.

Charge Rt. Hon. A. Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065818

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

RA90 1 4

1924 APR 29 AM 11 06

KI TORONTO ONT 29 1045 A

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

121

OTTAWA ONT

WIRE IDA LYND TIME AND ROAD YOU PASS TORONTO SHE INTENDS GOING TO STMARYS

W MEIGHEN.

Dr Ida Lynd
Dorchester Stn. (Sr) has address
Funeral Wednesday afternoon ~~tomorrow~~
We ~~could~~ go through Canadian National
~~tomorrow~~ morning
Arthur Meighen

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065819

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

Colonel A.E. Labelle,
Montréal,
P.Q.

Cher Colonel Labelle:

J'apprécie sincèrement votre télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. La fin a été bien tranquille et paisible, et dans cette pensée nous trouvons beaucoup de confort, quoique c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère particulièrement, c'est une très grande perte après tant d'années d'association. Cependant, elle se porte bien.

Je regrette que je suis incapable d'accuser reception de votre message moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

065820

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

21 RA X 10 PD RUSH

MONTREAL APL 29-24

THE RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE ACCEPT MOST SINCERE SYMPATHY FROM MRS LABELLE AND MYSELF

A E LABELLE

9.44 A

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Sir Charles Fitzpatrick
(6)

SIR CHARLES FITZPATRICK

105321

Zanzibar
29.4.24

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065822

(5)

LOCKE & MILNER

BARRISTERS &c.

PHILIP C. LOCKE WILLIAM H. MILNER

PHONE A-7577

746 SOMERSET BUILDING

WINNIPEG - CANADA

APRIL 29th - 1924.

Personal.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, K.C.,
28 Cooper Street,
OTTAWA - ONT.

My Dear Arthur:-

I saw by the paper last night that your Father passed away. I had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Meighen some two years ago in Ottawa and I regret very much to hear of his death. I think he was the one Canadian who had the proud distinction of living to see his son become Premier of the Dominion. Will you accept my very sincere sympathy in your loss.

Yours sincerely,

PCL/DB.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065823

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

Leader of the Opposition

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

My dear Mr. Neal:

Many thanks for the kind telegram of sympathy from Mrs. Neal and yourself. My father passed away after two months' helplessness and ten days of a great, though perhaps unconscious, struggle, but I am happy indeed to say the end was very peaceful.

Please excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to write by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Meighen

H.J. Neal, Esquire,
Neal Baking Co. Ltd.,
Windsor, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065824

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

Monsieur J.R. Ouimet, M.P.,
Chambre des Communes,
Ottawa.

Cher M. Ouimet:

J'apprécie beaucoup la pensée qui vous a inspiré de m'envoyer une lettre de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une triste et pénible expérience pour moi. Depuis deux mon père a été très malade. Cependant, je suis heureux de dire que la fin fut bien paisible.

Je vous demande d'excuser cette note ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de repondre moi-même a toutes les lettres que j'ai reçues.

Sincèrement à vous.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(1)

065825

Chambre des Communes
Canada.

Ottawa 29 Avril 1924

Le Très Hon. Arthur Meighen -

Hon. Monsieur -

En lisant l'entrefilet ci-dessus je m'empresse de vous offrir mes plus vives sympathies dans le malheur qui vous frappe vous & votre famille. J'ai éprouvé le même deuil & je constate plus que jamais que ces pertes irréparables atteignent les humbles comme les grands mais que le souvenir d'un père vénéré ne s'efface jamais de la mémoire des gens bien nés & que

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065826

Chambre des Communes
Canada.

Que ces sympathies dans
ces circonstances sont
toujours bienvenues
Agréez Mr Mes
plus sincères & plus
vives sympathies
A vous

J. P. Demers
M.P.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065827

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Brig.-General F.S. Meighen,
Montreal.

Dear General Meighen:

Many thanks indeed for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I had phoned ~~[illegible]~~ ~~[illegible]~~

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge the many messages reaching me by hand as I would like.

within Montreal on Sat. Eve.

Yours sincerely,

Very sorry I cannot acknowledge your very kind message by hand

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065828

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

Brig.-General F.S. Meighen,
Montreal.

Dear General Meighen:

Many thanks indeed for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I had a message 'phoned to your house while in Montreal on Saturday evening.

Very sorry I cannot acknowledge your very kind message by hand.

Yours sincerely.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065829

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Colonel Cameron:

I sincerely thank you on behalf of my mother and the other members of the family for your kind message of sympathy. Although not unexpected my father's death has been a sad experience, but we are comforted in the fact that the end was quiet and peaceful.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. Col. Douglas W. Cameron,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

With most sincere sympathy

Yours Lord Douglas W. Cameron

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065831

Ottawa, Ontario,
April 29, 1924.

Dear Major Taylor:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we have much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Major F.G. Taylor,
Portage La Prairie,
Manitoba.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065832

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

M. Arthur Sauvé,
Québec,
Qué.

Cher M. Sauvé:

J'apprécie beaucoup la pensée qui vous a inspiré de m'envoyer un télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une triste et pénible expérience pour moi. Depuis deux mois mon père a été très malade. Cependant, je suis heureux de dire que la fin fut bien paisible.

J'espère vous me perdonnerez cette note ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de répondre moi-même a toutes les dépêches que j'ai reçues.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

87 RA A 12

QUEBEC Q APL 28-24

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

221 GILMOUR ST OTTAWA ONT

LEARNED WITH REGRET DEATH OF YOUR FATHER KINDLY ACCEPT

MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY

ARTHUR SAUVE

12.56 PM

184 065833

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065834

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

F.T. Syme, Esq.,
President, Conservative Assn.,
Hamilton, Ont.

Dear Mr. Syme:

Please accept for yourself, and convey to the members of the Hamilton Conservative Association, my sincere thanks for your kind telegram of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connections with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

MOA67 14 1 EXTRA

HAMILTON ONT 29 1040 A 1924 APR 29 AM 11 11

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

117

OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE ACCEPT SINCERE SYMPATHY OF THE HAMILTON CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION ON YOUR GREAT LOSS

F T SMYE PRESIDENT.

065835

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065836

Ottawa, Ontario,
April 29, 1924.

Dear Mr. Smith:

Many thanks indeed for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

C. Howard Smith, Esquire,
138, McGill Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065837

ONE THIRTY EIGHT McGILL STREET
MONTREAL.

APRIL 28, 1924

DEAR MR. MEIGHEN:

I READ WITH REGRET THE NOTICE OF THE DEATH OF YOUR FATHER. ALTHOUGH HE HAS REACHED, PERHAPS, THE ALLOTTED SPAN OF LIFE, I KNOW FROM THE DEATH OF MY OWN FATHER JUST HOW THIS AFFECTS ONE.

IT IS PARTICULARLY UNFORTUNATE THIS TROUBLE COMES TO YOU AT THE PRESENT TIME, WHEN ALL YOUR ENERGY IS TAKEN UP WITH THE WORK OF AIDING CANADA TO PROGRESS.

I BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE MANY THOUSANDS OF CANADIANS, UNKNOWN, WHO WILL BE DEEPLY GRIEVED AT THIS LOSS OF YOURS,

YOURS VERY TRULY,

C. Meredith Howard Smith Esq.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065838

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

M. le Juge Albert Sevigny,
Québec,
Qué.

Cher M. le Juge Sevigny:

J'apprécie sincèrement votre télégramme de sympathie a propos de la mort de mon père. La fin a été bien tranquille et paisible, et dans cette pensée nous trouvons beaucoup de confort, quoique c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère particulièrement, c'est une très grande perte après tant d'années dissociation. Cependant, elle se porte bien.

Je regrette que je suis incapable d'accuser réception de votre message moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

65 RA X 14

CF QUEBEC Q APL 29-24

THE RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

MY WIFE JOINS ME IN OFFERING YOU AND YOURS OUR SYMPATHIES IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT

ALBERT SEVIGNY

11.38 A

Mr Justice Sevigny

150

065839

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065840

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Mr. Roche:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send a card of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

Francis James Roche, Esq.,
Osgoode Hall,
Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

With Sincere Sympathy,

Mr. Francis James Roche.

Osgoode Hall,
Toronto.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

065842

Sir Robert Borden, G.C.M.G.,
Ottawa.

My dear Sir Robert:

On behalf of my mother, myself, and all the members of our family, I sincerely thank both Lady Borden and yourself for your kind expression of sympathy. Father had passed the allotted span allowed to man, and for two months has been helpless, but we find it hard to realize that he is no longer with us. Through all the years he has been to us a help in difficulty and a kindly guide. To us all the loss is irreparable. After so many years' happy companionship my mother's loneliness will be indeed great, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully ~~and~~ well.

Yours sincerely.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065843

RIDEAU CLUB

28 April, 1924.

My dear Meighen,

Such a bereavement as you have just sustained, even when long foreseen, makes a real break in one's life, as I know from my own experience. My wife and I send to you and your mother

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

and all the members of
your family our deepest
sympathy.

Faithfully yours,

R. L. Borden.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

065845

Dear Colonel Cantley:

Many thanks indeed for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It was a great shock although for the past ten days it has seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day. The end was very quiet and peaceful, and that is a great comfort.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me as I would like.

Yours sincerely,

Colonel Thomas Cantley,

Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co. Ltd.,

New Glasgow,

N.S.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

065846

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1924 APR 28 PM 11 02

MOA331 15 NL

NEWGLASGOW NS 28

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

726 OTTAWA ONT

SORRY LEARN OF YOUR BEREAVEMENT PLEASE ACCEPT ASSURANCE OF MY SINCERE AND MOST RESPECTFUL SYMPATHY

THOS CANTLEY.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

(2) 065847

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

5BYRO 15 NL

NEW GLASGOW NS 28 - 29 APR 1924

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU ONT.

SORRY LEARN OF YOUR BEREAVEMENT PLEASE ACCEPT ASSURANCE OF MY SINCERE AND MOST RESPECTFUL SYMPATHY.

THOS CANTLEY.

855A

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065848

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

Colonel C.A. Chauveau,
Québec,
Qué.

Cher Colonel Chauveau:

J'apprécie sincèrement le télégramme de sympathies de Madame Chauveau et vous-meme a propos de la mort de mon père. Quoique sa mort n'etait pas inattendue, c'une une triste et pénible expérience pour nous tous, mais nous sommes consolés par la connaissance que la fit fut bien tranquille.

Je regrette que je suis incapable d'accuser réception de votre message moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

230 RA A 4

427

QUEBEC Q APL 28-24

THE HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN AND MRS MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

NOS PLUS SINCERES SYMPATHIES

COLONEL AND MAD CHAUVEAU

7.44 PM

065849

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065850

Ottawa, 29 avril, 1924.

Monsieur H.E. Lavigueur, M.P.,
Chambre des Communes,
Ottawa.

Cher M. Lavigueur:

Je vous remercie sincèrement de la part de ma mère et les membres de sa famille pour le télégramme de sympathie de Madame Lavigueur et vous-meme. Quoique la mort de mon père n'etait pas inattendue c'est une triste et pénible expérience pour nous tous, mais nous sommes consoles par la connaissance que la fin fut bien tranquille.

Je regrette que je suis incapable d'accuser reception de votre message moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

065851

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

1924 APR 28 PM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO.
Cable Service to all the World
Money Transferred by Telegraph

BOA296 10

QUEBEC QUE 28 855 P

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

690

OTTAWA ONT

MRS LAVIGUEUR AND MYSELF OFFER YOU OUR MOST SINCERE SYMPATHY

H E LAVIGUEUR.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065852

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

My dear Mr. Lapointe:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Ernest Lapointe,
Minister of Justice,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065853

MINISTER OF JUSTICE
CANADA

My dear Mr. Meighen,

Allow me to offer you my deep sympathy in your sad bereavement.

I fully appreciate your great sorrow, for the loss of a dear and respectable father is a hard blow. I know you well enough to be convinced that you will meet this trying circumstance with your usual courage and energy.

Yours

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Again reiterating my
deep sentiments of
regret & sympathy,

Yours sincerely

Emma Lapointe

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
P.C.

Ottawa

065854

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

065855

Dear Mr. Speaker:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected, the parting has been a hard blow for us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after manpany years of happy companionship, will be irreparable but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guide and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness.

On behalf of my Mother and all the members of our family, I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

The Honourable,
The Speaker of the House,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065856

April 28th, 1924.

HOUSE OF COMMONS
CANADA

THE SPEAKER

My dear Mr Meighen.

Let me offer you my most sincere sympathy in your great bereavement. I know by experience what a break in life constitutes the loss of a dear and devoted father. You have this consolation however

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065857

that he has a long and useful existence and that he saw a worthy son attain the highest post within the reach of a Lavadrai.

One more, accept my sincere respects in the expression of which my wife wishes to join.

Believe me dear Mr Meighen

Yours faithfully

Rodrigue Lafrenière

Rt Hon. Arthur Meighen P.C. M.P.
Speaker of Commons

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065858

Ottawa, Apr. 29, 1924.

T.A. Crerar, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

My dear Crerar:

I most deeply appreciate your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father, and on behalf of my mother and the other members of the family I sincerely thank you.

Though not unexpected it has been a very sad experience, as we all owed so much to his kindly guidance. We receive great consolation in the knowledge that the end was quiet and peaceful. My mother is bearing up wonderfully well in her sorrow, and is comforted in the thought that after so many years of happy life the parting is only temporary.

I am sorry I am unable to write you by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065859

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa Monday Morning.

My Dear Meighen.

Just a word to express to you my sincere sympathy in the loss you have sustained through the death of your father. The wrench occasioned by the passing out of one's own kin to "the Beyond" is always hard, to anyone who has a sense of the realities of life, even if it may be softened somewhat as in your case by the fact that your father had attained

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065860

to the span of years allotted to man, after all what a transitory fleeting thing our experience in this world is! The older I get the more convinced I am, that it is but the prelude to a grander and nobler existence.

If my wife were here I know she would join me in the expression of our sincere sympathy

Yours Sincerely

T. W. Crum

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065861

Ottawa, April 29, 1924.

Dear Mr. Gobeil:

I deeply appreciate the kind thought that prompted you to send me a letter of sympathy to me on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience as for a period of two months he has been most helpless. However, I am happy to say the end was very peaceful.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

A. Gobeil, Esquire,

103 Rue Aberdeen,

Quebec City.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TÉLÉPHONE 5352 J

065862

"L'HOMME LIBRE"

ORGANE DU PARTI CONSERVATEUR

102 Aberdeen
~~98~~, RUE ~~ST-PIERRE~~

QUÉBEC, 28th April 1924

The Right Honourable
Arthur Meighen
P.C. - K.C.
House of Commons - Ottawa,

Dear Sir,

Kindly accept the warmest expression of our most sincere condolence.

Yours very truly

A Gobeil

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065863

Ottawa, April 30, 1924.

Dear Mr. McMaster:

For my mother, myself, and the other members of our family I sincerely thank you for your kind message of sympathy on the death of my fathhr. Although for two months father has been helpless, and for the past ten days it has seemed a miracle how he survived each day. The parting has been to us all a great blow. In time of difficulty he had been for so many years our support an and help and to his kindly guidance we owe so much it seems the loss is irreparable. To my mother after fifty three years of happy companionship it is particularly so, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew McMaster, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(8)

065864

House of Commons
Canada

29th April 1924.

My dear Mr. Meighen,

Will you please accept for yourself, and, if I may take the liberty, convey to your mother my sincere sympathy for you both in your sore bereavement.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065865

Your father had attained more than our allotted span and had enjoyed in fullest measure the purest of all pleasures. that which parents derive from the success of their children.

With my warm personal regards and the renewed expression of my

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

sympathy, believe me to be,

Yours sincerely,

Andrew McCaster, MP

065866

Franked by Commons
County

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065867

8

Ottawa, April 30, 1924.

Dear Mr. McMaster:

For my mother, myself, and the other members of our family I sincerely thank you for your kind message of sympathy on the death of my fathhr. Although for two months father has been helpless, and for the past ten days it has seemed a miracle how he survived each day. The parting has been to us all a great blow. In time of difficulty he had been for so many years our support an and help and to his kindly guidance we owe so much it seems the loss is irreparable. To my mother after fifty three years of happy companionship it is particularly so, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew McMaster, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Personal.

(5)

149 Hawthorne avenue:
Ottawa, 30th April 1924.

Mylein McMeighen:-

May I be permitted to express to you my deep and sincere sympathy in the recent loss of your Father? I had not the honour of his acquaintance, but recall so vividly the feelings of real loss when my own Father died some years ago that I felt I would just like to express my condolences to you. Many words are not required upon an occasion of this kind, but my regard is no less sincere.

Yours very truly,

Lt. Col Charles F. Winter.

Rt. Hon:
Arthur Meighen
P.C. M.P.
House of Commons. Ottawa.

065868

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065869

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Rev. H.A. Graham,
148 Park Ave.,
Brantford, Ont.

Dear Humphrey:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after so many years of happy companionship, the loss is irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand your message, as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

PHONE 630

(6)

065870

Colborne Street Methodist Church

Rev. H. A. Graham, B.A., Pastor

148 Park Avenue

Brantford, Ontario April 30. 1924

Right Hon. A. Meighen M.P.

Ottawa

Ont.

Dear Arthur.

Kindly accept my sincere sympathy. The generation that laid the foundations for us is nearly gone. I would like to be worthy of the faith, integrity and industry of men like your father.

Believe me Yours Sincere friend

Humphrey G.

P.S. I am enclosing this note to your mother as I do not know her address.

H. A. G.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065871

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

A.C. Boyce, Esq.,
Board of Railway Commissioners,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Boyce:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother, after very many years of happy companionship, the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand your message, as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

(6) 065872

BOARD OF RAILWAY COMMISSIONERS FOR CANADA

Personal.

30th April '24.

Dear Mr. Meighen -

We were each deep regret that, while out of town, I learned of the bereavement you have suffered in the death of your father. I know how keenly you will feel his loss and I wish to let you know my deep and sincere sympathy with you in this affliction. I know that the loss will be more the less keenly felt because your father had been permitted to be with you to a ripe age. I wish you all solace and comfort in your grief. With deepest

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CANADA

065873

sympathy, and sincere regards
believe me,

Faithfully yours,

N. C. Bayly.

The Right Hon'ble,
Arthur Meighen, C.C. K. K. K

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065874

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Bowan:

Please accept for yourself, and extend to the Members of the Women's Liberal-Conservative Association of Toronto, my sincere appreciation of the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. A. Bowan,
Secretary, Women's Liberal-Conservative Assn., of Toronto,
115 Courtlei Blvd.,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

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CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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865875

34RS 22 5 EXTRA NL

TORONTO ONT APL 30TH 1924

THE RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

703 OTTAWA ONT

THE WOMENS LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO SEND SINCERE SYMPATHY TO YOU IN YOUR RECENT SAD BEREAVEMENT

A BOWMAN

SECY 15 COURTLEIGH BLVD

431A

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA PO

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

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(H) 065876

TBYRO 22 NL 5 EXTRA

TORONTO ONT 30 - 1 MAY 1924

CALL LOCAL 298 FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU ONT.

THE WOMENS LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO SEND SINCERE SYMPATHY TO YOU IN YOUR RECENT SAD BEREAVEMENT.

A BOWMAN, SECY 115 COURTLEI BLVD.

844A

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065877

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Rev. Chas. K. Hudson,
Protestant Chaplain,
Dorchester Penitentiary,
Dorchester, N.B.

Dear Mr. Hudson:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we received much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully. On her behalf, as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(4)

065878

Dorchester, N. B.,

April 29, 1924.

Honourable Arthur Meighen, K.C.,M.P.,

Ottawa.

Honourable Sir:

I could not refrain from extending my sympathy to you in the passing of your dear father. I had many little chats with him last year during his visit to Dorchester which I enjoyed very much.

I trust your mother will be sustained and strengthened in her hour of deep sorrow by the loving power of Our Heavenly Father.

I remain,

Yours sincerely,

(Rev) Chas. T. Hudson.
Protestant Chaplain
Dorchester Penitentiary.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065879

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Chevrier:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unedpected the parting has been a hard blow for us all, but particularly for my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand your message, as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

E.R.E. Chevrier, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065880

(5)

House of Commons
Canada

April 29-24

Dear Mr. Meighen -

I intended to be present this evening at the funeral service. At the last moment, unfortunately I am prevented from doing so. I regret it all the more, in that I wanted to convey to you in person, the expression of my deepest sympathy, in the great loss which you have just sustained.

May I, however, be allowed to extend to you in this letter my most sympathetic condolences.

and

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CANADA

065881

House of Commons
Canada

hope that you will be able
to bear with fortitude the
great grief which is now
yours.

Yours very truly

E. R. C. Chevrier

The Right Honourable
Arthur Meighen K.C. M.P., P.C.,
Ottawa

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065882

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

George Henderson, Esq.,
2984 St. Urbain St.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Henderson:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad blow to us all as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother, after so many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, as well as on behalf of the other members of the family, I again sincerely thank you.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

(5)

065883

GEORGE HENDERSON
2984 ST. URBAIN STREET
MONTREAL

April 29.1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I hesitate, since not very intimate with you, to intrude on private sorrow, but as one who, not very many years ago, passed through a like bereavement, I would like to express my sympathy with you in the loss of a parent, for whom I understand you very justly entertained a strong affection. Permit me to say I am very sorry indeed.

You will receive so many communications of a similar character to this, that I would ask you please not to trouble with a reply at a time when you are to be intensely busy with interrupted work of first importance.

Yours sincerely,

George Henderson

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065884

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

My dear Mr. Black:

Thanks so much for Mrs. Black's and your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow for us all, but particularly for my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the member of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand your message as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

George Black, Esq., M.P.,

House of Commons,

Ottawa.

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CANADA

Our very sincere sympathy in your sorrow and loss.

(5)

Mr. and Mrs. George Black

Vancouver, B. C.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065886

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Honourable N.A. Belcourt,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

Dear Senator Belcourt:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after so many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

Yours sincerely,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

(59) 5887

THE SENATE
CANADA

29/4/24

My dear Mr. Meighen,

I hope you will allow me to write you a word of very sincere sympathy with you and Mrs Meighen in your great bereavement.

Yours sincerely

R A Bennett.

109 St

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065888

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Honourable P.E. Blondin,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

Dear Senator Blondin:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I ask you to excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowldge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(6)

April 29th, 1924

THE SENATE
CANADA

065889

Dear Mr. Meighen,

In offering you my deep sympathies, I speak also for Madame Blondin and for my daughter, and I may add, for all those of my family who have either known you directly or by what is daily said around the family Table. –
None of us have ever doubted, for a moment, of the bright days soon coming for you, – and we all hoped that the departed one who live long enough to see them.
He has seen enough, anyhow. –
to be proud of you and to bring with

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

hour the absolute certitude that the lasting affection and profound admiration of thousands of trusted friends will ever surround you.

Please give our love to Mrs. Meighen and believe me,

Your hopeful friend

T. Blondeau

The Right
Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa.

065890

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CANADA

065891

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Rt. Honourable Charles J. Doherty,
Montreal.

Dear Judge Doherty:

On behalf of my mother, myself, and all the members of our family, I sincerely thank you for your kind expression of sympathy. Father had passed the allotted span allowed to man, and for two months has been helpless but we find it hard to realise that he is no longer with us. Through all the years he has been to us a help in difficulty and a kindly guide. To us all the loss is irreparable. After so many years of happy companionship my mother's loneliness will be indeed great, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I cannot acknowlddge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

154 RA X 2 PD RUSH

MONTREAL APL 29-24

RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

SINCERE SYMPATHY

CHAS J DOHERTY

4.02 P

348

065892

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065893

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Lt. Colonel Charles F. Winter,
149 Hawthorne Ave.,
Ottawa.

Dear Colonel Winter:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother, and all the members of our family, I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065894

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Rev. N. Clarke Wallace,
Zeta Psi Fraternity,
118 St. George St.,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Wallace:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother, after very many years of happy companionship, the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand your message, as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065895

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Soper:

Thanks so much for Mrs. Soper's and your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although unexpected the parting has been a hard blow for us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Warren T. Soper, Esquire,
Lornado,
Rockliffe Park,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

With very sincere sympathy. (5)

Mr. and Mrs. Warren Y. Soper.

Lornado,
Rockcliffe Park.

Mondays.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065897

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Staniforth:

Please accept for yourself and convey to the members of the Liberal Conservative Association of Argenteuil my sincere appreciation of their message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge the message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

C.J. Staniforth, Esquire,
Pres., Liberal Conservative Assn.
of Argenteuil,
Arundel, Que.

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CANADA

065898

Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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MOA279 13-5 EX

ARUNDEL QUE 29 7 P

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 547

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

ACCEPT OUR SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT

LIBERAL CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION ARGENTEUIL

C J STANIFORTH PRESIDENT.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065899

Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

ARUNDEL QUE 7PM APRIL 29TH 1924

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU OTTAWA ONTARIO

ACCEPT OUR SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT.

LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION

ARGENTEUIL, C J STANIFORTH PRES.

820PM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065900

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Honourable Sir George E. Foster,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

My dear Sir George:

Most sincerely I thank you for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. For the last ten days we realized that parting was inevitable, as it seemed a miracle how he survived each day, but this realization did not lessen the blow. In a quiet, kindly way he had guided his family, and to his helpful support at all times we owe much. We have been left with a deep sense of sorrow and loneliness, and to my mother the loss will be irreparable.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065901

My dear Sir George

Most sincerely I thank you for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. For the ~~last~~ ten day we realized that parting was inevitable, as it seemed a miracle how he survived each day, but this realization did not lessen the blow. ~~Through all the years he had had to us or to the~~ In a quiet kindly way he had guided his family, and to his helpful support at all times we owe much. ~~To my mother the loss~~ We have been left with a deep sense of sorrow and loneliness, and to my mother the loss will be irreparable

Yours

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065902

THE SENATE
CANADA

April 29th 1924

My dear Mr Meighen

Please receive my heartfelt sympathy with you in the bereavement that has befallen you. Somehow a father fills a very large niche in the hall of memory, if he has lived to old age and been nearly connected with us in his last days. My father died when he was 82 years of age, and I remember well how I missed him though I had long been away from home, and felt that somehow the anchor lines had been severed. To a father his boy who enters upon a career out of the home

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CANADA

065903

neighbourhood is his hero and his idol - whom he follows with pride and whom he welcomes home with affection and joy.
Such I am sure were you to your father as was I to mine.
Good Providence be thanked for good fathers to whom we owe so much, and whose memories are ever dear

Yours very sincerely
George R. Foster

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065904

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

Monsieur Philippe Furois,
Québec,
Qué.

Cher M. Furois:

Bien des remerciements pour vos condoléances à l'occasion de la mort de mon père. Quoique sa mort n'était pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, spécialement, après tant d'années d'association, cette une perte irréparable. De sa part et pour les autres membres de notreefamille je vous remercie de nouveau.

Je regrette que je suis incapable aujourd'hui de vous ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

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Sympathies (5)

025905

Philippe Turois

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065906

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Lockwell:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

C.J. Lockwell, Esquire,
Quebec,
P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

(H) TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

198 RA A 11 RUSH

QUEBEC Q APL 29-24

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

ACCEPT MY MOST HEARTFELT SYMPATHY FOR THE LOSS OF YOUR FATHER

C J LOCKWELL

5.56 M

420

065907

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065908

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

M. Wilfrid Laliberte,
Victoriaville,
Qué.

Cher M. Laliberte:

Bien des remerciements pour vos condoléances. Quoique la mort de mon père n'était pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, specialement, après tant d'années d'association, c'est une perte irréparable. De sa part, et pour les membres de notre famille je vous remercie de nouveau.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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(5) 065909

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1924 APR 29 PM 2 42

MOA163 9

VICTORIAVILLE QUE 29 220 P

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 328

OTTAWA ONT

MES PLUS SINCERES SYMPATHIES REGRETTE NE POUVOIR ASSISTER FUNERAILLES

WILFRID LALIBERTE.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065910

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Leech:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peacefil, and in t that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. J.B. Leech,
6 Alexandra Apts.,
London, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

London, April 29th, 1924.

(4)

065911

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.
House of Commons.
Ottawa.

My dear friend:-

It was with sincere regret, that I read of the death of your esteemed father.

I can fully realize how deeply this will grieve you. I had hoped that he might be spared, to share with you, the honors, that must eventually come to one who is so deserving.

I trust your dear mother is in good health and may be spared to you for many years.

With deepest sympathy to you and your family. Believe me

Yours very sincerely,
Ida Quayle Beech.

Mrs J. B. Beech
6 Alexandra Apts.
London.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065912

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

M. Agésilas Kirouac,
Warwick,
P.Q.

Cher M. Kirouac:

J'apprécie beaucoup votre lettre de condoléance. La mort de mon père a été bien tranquille et paisible, et dans cette pensée nous trouvons un peu de confort, quoique c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, en particulier, c'est une très grande perte après tant d'années d'association. Cependant elle se porte bien.

Veuillez pardonner cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Formule No 59.

(49)

065913

ALLIANCE NATIONALE

BUREAU _____ No _____

Pembroke LE 29 avril 1924

A l'Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

SUJETS TRAITÉS

Honorable monsieur,

J'apprend que vous venez d'être frappé d'un deuil cruel; la mort de votre vénéré père.

Veuillez a cette occasion accepter l'expression de ma profonde et sincère sympathie.

Votre dévoué
Ugénilas St Jerome
Warwick. P. Qué.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065914

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Lady Taschereau,
288 Daly Ave.,
Ottawa.

Dear Lady Taschereau:

For my mother, myself, and the other members of our family, I sincerely thank you for your kind message of sympathy on the death of my father. Although for two months father had been helpless, and for the past ten days it had seemed a miracle how he survived each day, the parting has been to us allas great blow.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065915

288 Laly Ave
Ottawa.

My dear Mr Meighen,

I cannot let this day pass without writing you a few lines to offer you our very heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your dear father. It is indeed very hard to part with those we love. It must be a great consolation to you to know that all care & love, he had to the end. Believe me dear Mr Meighen, you have always sympathy

Very sincerely Yours
M. L. Panet-Flasherceau

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065916

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Sir Frederick Williams Taylor:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father, it has been to us all a sad blow as we owe much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Sir F. Williams Taylor,

594 Pine Avenue W.,

Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

TELEPHONE UPTOWN 4400.

(6) 29-4-24

F.W-T.

594 PINE AVENUE W.
MONTREAL.

My Dear Mr. Thorpe.

You have my heartfelt condolences in the death of your fine father. You are fortunate to have had him until you reached the age of full appreciation and he fine to see his son rise

065916

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

To His Eminence:
My name & personal regards
(Sir) William Taylor

Sir William Taylor

065918

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065919

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

Monsieur L.J. Tarte,
Président, "La Patrie",
Montréal.

Cher M. Tarte:

Bien des remerciements pour vos condoléances. La mort de mon père est une triste et pénible épreuve pour notre famille. Pour ma mere, particulièrement, après tant d'années d'association heureuse, la perte est irréparable, mais je suis content de dire qu'elle se porte bien. De sa part, comme pour les membres de notre famille, je vous remercie de nouveau.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

L. J. TARTE,
Président.

(6)

La Patrie

EDIFICE "LA PATRIE"
MONTRÉAL

065920

Personnelle.

Montreal, 29 avril 1924.

Hon. M. Art.Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Cher Mr.Meighen;

Permettez-moi de vous offrir l'expression de mes plus vives sympathies, à l'occasion de la perte douloureuse que vous venez de faire, par la mort de votre estimé père.

Veuillez me croire, cher M.Meighen,
Votre dévoué.,

LJT/DP.

LA CIE DE PUBLICATION DE "LA PATRIE," LIMITÉE

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065921

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Rowell:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. N.W. Rowell, K.C.,
134 Crescent Road,
Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

6

065922

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

79BY.EG. 2 6

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

TORONTO ONT., APRIL 29-1924 9PM.

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN,

OTTAWA ONT.

SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR GREAT BEREAVEMENT.

N M W ROWELL.

940PM.

Hon N W Rowell KC

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065923

Newton W
(Rowell, Reid, Wood, Waugh
& McMillan
134 Crescent Rd

May 6
134 Crescent Rd

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065924

Ottawa, 1 Mai, 1924.

M. Fernand Rinfret, M.P.,
Chambre des Communes,
Ottawa.

Cher M. Rinfret:

J'apprécie sincèrement vos condoléances a propos de la mort de mon père. La fin a été bien tranquille et paisible, et dans cette pensée nous trouvons beaucoup de confort quoique c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, particulièrement, c'est une très grande perte après tant d'années d'association. Cependant, elle se porte bien.

Je regrette que je suis incapable de vous ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

(4)

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

065925

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

1MOS 10

MONTREAL Q 108AM APL 27TH

RHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 677

HOUSE OF COMMONS OTTAWA ONT

MY VERY DEEP AND SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT

FERNAND RINFRET

315A

MR

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065926

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear General Ross:

For my mother, and the other members of our family I thank Mrs Ross and yourself for the kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience for us all as to his quiet, kindly guidance we owe much in the past and his death leaves us with a deep sense of loss and sorrow. My mother is bearing up wonderfully well and we all take comfort in the fact that the end was most peaceful.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand as I would like.

Yours sincerely,

General Arthur E. Ross, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(10)

With smiles
Sympathy

Dr. Mrs. Arthur E. Ross

MP.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065928

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

The Honourable,
Robert Rogers,
Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

(5)

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

110 RA X 17

Q WINNIPEG MAN APL 28-24

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN M.P

OTTAWA ONT

HAVE JUST READ THE NEWS OF YOUR FATHERS DEATH AND HASTEN TO EXPRESS MY FEELINGS OF SYMPATHY

HON R ROGERS

1.54 P.

Robert.

225

96 5 9 29

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065930

Ottawa, May, 1 1924.

Dear Mr. Racey:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow for us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and lonelinees. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

A.G. Racey, Esquire,
The Montreal Star,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(5)

065931

Montreal April 28th 24

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Your kind letter of appreciation I received this morning. Before anything else, permit me to express my sincere sympathy with you and yours in the loss of your good father. My sympathy is not of a formal nature I can assure you, for my father, Dr. Racey, had reached the same age when he died, so I know exactly how you feel.

With regard to the originals—

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

of the cartoons you mention, it will pleasure me very much to accede to your request, and I warmly thank you for your kind and encouraging letter.

065932

Believe me,
Yours very truly,
E. J. Lacey

The Hon Arthur Meighen.
Leader of the Opposition.
Ottawa Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065933

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

M. Onesime Gagnon,
Québec,
Qué.

Cher M. Gagnon:

Bien des remerciements pour votre télégramme de condoléance. Quoique la mort de mon père n'était pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, spécialement, après tant d'années d'association, c'est une perte irréparable. De sa part, et pour les membres de notre famille, je vous remercie de nouveau.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable d'ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPH AND CABLE

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1924 APR 28 PM 6 16

MOA247 8

QUEBEC QUE 28 600 P

RIGHT HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

CHIEF OF THE OPPOSITION OTTAWA ONT

KINDLY ACCEPT MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY IN YOUR BEREAVEMENT

ONESIME GAGNON.

065934

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065935

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

Monsieur F.O. Drouin,
Québec,
Qué.

Cher M. Drouin:

J'apprécie beaucoup la pensée qui vous a inspiré de m'envoyer des condoléances a propos de la mort de mon père. C'est une triste et pénible expérience pour moi. Depuis deux mois mon père a été très malade, mais je suis heureux de dire que la fin fut bien paisible.

Je vous demande d'excuser cette note ecrite à la machine, mais je suis réellement incapable de repondre a toutes les messages moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Mes profondes sympa-
thies (1)

Mme Madame F. O. Drouin

Quebec

0 6 5 9 3 6

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065937.

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Copp:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of Mrs. Copp's and your message of sympathy on the death of m my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. A.B. Copp,
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065937.

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Copp:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of Mrs. Copp's and your message of sympathy on the death of m my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. A.B. Copp,
The Secretary of State,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(H)

OFFICE OF 065938
THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
OTTAWA.

Apr. 28th 1924

Rt. Hon Arthur Meighen
Ottawa.

Dear Mr Meighen

It was with regret that I heard of the passing of your father on Saturday evening. While he had reached the age when you could not expect him to be much longer with you yet from personal experience I realize the separation is just as hard. and I hasten to express my sympathy to yourself and family in your bereavement in which Mrs Boyle fully joins.

Believe me
Yours sincerely
Hon AB Boyle

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065939

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

M. le juge Cousineau,
Palais de Justice,
Montréal.

Cher M. le Juge Cousineau:

Bien des remerciements pour vos condoléances. Quoique la mort de mon père n'était pas inattendue c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, specialement, après tant d'années d'association, c'est une perte irréparable. De sa part, et pour les membres de notre famille je vous remercie de nouveau.

Je regrette que je suis incapable de vous ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(5) 065940

Le très honorable Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

Cher monsieur Meighen

Veuillez agréer à l'occasion de la mort de votre vénérable père mes très vives sympathies. Votre famille et le pays tout entier regrettent à bon droit la perte de ce bon citoyen, M. Joseph Meighen, qui durant une longue carrière a donné l'exemple constant du travail, de la probité, et d'un ardent patriotisme.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065941

En même temps qu'il nous a légué un nom sans tâche il donne à ses compatriotes un modèle d'une vie fructueuse et bien remplie.

Acceptez pour vous-même et les membres de votre famille l'expression de ma très haute considération.

Phil. Cousineau
S.C.S.

Palais de justice - Montréal
28 avril 1924

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065942

Ottawa, May 1, 1934.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all, To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

D. Campbell, Esquire,
280 Mackay Street,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(H) 280 Mackay Street, Montreal P.Q.
27th April 1917

My dear Mr Meighen

O will you please accept my sincere condolence and heartfelt sympathy in your bereavement. I feel for you, lose your father, and know nothing that I or mine may do will in any way help you through the loss.

Yours sincerely
D. Campbell

065933

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065944

Ottawa, May 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. Bennett:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of the message of sympathy from Mrs. Bennett and yourself on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad experience for us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Harry Bennett, Esquire,
Spencerville,
Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065945

(H)

Spencerville, Ont. R.R.5.
April 29. 1924.

Mr. Meighen
21 Cooper St.
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

Mrs. Bennett joins with me in extending to you our sincerest sympathy in the late bereavement of your father, Mr. Joseph Meighen.

Sincerely
Harry Bennett.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065946

Ottawa, May 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. Parsons:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of happy companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. R. Parsons, L.L.B.,
Barrister etc.,
Yorkton,
Sask.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065947

Wm. R. Parsons, L.L. B.

Barrister, Solicitor,

Notary, Etc.

Yorkton, Sask.,
April 29th 1924

Dear Mr Meighen

I am sorry to notice in to-days papers the loss you have sustained in the death of your Father. May I express to you my sympathy in your bereavement

Sincerely Yours

W R Parsons

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065948

Ottawa, May 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. Robertson:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Rev. W. Robertson,
Garrison Chaplin,
Department of National Defence,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Nat. Def. B. 440.
100[redacted]-2-23.
H.Q. 1772-39-767.

065949

In reply please quote

No.....

DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENCE

Winnipeg, Man. Apr. 29th 192 4.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
OTTAWA, Canada.

Dear Sir:-

Deeply regret to hear of the death of your beloved father, and [redacted] express to you my sincere sympathy in this your bereavement.

Yours sincerely,

Rev F. W. Robertson
Garrison Chaplain

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065950

Ottawa, May 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. Spinney:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unedpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. E.K. Spinney,
Yarmouth,
N.S.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(15)

065951

Yarmouth, N.S.
April 29,1924.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa, Can.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

The announcement of the death of your father was in the papers of last evening. I hasten to extend to you our deep sympathy in your bereavement.

While your father had reached a ripe old age, we are never ready to part with those near and dear to us.

I had the pleasure of meeting him once in your office and was impressed by his extreme activity.

With kind regards, I am,

Sincerely yours,

E K Spurr

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065952

Ottawa, May 2, 1924.

Dear Dr. Doughty:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am not able to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. A.G. Doughty,
Public Archives of Canada,
Ottawa, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(14) 065953

April 28. 1924

Dear Dr Meighen

Please accept this expression of my sympathy with you and your family in the loss you have sustained by the death of your respected father.

Sincerely

Arthur Doughty

a.l.s.

Dr Doughty

The Right Honble
Arthur Meighen P.C.
Ottawa

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065954

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Joseph:

Kindly accept for yourself and extend to the Members of the Womens' Conservative Association of Montreal and District my most sincere thanks for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It is to us all a sad blow as we owe so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Henry Joseph,
President, Womens' Conservative Assn.
Of Montreal and District,
Room 38, Mount Royal Hotel,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065955

President—
Mrs. Henry Joseph,
687 Mountain Street.
Hon. Organizing Secretary—
Mrs. John Scott,
20 Hutchison Street.
Hon. Recording Secretary—
Mrs. D. Lorne Crawford.
130 Brock Ave. South.
Hon. Corresponding Secretary—
Mrs. H. Milton Budd,
243 Carlyle Road.
Hon. Treasurer—
Mrs. Fred W. Gilday,
42 Bishop Street.

Womens' Conservative Association
of Montreal and district
ROOM 38, MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

Montreal, April 30th. 1924.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P. C., M. P.,

Leader of the Opposition,

House of Commons, Ottawa,

Dear Mr. Meighen,

It is with sincere regret that we have learned of the death of your worthy father, and, on behalf of the Women's Conservative Association of Montreal, I wish to tender you the expression of our deepest sympathy, in the great loss you have sustained through this sad bereavement.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. Ethel Joseph.
per F. S. Fish.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065956

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Sir Hugh John Macdonald:

thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionp ship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Sir Hugh J. Macdonald, K.C.,

Sterling Bank Building,

Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065957

(6)

Macdonald, Craig, Tarr, Armstrong & Hughes

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

HON SIR HUGH J. MACDONALD, K.C. EDGAR J. TARR, L.L.D.
HON R.W. CRAIG, K.C. J.W.E. ARMSTRONG,
HARLEY M. HUGHES, G.P. MAC LEOD

CABLE ADDRESS: "DONART"

STERLING BANK BUILDING
Winnipeg, Canada.

IN YOUR REPLY PLEASE QUOTE
No

30th April 1924.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

I learned from the press that your father passed away a few days ago and although I have not the slightest intention of writing you anything like a letter of condolence, I cannot refrain from sending you a letter to tell you how deeply I sympathize with you in your affliction for the loss of a father even when it is expected is a grievous blow and hard to be borne.

You have the consolation, however, of knowing that he lived to a ripe old age and that looked at from his standpoint, it was better for him to cross the Divide now than at a later date, for really, after a man has reached three score and ten, life has few attractions compared with what it had in his earlier years and few like to feel that they are lingering, superfluous on the stage, after their usefulness has gone and their physical and mental powers have failed,

With kindest regards and best wishes

I remain

Yours very sincerely,

Hugh J. Macdonald

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
House of Commons
O T T A W A.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065958

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Cowan:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owe so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

D.J. Cowan, Esq., B.A., L.L.B.,
Barrister, etc.,
The Whalen Block,
Port Arthur, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065959

Donald J. Cowan, B.A. L.L.B.
Barrister & Solicitor

OFFICES:- THE WHALEN BLOCK

SOLICITOR FOR
THE BANK OF HAMILTON
THE ROYAL BANK OF CANADA
THE CITY OF PORT ARTHUR

Port Arthur, Ont. Canada
April 30, 1924

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr Meighen,

I regret exceedingly the announcement of your father's death in the press today. I know how futile mere words are at a time like this but I do wish you to know that you have my entire sympathy. There is no replacing the affection of a father or mother but your father must have had great comfort and consolation in watching your victorious career and no doubt you will feel a great sense of satisfaction in knowing that you have achieved something of which he must have been proud. With kindest personal regards and hoping that you will be in Port Arthur again shortly

I am yours sincerely

D. J. Cowan

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065960

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Bourget:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am not able to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to do.

Yours sincerely,

Alfred Bourget, Esq.,
General Delivery,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
U.S.A.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Personal.

C/S General Delivery -
Minneapolis, Minn.,
30th April, 1924.

My dear Mr. Meighen,

I have just heard the sad news and I ask you & other members of the family to please accept my sincerest sympathy in your bereavement. The loss of a beloved father is - alas - an irreparable one and I realize how keenly you must feel it. May I express the heartfelt hope that the fact that he has passed on to his eternal reward after such a beautiful, useful life - and that he was made very happy during the latter years of his sojourn here - in the

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065962

conviction that he had contributed a great man to the concerted work of his beloved country's welfare will to a certain extent, at least, assuage the bitterness of your grief.

With best regards to dear Mrs. Meighen, the family & yourself,

Yours very faithfully,

Alfred Bourget.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065963

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Acres:

Thanks so much for the kind note of sympathy from Mrs. Acres and yourself on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Andrew G. Acres, Esquire,
400 O'Connor St.,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(6) 065964

4,000-29-5-12

Post Office,

Ottawa Ont.

April 30th, 1924.

My dear Mr Meighen

May I offer on behalf of Mrs Acres and myself an expression of our sincere sympathy in your recent heavy bereavement. I am desirous of letting you know that our thoughts have been with you & Mrs Meighen during the past few days, and I trust that you will accept our heartfelt sympathy.

With best good wishes for the future.

I am Yours Very Sincerely.

Andrew G. Acres.

Rt Hon Arthur Meighen.
P.C. M.P.
House of Commons
Ottawa. Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065965

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Baptist:

For my mother, myself, and the other members of our family I sincerely thank you for your kind message of sympathy on the death of my father. Although for two months father has been helpless, and for the past ten days it has seemed a miracle how he survived each day, the parting has been to us all a great blow. In time of difficulty he has been for so many years our support and help and to his kindly guidance we owe so much it seems the loss is irreparable. To my mother after fifty three years of happy companionship it is particularly so, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Crammond Baptist, Esq.,
Three Rivers,
P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

190 RA A 9

THREE RIVERS Q APL 30-24

404

HONORABLE ARTHUR MEIGHEN

21 COOPER ST OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE ACCEPT SINCEREST SYMPATHYES FROM MRS BAPTIST AND MYSELF.

CRAMMOND. Baptist.

6.30 PM.

065966

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065967

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Brown:

On behalf of my mother, myself, and all the members of our family I sincerely thank you for your kind expression of sympathy. Father had passed the allotted span allowed to man, and for two months had been helpless, but we find it hard to realize that he is no longer with us. Through all the years he has been to us a help in difficulty and a kindly guide. To us all the loss is irreparable. After so many years of happy companionship my mother's loneliness will be indeed great, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Adam Brown, Esquire,
144 Aberdeen Ave.,
Hamilton, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065968

Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

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144 Aberdeen Ave

ACCEPT MY DEEPEST SYMPATHY FOR YOU AND THOSE DEAR TO YOU IN YOUR SORE BEREAVMENT

ADAM BROWN

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065969

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Wright:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge by hand your message.

Yours sincerely,

W.J. Wright, Esq.,
48 Harmer Ave.,
Elmdale,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065970

48 Hamilton Av.
Glendale
Ottawa
April 29/21

My Dear Mr Meighen

My heartfelt & deepest sympathy are with you & yours in your sorrow.

Knowing me as you do - you will readily understand that brevity of expression on my part, in no way lessens my sincerity.

Very Sincerely Yours

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

correct all things for
good, & with you in
your bereavement.

Yours faithfully

H. J. Morgan

The Right Hon Arthur Meighen
21 Cooper St
Ottawa.

065971

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065972

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. McMurray:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after so many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Erde McMurray,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065973

(6)

House of Commons
Canada

April 29/24

Dear Dr Meighen:

I wish to express to you my sympathy in the bereavement you have suffered through the death of your dear father. In your grief you will have the feeling of satisfaction in knowing that his life was honorable & he had won the esteem of all who knew him.

Sincerely Yours,
(Sgd) J. A. McMurray
McMurray

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065974

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Bernier:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Joseph Bernier,
Barrister etc.,
401 Somerset Bldg.,
Portage Avenue,
Winnipeg, Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

BERNIER, BERNIER & FRIPP
AVOCATS, NOTAIRES, ETC.
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

HON. JOSEPH BERNIER, NOEL BERNIER
C. A. I. FRIPP.

(3)

065975

401 SOMERSET BUILDING, PORTAGE AVENUE

WINNIPEG,
CANADA

April 29/24

Right Hon
Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Mr Meighen

I read in the newspapers the announcement of the death of your beloved father.

Allow me to offer you the expression of my sincere sympathy

Yours truly

Joseph Bernier

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065976

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Rhodes:

On behalf of my mother, myself, and all the members of our family I sincerely thank you for your kind expression of sympathy. Father had passed the allotted span allowed to man, and for two months had been helplese, but we find it hard to realize that he is no longer with us. Through all the years he has been to us a help in difficulty and a kindly ruide. To us all the loss is irreparable After so many years of happy companionship my mother's loneliness will be indeed great, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

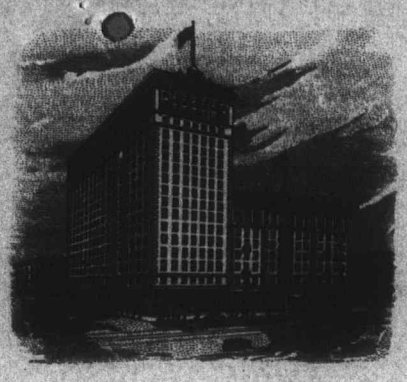
Hon. E.N. Rhodes,
36 Vittoria St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065977

GEO. H. O'NEIL
GENERAL MANAGER



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OF AMERICA

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TORONTO, CAN.	KING EDWARD HOTEL	ROCHESTER, N.Y.	THE SENECA
HAMILTON, CAN.	ROYAL CONNAUGHT	ERIE, PA.	THE LAWRENCE
WINDSOR, CAN.	PRINCE EDWARD HOTEL	FLINT, MICH.	THE DURANT
WORCESTER, MASS.	THE BANCROFT	HARRISBURG, PA.	THE PENN-HARRIS
ALBANY, N.Y.	THE TEN EYCK	TRENTON, N.J.	THE STACY-TRENT
UTICA, N.Y.	HOTEL UTICA	NEWARK, N.J.	THE ROBERT TREAT
SYRACUSE, N.Y.	THE ONONDAGA	AKRON, OHIO.	THE PORTAGE

NIAGARA FALLS, CAN. THE CLIFTON OPEN MAY TO SEPTEMBER

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

THE ROOSEVELT NEW YORK CITY THE OLYMPIC SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, PATERSON, N.J.

L.S. MULDOON
MANAGER

Toronto, CANADA

(7)

How Edgar or Rhodes
36 Vittoria Ave

April 28. 1924

My dear Meighen

I am grieved to learn of your very great loss and so sorry not to be in Ottawa to pay my respects.

In the nature of things one must contemplate such an event. But this does not make the actual occurrance any easier to bear. I know this full well in the loss of my father and Chum - the best and truest ever - during my first year in Parliament.

At that time I learned that it was a real source of comfort to have the sympathy of one's friends. And for that

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065978

GEO. H. O'NEIL
GENERAL MANAGER

DIRECTION OF
UNITED
OF AMERICA

King Edward Hotel

THE UNITED CHAIN

MONTREAL, CAN.	THE MOUNT ROYAL	ROCHESTER, N.Y.	THE ROCHESTER
TORONTO, CAN.	KING EDWARD HOTEL	ROCHESTER, N.Y.	THE SENECA
HAMILTON, CAN.	ROYAL CONNAUGHT	ERIE, PA.	THE LAWRENCE
WINDSOR, CAN.	PRINCE EDWARD HOTEL	FLINT, MICH.	THE DURANT
WORCESTER, MASS.	THE BANCROFT	HARRISBURG, PA.	THE PENN-HARRIS
ALBANY, N.Y.	THE TEN EYCK	TRENTON, N.J.	THE STACY-TRENT
UTICA, N.Y.	HOTEL UTICA	NEWARK, N.J.	THE ROBERT TREAT
SYRACUSE, N.Y.	THE ONONDAGA	AKRON, OHIO.	THE PORTAGE
NIAGARA FALLS, CAN.	THE CLIFTON	OPEN MAY TO SEPTEMBER	

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

THE ROOSEVELT NEW YORK CITY THE OLYMPIC SEATTLE, WASHINGTON
THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON, PATERSON, N.J.

L.S. MULDOON
MANAGER

Toronto,
CANADA

PROGRESS BY
MADE IN CANADA

Reason I feel impelled to write and to assure you of my very real sympathy. One thing is certain and that is that you have every right to take comfort in an unusual degree from the knowledge that your very great success in life must have given your Father great comfort and helped to make his life more pleasant.

Yrs Sincerely

(Hon) Charles A. Willis

Ottawa

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065979

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Raymond:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the other members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

Yours sincerely,

W.R. Sexsmith, Esq.,
Barrister etc.,
Millar Block,
Portage la Prairie,
Man.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(5)

065980

W. R. SEXSMITH
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
SUCCESSOR TO
MEIGHEN & SEXSMITH
PHONES { OFFICE 157 / HOME 181
MILLAR BLOCK
PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE, MAN.

April 28, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was sorry indeed to read the account in this morning's paper about the death of your father but from your last letter, and also from a letter I had from Mrs. White the other day, I judged that he was very low and that the end was not unexpected. I never had the pleasure of meeting him but always looked forward to some day having that opportunity. He was a much older man than I thought.

Please accept my sincere sympathy and also convey the same to Mrs. White and the other members of the family.

Yours truly,

W. R. Sexsmith

WRS/C

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065981

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

Thanks so much for the kind message of sympathy from Mrs. Armstrong and yourself on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

J.E. Armstrong, Esquire,
Petrolea,
Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Petrolea. Ont. Apr. 28th/1924

Right Honorable
Arthur Meighen —
House of Commons —
Ottawa. Ont —

Dear Mr. Meighen —
My wife and I wish to extend to you and your family our sincere sympathy in the very great loss you have sustained through the death of your Father.

Yours Faithfully
J E Armstrong

065982

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

065983

Ottawa, 5 mai, 1924.

M. Noel Belleau, L.L.D., C.R.,
132 rue St. Pierre,
Québec.

Cher M. Belleau:

J'apprécie beaucoup vos condoléances à propos de la mort de mon père. Quoique sa mort n'était pas inattendue, c'est une triste et pénible épreuve. Pour ma mère, en particulier, apres tant d'années d'association la perte est irréparable, mais je suis heureux de dire qu'elle se porte bien. De sa part, comme pour les autres de notre famille, je vous remercie de nouveau.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

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CANADA

065984

Belleau, Baillargeon, Belleau & Boulanger

AVOCATS

Eusèbe Belleau, ll.d., c.r.
Elzéar Baillargeon, ll.d., c.r.
Noel Belleau, ll.d., c.r.
Oscar-L. Boulanger, b.c.l., c.r.

Téléphone 1358-1359
Casier Postal 65
Adresse Télégraphique:
Ludovicus

Edifice Banque d'Hochelaga
132, RUE ST-PIERRE

(6)

QUEBEC, 30 avril 1924.

Le Très Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

Mon cher M. Meighen.

Je ne voudrais pas être le dernier à vous offrir mes très humbles mais très sincères sympathies dans l'épreuve terrible qui vient de vous frapper.

S'il est une pensée qui puisse apaiser votre douleur, c'est celle que le vénérable disparu, que vous avez toujours entouré d'une tendresse vraiment filiale, a eu la satisfaction suprême de son vivant de voir son fils suivre avec tant d'éclat, les exemples de probité et de travail qu'il lui avait donnés.

Je prie Dieu qu'il ait dans sa sainte garde l'âme de votre vénéré père et lui donne le repos éternel.

Votre très humble.

Noël Belleau.

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065985

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Angus Campbell, Esq.,
37 Canada Life Bldg.,
Calgary, Alta.

Dear Mr. Campbell:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother, after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing us wonderfully well. On her behalf, as well as on behalf of the other members of the family, I again sincerely thank you.

Yours sincerely,

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065986

(6)

George C. Leitch, Manager for Alberta
G. M. White, Cashier.

ANGUS CAMPBELL
PROVINCIAL INSPECTOR

IN REFERRING TO POLICIES, GIVE THEIR NUMBERS.

The Imperial Guarantee & Accident Insurance Company of Canada

HERBERT C. COX, President.
NOEL MARSHALL, Vice President.
E. WILLANS, Managing Director.
FRANK W. COX, Secretary.

Head Office, Toronto.

Calgary, Alberta.
37 Canada Life Bldg

April 30th, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, Esq., K.C., P.C., M.P.
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I wish to express my very deep sympathy to you and your family. Although your Father lived to a great age yet the passing of one's parent is always a very lonely time for one to pass through.

I could not allow the occasion to pass without writing to you to let you know that you have my very deepest sympathy. I remain dear Mr. Meighen

Yours very sincerely,

Angus Campbell

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CANADA

065987

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

G.B. Henwood, Esq., K.C.,
Edmonton, Alta.

Dear Mr. Henwood:

For my mother, and the other members of our family I thank you most sincerely for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience for us all as to his quiet, kindly guidance we owed much in the past and his death leaves us with a deep sense of loss and sorrow. My mother is bearing up wonderfully well and we all take comfort in the fact that the end was most peaceful.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

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065988

(10)

Wallbridge, Henwood & Cairns

BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES
DOMINION BANK CHAMBERS
Edmonton, Canada.

J.E. WALLBRIDGE, K.C.
G.B. HENWOOD, K.C.
L.Y. CAIRNS

April 29th 1917.

My dear Arthur:

I was very sorry to read in the Press yesterday the report of your father's death and would like you to know that I sympathize deeply with you in your bereavement. Although you told me in September that his health was failing and that his mind was not so active as you would have liked, I know from my own experience in connection with my poor mother's death, how keenly you will feel his passing. I trust that your mother's health continues to be good and that she may be spared to you for many years.

Faithfully Yours
George B. Henwood

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

065989

Ottawa, 5 mai, 1924.

M. Jos. Girard,
St. Gédeon,
Qué.

Cher M. Girard:

Veuillez accepter pour vous-même, et exprimer aux amis de St. Gédeon mes remerciements pour le message de sympathies a propos de la mort de mon père. La fin a été bien tranquille et paisible, et dans cette pensée nous trouvons beaucoup de confort, quoique c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, particulièrement, c'est une tres grande perte. De sa part, commes pour tous les membres de sa famille, je vous remercie de nouveau.

Pardonnez- s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

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065990

St Pédicone 27/4/24

L'Hon. A. Meighen M.P.
Chambre des communes
Ottawa.-

Mon Monsieur,
Veuillez accepter mes plus sincères sympathies et celles du groupe Samis au sujet de la mort de votre père.-

Votre dévoué

Yves Pinard.

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CANADA

065991

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Dear Mr. Rumsey:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great, after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

Yours sincerely,

R.A. Rumsey, Esq.,
Head Office,
Canadian Bank of Commerce,
Toronto, Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

(4) 065992

THE CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE
HEAD OFFICE
TORONTO

28th April 1924

My dear Arthur:

It is with deep regret that I read in this morning's paper of the death of your father. Please accept my sympathy in your great bereavement.

Yours very truly,

B A Rumsey

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa,
Ont.,

Rumsey

g 3160

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065993

Ottawa, May 6, 1924.

Dear Arthur:

It was most kind of you to drop me a note of sympathy on the death of my father. It is deeply appreciated and on behalf of my mother, myself and all the members of our family I sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur H. Garland, Esq.,
414 Somerset St. W.,
Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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CANADA

065994

(7) April 30th/24

Dear Mr. Meighen:

As it was necessary as usual for me to leave Ottawa early Monday morning am writing with most friendly feelings to offer you my most sincere and heartfelt sympathy at this time which I am sorry to feel, must be for you, a terribly sad and trying one.

It is unfortunately a phase of life through which we all must pass but at the same time the parting is never less sad nor the suffering less severe. on this account for the dear ones left behind

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065995

and I would like very much at this time, to have you know that I have thought many times of you and your mother and always with most sympathetic and kindly feelings such as can only be inspired by the trouble of a dear friend.

Hoping we may soon have the pleasure of seeing you, believe me to be

Very sincerely yours
Arthur H. Garland.

141 Somerset St. W.
Ottawa.

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CANADA

065996

Ottawa, May 6, 1924.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Your kind note of the 29th April reached me yesterday. Your expression of sympathy on the death of my father was deeply appreciated and on behalf of my mother, myself and the other members of our family I most sincerely thank you. Father had been to us all a kindly guide and support and his passing has left us with a deep sense of loneliness and sorrow. My mother is bearing up wonderfully well but the loss to her will be irreparable. I am afraid we all drift casually on and only realize how much our people mean to us when they have passed.

I am sorry I am not able to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. J.A. Stewart,
576 - 20th St., W.,
Prince Albert,
Sask.

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CANADA

065997

576. 20th St West
Prince Albert, Sask
April 29th/24

My Dear Mr Meighen
Only Card night
I learned of the death of
your father and am
so very sorry for you
please accept sincere

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CANADA

065998

Sympathy from the Children and I.

I am afraid I drifted very casually on and did not realize there is so much sorrow until Jack left us such a few short weeks ago – now I feel as if I can sympathize with any one when they lose any one dear to them

Yours Sincerely
M. A. Stewart

(Mrs J. A. Stewart)

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

065999

Ottawa, May 6, 1924.

Dear Mr. Mahoney:

Your kind note of the 29th April reached me a day or two ago. On behalf of my mother, myself and the other members of the family I sincerely thank you for this expression of sympathy.

I just learned today that your own father passed away a short time ago. I can realize your sense of sorrow and loneliness and send you my deepest sympathy.

I am sorry I am not able to write this by hand as I would very much like to.

Yours sincerely,

M.M. Mahoney, Esq.,
The British Embassy,
Washington, D.C.,
U.S.A.

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CANADA

065997

576. 20th St West
Prince Albert, Sask
April 29th/24

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Please accept sincere

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M.A. Stewart

(Mrs J.A. Stewart)

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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Yours sincerely,

M.M. Mahoney, Esq.,
The British Embassy,
Washington, D.C.,
U.S.A.

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The British Embassy
Washington DC.
29th April 1924

Dear Mr Meighen

I have learned with great regret of the death of your father, and beg to tender you my sincere sympathy in the occasion of your bereavement.

Believe me
Yours sincerely
M. M. Mahaney.

Right-Honourable Arthur Meighen
21 Cooper Street
Ottawa Canada

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CANADA

066001

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

Dear Mr. Bourinot:

Please accept for yourself and convey to the President and members of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association my deep appreciation of the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur Bourinot, Esq.,
Canadian Authors' Assn.,
14 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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066002

Canadian Authors' Association

Ottawa Branch

14 Metcalfe St.

April 30th 1924

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen P.C.
Ottawa

Dear Sir,

The President and members of the Ottawa Branch of the Canadian Authors' Association extend to you their deepest sympathy in your recent bereavement. Believe me, Sir,

Yours very truly

Arthur T. Dominick
Secretary.

Bavinett

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066003

Ottawa, 8 mai, 1924.

M. Eugene Lesueur,
Yamachiche,
Qué.

Cher M. Lesueur:

Je vous remercie beaucoup pour vos condoléances a propos de la mort de mon père. Quoique sa mort n'était pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, spécialement, après tant d'années d'association, c'est une perte irréparable De sa part, et pour tous les membres de sa famille je vous remercie de nouveau.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Votre tout dévoué,

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TRES HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

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EUGENE LESIUEUR

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With sincere sympathy. (6)

Madame L'Duvallie Lalonde

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With loving sympathy

Mr & Mrs. R. C. Matthews

134 Lyndhurst Avenue

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066007

292

Dear Mr Meighen

We were much grieved to hear of the death of your dear father and my husband and I send to you our deepest sympathy. &

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056038

can understand
the sadness of your
heart for I have so
recently lost my
own dear mother.
She died on March
the nineteenth.
With renewed sympathy
to you and all your
family. I am

Sincerely yours
Ethel Darling

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066009

297

141 Powell Ave.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Please accept Hearts and my deepest sympathy for this great sorrow which has come to you.

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066010

Very sincerely
J. Earl Grant.

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CANADA

066011

613 Drummond Court Apts.
Montreal

297

My dear Mr. Meighen —

Mr. Hodge and I have been thinking about you so much — and did sympathize with you so deeply in the loss of your late father.

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066012

It seems as tho' a public man must "carry on" no matter what private sorrow he may be carrying.

I do hope you are keeping well and will be "fit" for the struggle when the time comes.

Yours sincerely
and
faithfully
Elizabeth Hodge

066013

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CANADA

292

066014

MRS. EDITH M. F. INGRAHAM
109 WALNUT ST.,
NATICK, MASS.

Dear Mr. Weiher —

The news has just reached me that your dear Father has lately passed to the Great Unknown. I am perfectly useless at writing the right things, but I do want to tell you, that my heart goes out to you, with love & your dear wife; — and I can sympathize with you, as I laid both of my dear parents

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away. But you were certainly
blessed with having him so long
a time.

Mr. B. - asked me if I had
heard from you - I told him
yes - But — I do not tell
him of my private correspondence
or affairs. I had a fine,
tho' very strenuous trip to Washington.

The Miss did heartily second,
as I sign to the President-General
of the "Children of the Am. Revolution"

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How I wish you were here, that I might have your help and advice - I have written a new talk on "Opsolia Psychology and the Power Within." Tuesday next, I am giving it at a Women's Club in Parkside. It is the biggest thing I have done yet in that line, and I would be here an encouraging word beforehand. Not but what I know

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I can't "put it off," but praise and encouragement are really a great help. I shall be leaving for Annapolis in a few weeks. I want to plant my vegetable garden. It does not work well as I should go to Montreal again; - I cannot see how I could possibly be needed. When does the house close? My best wishes to you, & to your dear Mrs.

Sincerely --
Edith Dyer Lane.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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066018

MARKED TRIBUTE PAID TO MEMORY OF JOS. MEIGHEN

Leaders of State and Members of Parliament Sympathize With Opposition Leader.

The notably large and representative attendance at the funeral service of Mr. Joseph Meighen, father of Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, ex-Premier of Canada and leader of the Conservative party, which was held at the home of his son, 21 Cooper street, last night, was a singularly impressive tribute to the memory of an estimable citizen and a conspicuous evidence of the widespread sympathy felt for the members of the bereaved family.

Leaders of the State and Parliament, men holding eminent rank in the political life of the country, and parliamentarians, both members and senators, irrespective of party, officers and members of various Conservative organizations, were gathered to sympathize with Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and the members of the Meighen family in the heavy loss they have sustained.

Body Taken To St. Mary's

Rev. J. W. Woodside, pastor of Chalmers Presbyterian Church, conducted the funeral service which was held at 8.30 o'clock. Following the service, the remains were again viewed by many friends and later conveyed privately to Union Station. They were placed on board a special car attached to the regular Canadian National train leaving Ottawa for Toronto at 11 p.m. The body was taken to St. Mary's where interment will be made this afternoon in the Meighen family plot.

Four Parties Represented.

All four parties in the House of Commons were represented at the funeral service. There was an almost solid representation of the Conservative membership in both the Commons and the Senate. The Government was represented by Premier Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King and several members of his Cabinet. Mr. Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive party, and Hon. T. A. Crerar, former leader, headed the representation of that party, while all the former members of the Meighen administration now in Parliament and colleagues who are no longer parliamentarians were in attendance. The Labor party delegated Mr. William Irvine, M.P. for East Calgary.

Delegations were present from various Conservative organizations including the Liberal-Conservative Association, of Montreal; the Cartier-Macdonald Club, of Montreal; the Ottawa Liberal-Conservative Association, the Ottawa Conservative Business Men's Club, the Cartier-Macdonald Club, of Hull; the Ottawa Young Conservatives' Association, the Windsor Conservative Club, the Levis Conservative Club.

Innumerable floral offerings bore further evidence to the esteem in which the late Mr. Meighen was held and the deep sympathy extended to the members of the bereaved family.

Mr. Meighen died on Saturday [illegible] he was in his 78th year, [illegible]eath followed a two-month [illegible] Previous to taking up resi[illegible] Ottawa, four years ago, [illegible]n had farmed for almost [illegible]ury at St. Mary's, Perth [illegible].

[illegible]nying the remains to St. [illegible]e the widow, Mrs. Joseph [illegible]Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen and Mrs. Meighen, Ted, Max and Lilian Meighen, grandchildren; Mrs. J. Anderson, of Welland, daughter; Messrs. Matthew Duncan, M.P. for North Grey, and John L. Stansell, M.P. for East Elgin, who were delegated as representatives of the Conservative parliamentary party. Mr. William Meighen, warden of Stoney Mountain penitentiary, Manitoba, a son, and other relatives of the late Mr. Meighen, are travelling direct to St. Mary's, and will be present this afternoon at the committal services.

Representative Gathering.

The gathering at the funeral service was a remarkably large, distinguished and representative one. Among those present were Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Speaker of the House of Commons, Premier King, Mr. Robert Forke, leader of the Progressive party, Justices L. P. Duff and P. B. Mignault, of the Supreme Court of Canada, Hon. J. A. Robb, acting Minister of Finance, Hon. Ernest Lapointe, Minister of Justice, Hon. T. A. Low, Minister of Trade and Commerce, Major J. T. V. Archambault D.S.O., M.C., representing His Excellency the Governor General, Sir Robert Borden, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Bowie, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons, Sir Henry Drayton, Hon. T. A. Crerar, Hon. C. C. Ballantyne and Hon. Rodolphe Monty, of Montreal, Hon. Hugh Guthrie, M.P., Hon. R. J. Manion, M.P., Mr. W. A. Boys, M.P., Chief Conservative whip, Hon. G. D. Robertson, Mr. W. M. Irvine, M.P., representing the Labor party in the House of Commons, Senators C. P. Beaubien, Aime Benard, W. H. Bennett, R. Blain, Smeaton White, Lorne Webster, G. H. Bradbury, G. G. Foster, Geo. W. Fowler, A. B. Greisbach, D. O. L'Esperance, Senator Kehdrum McMeans, Senator J. D. Reid, Senator W. H. Sharpe, Senator John Standfield, Senator J. D. Taylor, Senator Robert Watson, Senator Gerald White.

Those Present.

Others present were Dr. R. K. Anderson, M.P., Joseph Archambault, M.P., Lt.-Col. James Arthurs, M.P., Hon. J. B. M. Baxter, Geo. Black, M.P., Geo. H. Bolvin, M.P., Fred. W. Bowen, M.P., J. D. Chaplin, M.P., S. Charters, M.P., Thos. L. Church, M.P., M. R. Duncan, M.P., J. P. Fafard, C. A. Fournier, Wm. F. Garland, M.P., R. W. Grimmer, M.P., R. B. Hanson, M.P., J. H. Harris, M.P., H. C. Hocken, M.P., J. Hubbs, M.P., L. W. Humphrey, M.P., S. W. Jacobs, M.P., G. B. Jones, M.P., Leon J. Ladner, M.P., R. V. Lesueur, M.P., J. A. Mackelvie, Col. Murray MacLaren, M.D., M.P., James Malcolm, M.P., Herbert Marler, M.P., M. E. Maybee, M.P., H. B. McGiverin, M.P., Dr. M. McKay, M.P., H. C. McKillop, E. G. Porter, M.P., Hon. Dr. R. F. Preston, M.P., Gen. A. E. Ross, M.P., E. B. Ryckman, M.P., M. C. Senn, M.P., T. E. Simpson, M.P., David Spence, M.P., J. L. Stansell, M.P., P. J. Stewart, M.P., Donald Sutherland, M.P., Hon. S. F. Tolmie, M.P., G. C. Wilson, M.P., A. E. Fripp, K.C., ex-M.P., J. Cameron Caldwell, Herb. McElroy, W. J. Newton, Dr. James Mills, Sir Henry Egan, W. D. Lesueur, Stewart McClenaghan, Albert E. Honeywell, Louis Cote, Edgar March, John Stevenson, Rupert Broadfoot, Geo. C. Douglas, Gordon C. Edwards, W. E. Matthews, Col. A. T. Thompson, K.C., R. H. Coats, A. H. Armstrong, Geo. E. Kidd, K.C., Dan. O'Connor, Geo. C. Graves, Col. M. G. LaRochelle, Geo. P. Harris, Sid. Hobart, T. P. Ahern, A. G. Marshall, W. Smith, Sir Joseph Pope, J. de L. Tache, Harold M. Daly, John L. Garland, Dr. W. F. Graham, Rev. James Craig, T. H. G. Clunn, F. A. Ackland, A. Fairnie, Col. Emmett Clark, Capt. J. de L. Tache, W. R. Bradbury, Mrs. Genevieve Lipsett-Skinner.

Clubs Represented.

The Liberal-Conservative Association of Montreal was represented by Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Messrs. J. H. Larmonth, J. A. Sullivan and Wm. L. Jennings; the Cartier-Macdonald Club of Montreal, by Hon. R. Monty, J. A. Thibodeau and W. Loiselle; the Windsor Conservative Club by Mr. Stewart M. Henry; the Cartier-Macdonald Club of Hull by Dr. J. U. Archambault and Notary F. A. Labelle; the Levis Conservative Club, by Mr. L. G. Gravel; the Ottawa Liberal-Conservative Association by President Norman G. L. Larmonth, the Ottawa Conservative Business Men's Club by President R. A. Olmsted.

Floral Offerings.

Floral offerings were received as follows:

Mr. and Mrs. A. Meighen, wreath; Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Calder, Ottawa, lillies; Hon. Rodolphe Monty, Montreal, wreath, carnations and roses; J. A. Lamarre, Montreal, wreath, carnations and roses; Club Cartier Macdonald, Montreal, wreath, roses; Dr. and Mrs. R. J. Manion, carnations and roses; Mrs. J. B. Fraser, Ottawa, wreath; Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Dickson, Ottawa, sweet peas; Mr. and Mrs. Fairnie, Ottawa, tulips and sweet peas; Mr. and Mrs. E. J. McMurray, Ottawa, tulips and roses; Colonel and Mrs. Mackie, sweet peas, tulips and lillies; Sir Robert and Lady Borden, lillies; Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Blackburn, wreath; Speaker and Mrs. Lemieux, wreath; Hon. J. and Mrs. Bureau, Ottawa, wreath; Colonel and Mrs. Bowie, Ottawa, carnations and roses; President and Officers Young Men's Conservative Association, wreath; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. McLean, Ottawa, roses; Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Constable, London, Ont., wreath; Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Campbell, Montreal, wreath; Dr. J. L. and Mrs. Chabot; Conservative Business Men's Club, Ottawa; Mr. and Mrs. F. G. Taylor, Portage La Prairie, spray; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Garland, Portage La Prairie, spray; Mr. and Mrs. Neville Smith, spray; Mr. Roy Clark, spray; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Matthews, spray; Mrs. G. Doucet, spray; Office Staff, spray; Hon. C. C. Ballantyne, Montreal, spray; Challies Family, spray; Mr. Gordon Edwards and family, wreath; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Freiman, Ottawa, spray; Mr. A. Merriam, spray; Progressive Members of the House of Commons, spray; Mr. and Misses Wilson, spray; Mr. and Mrs. John Bain, spray; Hon. Andre Fauteux, Montreal, spray; Mr. and Mrs. H. Daly, spray; Sir Henry Egan, spray; Sir Joseph and Lady Pope, spray; Senator Sharpe, spray; Conservative Members of the House of Commons, wreath; Senator and Mrs. Crowe, spray; Seed Branch, Agricultural Department, Toronto, spray; Mr. and Mrs. George P. Harris, wreath; Executive and Members Ottawa Liberal Conservative Association, spray; Rev. and Mrs. Wm. Corkey, spray; Mr. and Mrs. A. Murphy, Westmount, spray; Liberal Conservative Association, Montreal, spray; Mr. and Mrs W. A. Fuller, spray; L. J. Ladner, M.P., spray; The Meighen Family, Perth, spray; Mrs. Joseph Meighen, spray; The Family, wreath.

066019

List of St. Marys Residents who offered their cars.

M. J. Dewey
J. White
✓ N. L. Brandon
L. J. Constable
J. K. Richardson
✓ E. F. Reed
✓ W. R. Butcher
✓ Dr. Stanley
H. C. White
✓ D. C. Baird
✓ R. C. Hunter
✓ A. H. Lefft
✓ Jno. Legg
✓ David Bonis
Dr. Coupland
✓ A. B. Creighton

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Crear

~~It was indeed time~~

(9) 066020

I must ~~sincerely~~ deeply appreciate your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father, and on behalf of my mother and the other members of the family I sincerely thank you. ~~It has been a very sad experience~~ Though not unexpected it has been a very sad experience, as we all owed so much to his kindly guidance. We receive great ~~comfort~~ consolation in the knowledge that the end was quiet and peaceful. My ~~than~~ mother is bearing up wonderfully well in her sorrow, and is comforted in the thought ~~that~~ that after so many years of happy life the parting is only temporary.

I am sorry ~~to~~ I am unable to write you by hand.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066021

Brussels Ont
May 1/24

Dear Arthur –

I received your letter telling me of your fathers death.

Sorry owing to circumstances I was unable to attend the funeral yesterday.

Your father must have suffered a great deal the last while.

You have our sympathy in your great loss. I well remember how we missed our father. And our dear old Mother.

You will all miss him I am quite sure. It will be lonely for your Mother. Naturally she will miss him the most. But time is a great healer.

Willie was there. I wish I could

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066022

have seen him. I haven't
forgotten he and Edward.
I did want to see your
children.
Remember me to Isabell.
Love and sympathy.
From your
Aunt Sara.

Wyman did not know when
the funeral was. I should
have let him know. But thought
he would know.
He was not on the train
yesterday. as it was not his
day on. S.S.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

H 47 RN Z 17

SA NEWYORK NY MAY C1-24

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE LET ME JOIN YOUR MANY OTHER FRIENDS IN SENDING YOU MY THOUGHTS OF SYMPATHY AND REGARDS

G CHAHOON JR

1122 A

108

060023

CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

FORM T. D. 1

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

H 147 RN Z 17

SA NEWYORK NY MAY C1-24

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

PLEASE LET ME JOIN YOUR MANY OTHER FRIENDS IN SENDING YOU MY THOUGHTS OF SYMPATHY AND REGARDS

G CHAHOON JR

1122 A

H8

066023

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

6

066024

House of Commons
Canada

S.

New Westminster, B.C.
May 1st, 1924.

Personal.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Mrs. McQuarrie joins me in extending to you and your mother as well as other members of your family our sincere sympathy on the death of your father. We of course had heard that he was not very well but did not realize that his illness was so serious. Although your father had reached a ripe old age I quite appreciate how you will feel in regard to his death and also how you will miss him in years to come.

Yours sincerely,

W. Lane McQuarrie

WGM.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066025

Women's Liberal-Conservative Auxiliary Association

of Toronto

MRS. CYRIL E. RUDGE
President
184 Beech Ave.

MRS. W. A. SUMMERVILLE
1st Vice-President

MRS. MURIEL BOWEN
2nd Vice-President

MRS. T. J. LAW
3rd Vice-President

MRS. G. HOWARD FERGUSON
Honorary President

MRS. A. E. GOODERHAM
Honorary Vice-President

MISS CHURCH
Honorary Vice-President

MRS. E. MORAN
Chairman of Executive

MRS. W. A. LITTLE
Recording Secretary
17 Irene Ave., Ken. 5761W.

MISS BEATRICE HOWELL
Corresponding Secretary
2013 Davenport Rd.

MRS. B. SPAIN
Treasurer

184 Beech Ave
Toronto
May 1st 1924

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Mr Meighen

Your kind acknowledgement of my telegram reached me yesterday, and I must apologize for the telegraph operator's mistake in transmitting the name of our organization, owing I expect to my giving it by telephone. If you have time amid all your trouble and business to give it a thought, I feel that you must wonder what the "civil" association is; and as we are the official, recognized body of women in Toronto, and are sincerely sympathizing with you in your recent loss of your father, I felt that I would like to make the correction. Regretting the need of troubling you with this, and thanking you for your letter.

Believe me
Sincerely Yours
Elizabeth R. Rudge President

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066026

Mr. Arthur Meighen, on behalf of his mother, himself, and the other members of the family sincerely thanks for the floral expression of sympathy on the death of his father, Mr. Joseph Meighen.

Ottawa, Ont.,
May 1, 1924.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066027

Irish Protestant Benevolent Society

'PHONE UP. 3628

WARREN HOME
43 BELMONT PARK

MONTREAL, May 1st. 1924.

Mrs. Jos. Meighen,
21 Cooper Street,
Ottawa. Ontario.

Dear Madam:

On behalf of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society I extend to you and your family our deepest sympathy upon the death of your esteemed husband.

The sterling qualities which he possessed endeared him to all who had the privilege of knowing him, and the world is poorer because he has gone to his reward and has entered into a large field of service in the Kingdom of the great Architect of the Universe. However, his Spirit, Character and Memory will live on and be expressed more particularly through the lives of the members of his family who are already illustrious.

I am certain that the same kind hand which has sustained you through the long years of your happy union will become still more intimate and will cheer and comfort you in your loneliness.

This is the sincere desire of our Society.

Cordially yours,

J. Miller
Corresponding Secr.

JAM:BO.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066028

292

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

J.R. Hill, Esq.,
Canora, Sask.

Dear Mr. Hill:

Your telegram addressed to my brother in my care arrived in due course, but as he was unable to come through from the West for the funeral I have sent it on to him.

Yours very truly,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

066029

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

26 WG U 15 NL

SASK
CANORA SAK MAY 1

EDWARD MEIGHEN 692

CARE HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN OTTAWA ONT

SINCEREST SYMPATHY IN HOUR OF YOUR SORROW BE SURE TO STOP HERE ON WAY BACK

J R HILL

2A

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCO UVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066030

10

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear [redacted]:

For my mother, and the other members of our family I thank you most sincerely for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad and trying experience for us all as to his quiet, kindly guidance we owe much in the past and his death leaves us with a deep sense of loss and sorrow. My mother is bearing up wonderfully well and we all take comfort in the fact that the end was most peaceful.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand as I would like.

Yours sincerely

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066031

5

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

My dear Mr. Black:

Thanks so much for Mrs. Black's and your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow ~~for~~ to us all, but particularly ~~for my~~ to mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the member of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand your message as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

George Black, Esq., M.P.,

House of Commons,

Ottawa.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Lemoine

(5)

066032

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow for us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, the loss will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guide ~~and his~~ support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you. Yrs

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066033

Ottawa, May 1st, 1924.

George Gonthier, Esq.,
Auditor-General of Canada,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Gonthier:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we received much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

With deepest sympathy.

Mr. George Gonthier

The Auditor General of Canada

Ottawa

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066035

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

M. Antoine Chassé,
589 Delorimier Ave.,
Montréal.

Cher M. Chassé:

J'apprécie beaucoup les condoléances de Madame Chassé et vous-même. Quoique la mort de mon père n'etait pas inattendue, c'est une triste et pénible expérience pour nous tous, mais nous sommes consolés par la connaissance que la fin fut bien tranquille.

Je regrette que je suis incapable aujourd'hui d'accuser reception de votre message moi-meme.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ouï dépêt sympathiq.

Madame Antoine Chassé

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066037

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Dear Mr. Casgrain:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of the message of sympathy from Madame Casgrain and yourself on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of happy companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand, as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

A. Chase Casgrain, Esq., K.C.,
82 Durocher St.,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066038

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

Mrs. William I. Gear,
4001 Avenue Road,
Westmount.

Dear Mrs. Gear:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of happy companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to do.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

With deepest sympathy.

(H)

Mrs. William J. Gear

4001 Avenue Road Westmount

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066040

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

M. Ernest J. Lemaire,
Ottawa.

Cher M. Lemaire:

J'apprécie beaucoup vos condoléances. La mort de mon père a été bien tranquille et paisible, et dans cette pensée nous trouvons beaucoup de confort, quoique c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, en particulier, c'est une très grande perte après tant d'années d'association. Cependant elle se porte bien.

Je regrette que je suis incapable aujourd'hui d'accuser reception de votre carte moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

With the sincere expression of my sympathy. (H)

Mr. Ernest J. Lemaire

Clerk of the Privy Council
for Canada.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066042

Ottawa, 1 mai, 1924.

Monsieur F.P. Thibault,
Bienville,
Qué.

Cher M. Thibault:

J'apprécie beaucoup votre message de condoléance. La mort de mon père était bien tranquille et paisible, et dans cette pensée nous trouvons beaucoup de confort. De la part de ma mere et les membres de notre famille je vous remercie de nouveau.

Je regrette que je suis incapable aujourd'hui de vous ecrire moi-même.

Sincèrement à vous,

see letter from Bourgault "B"

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

066043

Dr. Peter McGibbon,
Bracebridge,
Ont.

Dear Dr. McGibbon:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

066044

Form 1 T1V

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

1050a

MOA64 7

BRACEBRIDGE ONT 30 1035 A

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHAN 118

21 COOPER ST OTTAWA ONT

ACCEPT SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT

PETER MCGIBBON.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

(5)

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

066045

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. GEO. D. PERRY, VICE PRES'T AND GEN'L MANAGER

Form 1-TW

Exclusive Connection with WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH CO. Cable Service to all the World Money Transferred by Telegraph

32BY K 7

CALL LOCAL 298
FOR MESSENGER
Canadian National Telegraphs

BRACEBRIDGE ONTARIO 1035AM APRIL 30TH 1924

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

MU OTTAWA ONTARIO

ACCEPT SINCERE SYMPATHY IN YOUR SAD BEREAVEMENT

Dr. PETER MCGIBBON

1105AM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066046

Ottawa, May 1, 1924.

W.F. O'Connor, Esq., K.C.,
410 Booth Bldg.,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. O'Connor:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, as well as on behalf of the other members of the family, I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

(b) 066047

Ottawa Apr 30/24

My dear Sir Arthur -

I know that it isn't really necessary for me to tell, although I do, that you have my deep sympathy in your great bereavement, although your father and I were not of the same generation we were congenials. He had in him a strong streak of fun and my memories of him will all be happy and humorous ones. After all, you had him for a long time and it was great to have had his like for a father at all.

Very Sincerely
W. F. O'Connor

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen P.C. &c
Ottawa

410 Y.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066048

620 - Church St Toronto
May 2nd/24

Dear Arthur

Have just learned this afternoon that the staff of the Seed Branch here (36 Adelaide St E) sent flowers for Jackie. Would you please send a note of thanks yourself for them - it would be very much appreciated. I understand that Mr. Wright & Mr. Lennox started it but all contributed.

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and I want to tell you, too,
that I appreciate very much
your sending for Mary to come
up to Ottawa. It was nice that
she could get a call. and it
goes too far for her to come to
St. Marys - and in an awful
hurry -

with love to all

Annie

060049

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CANADA

PHONE 49

066050

BOX 695

Norman L. Brandon

DEALER IN FURNITURE
PHONOGRAPHS AND RECORDS

DIRECTOR OF
FUNERAL SERVICES

292

ST. MARYS, ONT. May 2/24 192

Hon.A.Meighen
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir;

Would you be good enough to forward me by return mail the burial Permit for the burial of your father. I should have asked you for this before you went away on Wednesday.

Yours truly

N. L. Brandon

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CANADA

066051

LELAND HOTEL
LELAND HOTEL CO. LTD. OWNERS.

Kamloops, B.C. May 2nd 1924

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
House of Commons
Ottawa.

Dear Arthur

I was very sorry indeed to learn of your father's death. I did not have the pleasure of ever meeting your father but I know by experience something of these sad times. You have the comfort of knowing as I did on a like occasion that your father lived a long & honourable life. I sometimes think that the men of today do not measure up in sterling qualities with the men of the generation of our fathers probably on account of different conditions & environment.

With all good wishes I remain

Yours sincerely

Arthur Meighen

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CANADA

066052

Ottawa, May 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. Locke:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Philip C. Locke, Esq.,
746 Somerset Building,
Winnipeg, Man.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066053

Ottawa, May 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. Shepherd:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we have much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particular great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

A. Fletcher Shepherd, Esq.,
774 Shaw St.,
Toronto, Ont.

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CANADA

(14) 066054

Hon Arthur Meighen
House of Commons
Ottawa
Dear friend

We desire to express to yourself and mother our deep regret at your recent bereavement and our loss in a most esteemed friend.

Yours sincerely
A. Fletcher Shepherd.

774 Shaw St
Toronto Apl 30/24.

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CANADA

066055

Ottawa, May 2, 1924.

Dear Mr. McLean:

Thanks so much for the kind expression of sympathy from Mrs. McLean and yourself on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. To her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

S.J. McLean, Esq.,
292 Daly Avenue,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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CANADA

(59) 066056

242 Daly Avenue
April thirtieth
1924

Dear Meighen, -

While you have had the supreme good fortune to have your father with you to a ripe age the blow of his taking off, I know, was the less severe. To have seen not only your attain to such a distinguished position but also to have seen his grandchildren arrive at ages when they could be on terms of real friendly intimacy with him must have

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given your father the enjoyment of a well rounded life

It has not been my fortune to know your father. But knowing you and having some understanding of what your father's loss means to you, you will permit me on behalf of Mrs McLean and myself to express our sincere sympathy.

Will you also express to your mother my most heartfelt sympathy?

066957

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Very Sincerely Yours

S. J. McLean

066058

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CANADA

066059

Regina, May 3rd. 1924

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Although we were not surprised to read of your father's death, as of course we knew of his long illness, still we felt very sympathetic towards you all and telegraphed a message, to which your reply has come to-day — We have been thinking of you during the sad events of this week —

You asked if things were going according to expectations since Mr. Lahaie's return from Ottawa. There has been much improvement

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066060

certainly, but it seems
impossible to have a perfectly
smooth way — It is like roads
that after dragging, appear perfectly
level, but still contain thinly
covered ruts into which one
easily slips — The rut of running
western matters from Ottawa is
one that it seems impossible
to efface — Just now telegrams are
flying in connection with a Building
Inspector, who has not been satisfactory
according to Mr. Y's way of thinking.
The Minister told Mr. Y. he could engage
someone else for the new work but notwithstanding

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066061

These directions and instructions are sent out by the Deputy direct to the Building Inspector about the new work, with which Mr. G. wanted him to have no connection. Mr. G. is not even notified by outsiders of these instructions. He learned of it from the Inspector himself. It is rather a queer situation. They have handed the whole building programme of the work over to Mr. Graham, but he is so tied up by rules and regulations of building & purchasing commissions statutes

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most difficult to make headway. However, I am not worrying about these things with the idea of leaving you make any move about them, but simply because you asked about them and are interested. —

How I wish the superannuation Bill would move up and get passed — then I think we would all feel free to go abroad for two months, or rather four — I have wanted for two years to go with Major Hay's Educational tour but fates have prevented —

We shall probably be in Calgary from July 6 - 12 in connection with Indians on the Train. A day at Banff is also a possibility —

Sincere sympathy and good wishes

Yours sincerely

A. W. Tye

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CANADA

066063

Ottawa, May 3, 1934.

Dear Charlie:

I want to thank you very kindly for the help you gave us on Wednesday last. Mrs. Meighen and the family enjoyed immensely the visit to your mothers. Would you be good enough to let me have the names of those, who, besides yourself, gave the use of their cars to assist in the funeral service.

Very sincerely,

C.E. Richardson, Esquire,
St Marys.
~~Hamilton~~ Ont

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066063

Ottawa, May 3, 1934.

Dear Charlie:

I want to thank you very kindly for the help you gave us on Wednesday last. Mrs. Meighen and the family enjoyed immensely the visit to your mothers. Would you be good enough to let me have the names of those, who, besides yourself, gave the use of their cars to assist in the funeral service.

Very sincerely,

C.E. Richardson, Esquire,
St Marys
~~Hamilton~~ Ont

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CANADA

066064

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. ~~Garland~~:

On behalf of my mother, myself, and all the members of our family I sincerely thank you for your kind expression of sympathy. Father had passed the allotted span allowed to man, and for two months had been helpless, but we find it hard to realize that he is no longer with us. Through all the years he has been to us a help in difficulty and a kindly guide. To us all the loss is irreparable. After so many years' happy companionship my mother's loneliness will be indeed great, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur H. Garland, Esq.,
414 Somerset St. W.,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

Sir Aga

(7) 066065

On behalf of my mother, myself, and all the members of our family I sincerely thank Lady Borden and ~~myself~~ yourself for your kind expression of sympathy. Father had ~~reached~~ passed the allotted span allowed to man, and for two months has been ~~but~~ helpless but we find it hard to realize that he ~~[illegible]~~ is no longer with us. Through all these years he has been to us a help in difficulty and a kindly guide. ~~to my mother~~ to us all the loss is irreparable. ~~But~~ I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. After so many years of happy companionship ~~the~~ my mother's lonliness will be indeed great, yet

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066066

Ottawa, 3 mai, 1924.

M. Arthur Lalonde,
35 rue St. Jacques,
Montréal.

Cher M. Lalonde:

Veuillez accepter pour vous-même, et exprimer à Madame Lalonde, mes remerciements pour vos condoléances. La mort de mon père n'était pas inattendue mais c'est une triste et pénible épreuve pour notre famille. Pour ma mère, particulièrement, après tant d'années d'association heureuse la perte est irréparable, mais je suis heureux de dire qu'elle se porte bien. De sa part, comme pour les autres de notre famille, je vous remercie de nouveau.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

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CANADA

Arthur Talonde

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CANADA

066068

Ottawa, 3 mai, 1924.

M. Henri Lagueux,
St. Romuald,
Qué.

Cher M. Lagueux;

Veuillez accepter pour vous-même, et exprimer à mes amis de St. Romuald, mes remerciements sincères pour vos condoléances. Quoique la mort de mon père n'était pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous, mais nous sommes consoles par la connaissance que la fit fut bien tranquille et paisible.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

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CANADA

000060

Les principaux Citoyens
de Saint-Romuald, présentent
leurs plus sincères sympathies
au Très. Honor. le Arthur Meighen
à l'occasion de la Mort de son
père Monsieur Joseph Meighen
Henri Laguerre

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CANADA

066070

Ottawa, mai 3, 1924.

L'honorable L.A. Taschereau,
Québec,
Qué.

Cher M. Taschereau:

Je vous remercie sincèrement de la part de ma mère, de moi-même, et des autres membres de sa famille pour vos condoléances. Quoique la mort de mon père n'était pas inattendue, c'est une triste et pénible expérience pour nous tous, mais nous sommes consoles par la connaissance que la fin fut bien tranquille.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

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My sincere condolences -

L. A. Taschereau

Prime Minister and Attorney General
of the Province of Quebec

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CANADA

066072

Ottawa, 3 mai, 1924.

Madame Pierre F. Casgrain,
246 Avenue Elm,
Westmount, P.Q.

Chère Madame Casgrain:

Bien des remerciements pour vos condoléances a propos de la mort de mon père. Quoique sa mort n'était pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, en particulier, après tant d'années d'association, c'est une perte irréparable. De sa part, et pour les membres de sa famille je vous remercie de nouveau.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

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Please accept our (5) most
heartfelt sympathy in
Mr. & Madame Pierre F. Casgrain
your great loss.

246 Elm Ave
Westmount

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CANADA

Ottawa, 3 mai, 1924.

066074

M. Elzéar Baillargeon,
92 Avenue de Salaberry,
Québec, Qué.

Cher M. Baillargeon:

Bien des remerciements pour votre message de condoléance à propos de la mort de mon père. Quoique sa mort n'était pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, spécialement, après tant d'années d'association, c'est une perte irréparable. De sa part, et pour les membres de notre famille je vous remercie de nouveau.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

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Je vous prie de bien vouloir accepter mes très sincères sympathies

Elzéar Baillargeon

92 Avenue de Salaberry, Québec

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CANADA

066076

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Colonel MacLaren:

Thanks so much for the kind expression of sympathy from Mrs. MacLaren and yourself on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting is a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Colonel M. MacLaren, M.P.,
The Roxborough,
Laurier Ave. W.,
Ottawa.

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Occpies. on sympathy

(5)

Tand Mrs Murray. Mrs Paren

look the Northcoop

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CANADA

066078

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Madame Brodeur de Lorimier,
St. Hilaire,
Qué.

Chère Madame de Lorimier:

Bien des remerciements pour vos condoléances à propos de la mort de mon père. Quoique sa mort n'était pas inattendue, c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, spécialement, après tant d'années d'association, c'est une perte irréparable. De sa part, et pour les autres membres de notre famille je vous remercie de nouveau.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

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(7)

Madame Brodeur de Lorimier

St Hilaire

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CANADA

066080

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Douglas:

On behalf of my mother, myself, and all the members of our family I sincerely thank the Directors and Members of the Staff of the "Mail and Empire" and yourself for the kind expression of sympathy on my fathers death. Father had passed the allotted span allowed to man, and for two months had been helpless, but we find it hard to realize that he is no longer with us. Through all the years he has been to us a help in difficulty and a kindly guide. To us all the loss is irreparable. After so many years of happy companionship my mother's loneliness will be indeed great, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

Yours sincerely,

J.S. Douglas, Esquire,
The Mail and Empire,
Toronto, Ontario.

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(7)

066081

The Mail and Empire

TORONTO, CANADA

GENERAL MANAGER'S OFFICE

May 2nd, 1924.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen.-

On my return from New York I learned of the death of your Father. My Directors asked me yesterday to express to you on their behalf, and on behalf of the " Mail and Empire", their sincere sympathy. I also personally wish to extend to you my sympathy in your great loss.

Very sincerely yours,

J. Douglas

J P

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CANADA

066082

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. Roy:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of the message of sympathy from Mrs. Roy and yourself on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we have much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of happy companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Ernest R. Roy, Esquire,
Holy Trinity Rectory,
Levis,
P.Q.

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CANADA

(14)

066083

Holy-Trinity Rectory.
Lewis, May 1st 1924.

Right Honorable Sir:-

I wish to thank you very much as well as Mrs Roy for the beautiful photograph you so kindly sent us of yourself. We look are delighted to have it and will treasure it as a memento of your recent-

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066084

visit to our city and
also of your brief visit
to our house ...
I believe you have recently
suffered the loss of your
father - Mrs Roy joins
with me in extending to
you our most sincere
sympathy, ~~with you~~
in your bereavement -

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066085

Again thanking you &
with sincere regards &
best wishes to you.

I am —
Yours sincerely
Ernest R. Roy.

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CANADA

066086

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mr. McCurdy:

On behalf of my mother, myself, and all the members of our family I sincerely thank you and your family for the kind expression of sympathy. Father had passed the allotted span allowed to man, and for two months had been helpless, but we find it hard to realize that he is no longer with us. Through all the years he has been to us a help in difficulty and a kindly guide. To us all the loss is irreparable After so many years of happy companionship my mother's loneliness will be indeed great, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. F.B. McCurdy,
Gorsebrook,
Halifax,
N.S.

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066087

GORSEBROOK,
HALIFAX, N.S.

30th April 1924.

My Dear Meighen

Will you permit me to extend my deepest sympathy with you in your bereavement.

While mature years, ~~but~~ even beyond the allotted span, had been attained, and it was realized that physical frailty had asserted its claim, still the end always produces a shock to those left behind and the parting is none the less severe.

All my family join me in ~~the~~ ~~extra~~ the expression of sorrow.

Yours sincerely

A W Lindsay

Hon F B

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066088

Ottawa, May 3, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Keene:

Please accept for yourself and convey to the Members of the Cote St. Paul Branch of the Women's Conservative Association my sincere appreciation of the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Margaret Keene,
Chairman, Cote St. Paul Branch of
the Women's Conservative Assn.
of Montreal and District,
Room 38, Mount Royal Hotel,
Montreal, P.Q.

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President—
Mrs. Henry Joseph,
587 Mountain Street.
Hon. Organizing Secretary—
Mrs. John Scott,
20 Hutchison Street.
Hon. Recording Secretary—
Mrs. D. Lorne Crawford.
130 Brock Ave. South.
Hon. Corresponding Secretary—
Mrs. H. Milton Budd,
243 Carlyle Road.
Hon. Treasurer—
Mrs. Fred W. Gilday,
42 Bishop Street.

066089

Womens' Conservative Association
of Montreal and district
ROOM 38, MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL

Montreal, April 30th. *1924.*

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, P. C., M. P.,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons, Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

On behalf of the Cote St. Paul Branch of the Women's Conservative Association, please accept the expression of our deepest sympathy, in the loss you have sustained through the death of your worthy father.

Yours very truly,

Margaret Keene CHAIRMAN.

Per F. S. Fish Secy.

Mrs

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066090

287 Hutchison St
Montreal, May 5/24

Dear Mr Meighen

I was indeed sorry upon glancing through the paper a few days ago to read the sad news of your father's death. It is hard for me to express my sympathy in words, as deeply as I share

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your grief - but alas!

"Thine is the common fate
of all -
Into all lives some rain
must fall."

Sad, though true, as it seems.

Please believe me to
be -

Yours in sympathy
Catherine L. Nason

060091

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066092

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Dear Mrs Caron:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members or our family I again sincerely thank you.

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CANADA

066093

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand your message as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Adolphe de Bleis Caron,
The Roxborough,
Ottawa, Ont.

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With [illegible] and
sincere sympathy.

Mrs Adolphe de Blois Caron

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CANADA

066095

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Thomas H. Hilliar, Esq.,
Weyburn,
Sask.

Dear Mr. Hilliar:

Please accept for yourself, and accept to Mrs. Hilliar, my sincere thanks for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her, the loss after so many years of happy companionship, thallbe irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, and on behalf of all the members of our family, I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

(5)

Deepest Sympathy

Mr & Mrs. Thomas H. Hilliar

Weyburn, Saskatchewan -

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066097

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Dear Mr. Willis:

I sincerely thank you for the kind thoughtfulness of the message of sympathy from Mrs. Willis and yourself on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

A.P. Willis, Esq.,
382 Olivier Ave.,
Montreal, P.Q.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

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CANADA

In much sympathy

006096

Mrs A. P. Willis

In much sympathy

Mrs A. P. Willis

382 Olivier Avenue Montreal

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066100

Perth, Ont.,

May 5th/24.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,

Parliament Buildings,

Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

Kindly accept the sincere sympathy of the Perth Liberal Conservative Association in your recent bereavement.

Yours very truly,

J Arthur Rogers

Secretary,

Lib.-Cons. Association.

TAR/EMJ.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066101

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Dear Sir George Burn:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Sir George Burn,
255 Metcalfe St.,
Ottawa, Ontario.

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CANADA

May I offer you my respects
on my return from Sir George Burns
255 Metcalfe

MACKENZIE PAPERS, Ser. [illegible] (P.A.C. 76, I, V. [illegible])

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

066103

Mrs. Murdoch MacKinnon,
Charlottetown,
P.E.I.

Dear Mrs. MacKinnon:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after so many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf, as well as on behalf of the other members of the family, I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

(6) Charlottetown

Mrs. Murdoch MacKinnon

With our deepest Sympathy

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066105

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Dear Mr. Murphy:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we have much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I regret I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

John Murphy, Esquire,
174 MacLaren St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

With deep sympathy

P. G. Mr. John Murphy

174 Mackenzie Ottawa

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066107

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Dear Senator McMeans:

Thanks so much for the kind message of sympathy from Mrs. McMean and yourself on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owe so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. L. McMeans,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

Our sincerest sympathy with you all -

Mr & Mrs Lendrum Mr Means.

(6)

066138

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066109

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Dear Mr. Faribault:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but is is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

N. Faribault, Esq.,
252 Sherbrooke St.,
Montreal, P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

(4)

Norbert Faribault

252 Sherbrooke est montreal

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066111

Ottawa, Ontario,
May 5, 1924.

Dear Sir Charles Fitzpatrick:

Thanks so much for your kind message of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Rt. Hon. Sir Charles Fitzpatrick,
Quebec,
Que.

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CANADA

066112

My dear Fauteux:

Iappreciate very much indeed your exceedingly kind letter of the 4th May. Although my father's death had been expected daily for almost two weeks, nevertheless the actual knowledge of the event created in me a sensation such as I have never before experienced. The memory of the years of long ago, the struggle through which he passed, the quiet devotion which he always showed toward those dependent on him came back to me with an affecting power. As the oldest son I was perhaps closer to him than others, and I had the most intimate knowledge of his trials as well as of his courage.

You have estimated well indeed the state of my mind in Montreal, and I very sincerely thank you for the very kind expression of your sentiments.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

0661131

Montréal 4 Mai 1924

Très Honorable R. Meighen.
Ottawa -

Mon Cher M. Meighen,

Vous m'avez paru si affecté l'autre soir, que je me demande si vous êtes un peu remis de vos cruelles émotions - J'ai senti combien vous étiez atteint dans vos affections - Les liens du sang qui vous unissaient à celui qui est parti, et le

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066114

bien qu'on dit de lui justifient sans doute vos regrets. La séparation si réelle que crée la mort, creuse dans le coeur de l'homme, quelque fort qu'il soit, un vide que rien ne peut combler. Il faut quand même rester ferme devant ces terribles éventualités que nous réserve la vie.

Votre suprême consolation, c'est de savoir

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066115

que votre père laisse le souvenir d'un homme de bien, et un grand exemple de ce que peut faire celui qui veut le succès de ses enfants.

Si votre père en mourant a pu se rendre le témoignage d'avoir fait son devoir, il a emporté aussi la certitude que celui de ses fils qui lui donnait peut-être le plus d'orgueil, perpétuera ses traditions de travail, d'honnêteté et ~~de travail~~ d'honneur;

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066116

Et c'est aussi pour ces qualités qui vous honorent avant tout, que vos concitoyens vous estiment, et que votre humble serviteur vous a voué une admiration si vraie.

Permettez-moi de vous dire que j'ai été avec vous de cœur dans cette épreuve, et combien j'ai regretté de ne avoir pu assister aux funérailles.

Bien à vous

G. A. Hautcœur

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CANADA

TRANSLATION.

066117

My dear Mr. Meighen:

You appeared to me to be so affected the other night, that I would ask if you are a little relieved of your cruel emotion. I felt how much you were touched in your attachment. The bonds of blood that united you to him who has passed, and the good that has been said of him, doubtless justify your sorrow. The separation so real that death makes creates in the heart of man, no matter how strong a one he is, a void that nothing can fill. We must stand firm, however, before these terrible happenings that life reserves for us.

Your supreme consolation is in knowing that your father leaves a memory of a good man and a great example of what he can do who wishes the success of his children.

Your father in dying knew he had done his duty; he also knew with certainty that that one of his sons in whom he had perhaps the most pride, would perpetuate his traditions of work, of honesty and of honour. And it is for these qualities also that your fellow-citizens have honoured and esteemed you before all, and why your humble servant has accorded you so true an admiration.

Permit me to tell you that I have been heartily with you in this great ordeal, and how much I regret not having been able to attend the funeral.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) G.A. Fauteux.

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CANADA

066118

Ottawa, 5 mai, 1924.

Monsieur A. Rivard,
Québec,
Qué.

Cher M. Rivard:

Je vous remercie beaucoup pour vos condoléances à propos de la mort de mon père. Quoique sa mort n'était pas inattendue, c'est une triste et pénible épreuve pour toute notre famille. Pour ma mère, en particulier, c'est une perte irréparable, mais je suis heureux de dire qu'elle se porte bien.

Pardonnez, s'il vous plait, cette note écrite à la machine.

Sincèrement à vous,

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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066119

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161

OTTAWA ONT

DE RETOUR A QUEBEC J APPRENDS LE MALHEUR QUI VOUS A FRAPPE

VEUILLEZ ACCEPTER MES PLUS SINCERES SYMPATHIES

A RIVARD.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

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CANADA

066120

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

John E.McAllister, Esq.,
St. Andrews,
R.R. No. 1,
Winnipeg.

Dear Mr. McAllister:

I sincerely thank you on behalf of my mother, myself, and the other members of the family for your kind letter of sympathy. Although not unexpected my father's death has been a sad experience, but we are comforted in the fact that the end was quiet and peaceful.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

066121

(7)

Wm Allister. St Andrews.
RR #1 Winnipeg
2nd May 1924

My Dear Mr Meighen.

Please accept my sincere Sympathy in your bereavement. No matter when or how death comes. to those you love, it always leaves an aching void. and for your mother, after such long companionship. the loneliness will. I know. be well nigh unbearable. Will you please extend to her the deepest sympathy of Mrs Norquay. Mrs McAllister. and myself. We pray that God. the Source of all Strength and Comfort. may be with her. and with you all.

Sincerely Yours
John Wm. Allister.

The Right Honble
Arthur Meighen -
Ottawa

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CANADA

066122

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Colonel S.C. Robinson,
Walkerville,
Ont.

Dear Colonel Robinson:

For my mother, myself, and the other members of our family I sincerely thank you for your kind message of sympathy on the death of my father. Although for two months father had been helpless, and for the past ten days it had seemed a miracle how he survived each day, the parting has been to us all a great blow.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

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(8)

066123

PENTILLY,
WALKERVILLE,

May 2nd 1924

Dear Mr Meighen/ I was indeed very sorry to learn from the newspapers that you had lost your dear Father following a protracted illness.

I can assure you of my sincere sympathy in your bereavement, in which my Wife and

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family join join me.
I will remember your
Father having had the
pleasure of meeting him
last year in your
Secretarys Office when we
had a long & interesting
chat together.
Hoping that you and
your family are quite
well.

Believe me
Yours very sincerely
S. C. Robinson

To The Hon Arthur Meighen
Ottawa Ont.

061124

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CANADA

066125

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Dear Dr. Scott:

On behalf of my mother, myself, and all the members of our family I sincerely thank you for your kind expression of sympathy. Father had passed the allotted span allowed to man, and for two months had been helpless, but we find it hard to realize that he is no longer with us. Through all the years he has been to us a help in difficulty and a kindly guide. To us all the loss is irreparable. After so many years happy companionship my mother's loneliness will be indeed great, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Rev. Dr. A.H. Scott,
St. Andrew's Manse,
Perth,
Ontario.

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CANADA

066126

St Andrew's Manse. Perth, May 1. 24

Hon Archer Meighen

Ottawa. Ont (7)

My dear Mr Meighen

On my return from Toronto by this morning's early train I note, on looking through my mail, that you have an empty place in the Meighen Circle of Ottawa through the death

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of your father

066127

It starts me thinking back anew. Since I came to know Perth in 1888 the marriages and deaths belonging to the Meighen family at which I have been a participator have been many

Please take a moment out of your busy hours to recognize that in our home here there is thought of you when your father has been taken.

Ever Yours with well wishes Rev. Mr A. J. Doll

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CANADA

066128

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Mrs. Dora Johnstone,
533 Dominion St.,
Winnipeg, Man.

Dear Mrs. Johnstone:

I appreciate indeed your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although the end was not unexpected, as for ten days previous to his death it seemed almost a miracle how he survived each day, it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

Isam indeed sorry to hear you have had so much sickness in your family during the past winter, and I sincerely trust your children will soon be restored to their usual health and strength.

Yours sincerely.

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CANADA

066129

533 Dominion St.
Winnipeg, Man;
May 1st/24

Dear Mr Meighen.

I was very sorry to read of your fathers death, and wish to express my sympathy to you. My own father was the same age when he passed on five years ago. How fortunate indeed we have been, compared to my children, in having our fathers spared to us so long. Arthur remembers nothing whatever of his Daddy, and Billy very little.

I have had a most unfortunate winter. Lorna and Billy spending most of it in bed. I had known all summer that Billy had a leaking valve, and was watching him

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but on the 26 Oct. he had a complete break down of the heart muscles, and acute dilatation, which the doctors were afraid would finish him in twenty-four hours. However we pulled him through and after he had been a week in bed, Lorna came down with rheumatic fever, which effected her heart also. Biely was in bed till the end of January and Lorna till the first of March. I had to have a nurse for a time for Lorna as she was crippled up and could not move herself in bed. So with careful attention and five doctors I have got Biely back to normal and at school again. Lorna is not doing so well and will lose her year at school, as she is still under the

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doctors care and has a typical rheumatic heart. Arthur seems to be the healthiest one of the three and has started to school this spring. I am sure Lorne would be so proud of them now. Lorna is such a tall girl, she grew five inches during her illness, making her four inches taller than her mother. I am so thankful they have been spared to me and are recovering.

Will you kindly convey to your mother my deepest sympathy in her great loss. I am

Yours sincerely.
Dora Johnstone.

1990

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CANADA

066132

Ottawa, May 5, 1924.

Edgar N. Armstrong, Esq.,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Armstrong:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we received much comfort, but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

(H) 066133

My dear Mr. Meighen

May I offer
you and yours my sincerest
sympathy in the sad
loss which you have
just suffered.

Yours in sympathy

Edgar N. Chinchong

Montreal
May 1st 1924.

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CANADA

J.M.
Death

066134

ONE SIXTY FIVE ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL

91

May 6th, 1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I beg to acknowledge yours of the 5th. Publishers are always gratified with evidence of appreciation by men who should be good judges.

I was sorry to see that you had been so sadly bereaved lately. I know what it is to lose a good father.

Yours sincerely,

A Holstall

Rt-Hon. Arthur Meighen,
O T T A W A, Ont.

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CANADA

066135

Ottawa, May 6, 1924.

Dear Mr. Beland:

For my mother, myself, and the other members of our family I sincerely thank Mrs. Beland and yourself for the kind message of sympathy on the death of my father. Although for two months father has been helpless, and for the past ten days it has seemed a miracle how he survived each day, the parting has been to us all a great blow. In time of difficulty he had been for so many years our support and help and to his kindly guidance we owe so much it seems the loss is irreparable. To my mother after fifty three years of happy companionship it is particularly so, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. H.S. Beland,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

066136

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa
Feb 21/25

Dear Mr Meighen,

It was a matter of deep regret for my wife and myself to hear, upon our return to Ottawa last Thursday, of the sad event of the death of your dear old father.

Will you please accept for yourself and Madame Meighen, the expression of

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066137

our sincere sympathy.

Yours pathetically.

Henri S. Béland

Hon H S Béland

Ottawa. May 5th 1924

The Right Hon. Card. Meighen

Ottawa.

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CANADA

Ottawa, 6 mai, 1924.

066138

Réverend J. C. Samson,
St. Romuald,
P.Q.

Cher M. Samson:

Bien des remerciements pour vos condoléances. Quoique la mort de mon père n'était pas inattendue c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère, spécialement, après tant d'années d'association heureuse c'est une perte irréparable. De sa part, et pour les membres de sa famille, je vous remercie de nouveau.

Sincèrement à vous,

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(9)

066139

St.Romuald,3 Mai,1924

L'Honorable Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa.

Monsieur,

Permettez-moi de venir vous présenter mes sympathies à l'occasion du grand deuil dans lequel vous venez d'être plongé par la mort de votre vénéré père. Je n'avais pas l'honneur de connaître celui que vous pleurez;mais il m'apparait comme l'un de ces citoyens ~~fra~~ francs et sans dol,accomplissant leur tâche au mieux de leur conscience,et vivant leur vie de devoir.

Aussi quel père que celui qui,par ses exemples,a fait de vous ce Canadien dévoué à son pays.Les vertus civiques que vous montrez,dans votre carrière si éminente,vous ont été léguées par ce brave homme qui fut votre père.

Vous voudrez bien présenter mes condoléances à Madame Meighen,et Croyez-moi

Votre tout dévoué,

J. Cyrille Damsen Ptre

Personnelle.

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CANADA

066140

Ottawa, May 6, 1934.

Dear Hattie:

On behalf of my mother, myself, and all the members of our family I sincerely thank you for your kind expression of sympathy. Father had passed the allotted span allowed to man, and for two months had been helpless, but we find it hard to realize that he is no longer with us. Through all the years he has been to us a help in difficulty and a kindly guide. To us all the loss is irreparable. After so many years of happy companionship my mother's loneliness will be indeed great, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry to hear that Ethel is still in the hospital and I sincerely trust she is making good progress to restored health and vigour. I wish you would express to her my sincere appreciation of her kind expression of sympathy.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Miss H.M. Meighen,
Perth,
Ontario.

Yours sincerely,

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066141

(7)

Perth
May 2nd
1924

Dear Arthur.

I felt that I should like to tell you how much you have our sympathy in the loss of your dear Father. I know that he was the same

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066142

type of man as my father and his brother's - quiet and unassuming but with tremendous force of character. I can realize to some extent how you will miss him out of your life - what a goodly heritage it is to have had a father like yours; one realizes how much that is good in us is due to them, - their simplicity and gentleness and honor.

Ethel is in the Hospital at present - progressing favorably - she and her husband join with me in assuring you of our deepest sympathy to you and your family

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066143

With kindest regards
to Isabel and yourself
Your affectionate cousin
Harriet M. Meighen
Hattie

(Mrs)

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CANADA

066144

Ottawa, May 6, 1924.

Dear Mr. Low:

Your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father is deeply appreciated and on behalf of my mother, myself and the other members of our family I most sincerely thank you. Father had been to us all a kindly guide and support and his passing has left us with a deep sense of loneliness and sorrow. My mother is bearing up wonderfully well but the loss to her will be irreparable. I am afraid we all drift casually on and only realize how much our people mean to us when they have passed.

I am sorry I am not able to acknowledge this message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. T.A. Low, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

Mr Stevens

066145

Ottawa,
May 1st, 1924.

Dear Mr. Meighen

I want to extend my sincere sympathy in the loss of your father. As time goes on, we realize that many of those who have meant much of

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066146

life but cannot in the natural course of events be with us, much longer, but it makes the break no lighter when it comes.

You have had the privilege of your father's counsel and companionship through a long span of years. Having lost my father, when just a youngster, I

066147

realize what a privilege that long relationship must have been. He too has had the comfort and pride of your achievements and the great part you have played and continue to play in Canadian life.

It is a particularly heavy strain to bear this loss, when your

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066148

Parliamentary duties are at their height, and you have my sincerest sympathy at this time.

Please extend to your worthy mother, my sympathy in this great sorrow and separation.

Sincerely yours,

Thos. L. Nicholls

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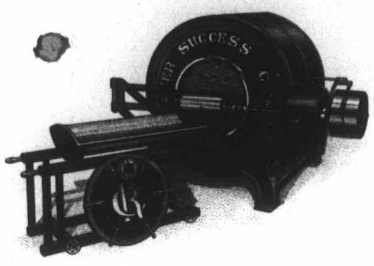
CANADA

066149



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VANCOUVER, B.C.

St. Mary's, Ont. CANADA

May 7, 1924.

Dear Arthur:

I thank you for your favor of the 3rd inst. and can very well assure you that any assistance that I gave you on Wednesday last was only a pleasure for me to do so and I am only sorry I could not have done more.

Mother and Sade thoroughly enjoyed having Mrs. Meighen and your family at the house for a few minutes even though it was made under trying circumstances, nevertheless we are always glad to meet Mrs. Meighen and the children.

I was very glad to see your Mother and must say she bore up well during the trial and under such sad circumstances. Kindly give her my very best regards with the hope that she will continue to keep well.

I am enclosing herewith a list of the St. Marys residents who kindly offered their cars for the occasion which I trust you will find satisfactory.

Very sincerely yours,

C. C. Richardson

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen, Esq.,

21 Cooper St.,

Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

066150

Ottawa, May 7, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Aylwin:

Thanks so much for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge your message by hand as I should like to.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Percy Alwin,
544 Gilmour St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

Sincere sympathy and my prayers. (S)

Mrs Percy Aylmer.

Tuesday. 5·44 Gilmour St.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066152

Ottawa, May 7, 1924.

Dear Mr. Motherwell:

Thanks so much for the kind note of sympathy from Mrs. Motherwell and yourself on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. W.R. Motherwell,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

With deepest sympathy.

W. H. R. Motherwell

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066154

Ottawa, May 7, 1924.

Dear Misses Yeilding:

Thanks so much for the kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. Although not unexpected the parting has been a hard blow to us all, but particularly to my mother. For her the loss, after so many years of happy companionship, will be irreparable, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. To us all he was a kindly guiding support and his death has left us with a great sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother and all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I cannot acknowledge by hand your message as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

The Misses Yeilding,
544 Gilmour St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

With deepest sympathy
to your back.
The Misses Yeilding.

Tuesday. 5-44 Gilmour

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066156

Ottawa, May 7, 1934.

Dear Mr. Belley:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it is to us all a sad blow. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

L.G. Belley, Esq., C.R.,
136 St. Peter St.,
Quebec, Que.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

L. G. BELLEY, C. R.
AVOCAT
QUEBEC

066157

Telephones: { Bureau - 6102
Residence, 1442

DOMINION BUILDING
126, RUE ST-PIERRE

QUEBEC, Mai 6e/24

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

Dear Sir Meighen, On my return from the United States I have learned the death of your dear old father.

Let me say I share in your sorrow and beg you to accept the expression of my deepest sympathies.

I remain, dear sir,

Yours faithfully

L G Belley

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066158

Ottawa, May 7, 1934.

Dear Mr. Putnam:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad blow to us all and we are left with a deep sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of my mother, myself, and the other members of our family I most sincerely thank you.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge by hand the many messages reaching me.

Yours sincerely,

H. Putnam, Esq., M.P.,

House of Commons,

Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066159

House of Commons
Canada

May 5th 1924.

Dear Mr Meighen:

Please accept my sympathy in the bereavement which has deprived you of your estimable father. I feel certain that the great pride which he must have felt in your outstanding ability and achievements did not surpass the comfort which he derived in his maturing years by reason of your filial attitude.

Yours sincerely,

H. Putnam.

To The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066160

Ottawa, May 7, 1924.

Dear Mr. Green:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much fomcoft, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of happy companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

H.Vincent Green,
517 Phillips Square,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

066161

HIRAM WALKER & SONS
LIMITED
WALKERVILLE, ONT.

5-17 Phillips Square
Montreal Apts

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Please accept the assurances of my very sincere sympathy for you in your bereavement, and believe me

Faithfully Yours
N. Duncan Green

Monday Nov
5 May

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066162

Ottawa, May 7, 1934.

Dear Mr. Rogers:

Please accept for yourself, and convey to the Officers and Members of the Perth Liberal Conservative Association my sincere appreciation of your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we have much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

Yours sincerely,

T.A. Rogers,
Secretary, Liberal Conservative Association,
Perth,
Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066163

Ottawa, May 7, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Phillpotts:

Please accept for yourself and convey to Miss Moylan my sincere appreciation of your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owe so much to his guidance and support. To my mother, after very many years of happy companionship, the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. W.E. Phillpotts,
154 Daly Ave.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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With sincere sympathy
Geo. Phillpotts
Miss Maylan WE
154 Dalhousie.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066165

Ottawa, May 7, 1924.

Dear Mr. Wigmore:

I appreciate very much indeed the kind message of sympathy from Mrs. Wigmore and yourself on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owe so much to his guidance and support. To my mother, after very many years of happy companionship, the loss will be irreparable, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

R.W. Wigmore, Esq.,
Commissioner of Water and Sewerage,
St. John,
N.B.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

TELEPHONE: M. 2531

066166

R. W. WIGMORE,
COMMISSIONER.

O FORTUNATI QUORUM
JAM MŒNIA SURGUNT

OFFICE OF
COMMISSIONER OF WATER AND SEWERAGE
SAINT JOHN, N. B.

May 3rd, 1924

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

Dear Sir,-

It was with a feeling of deepest regret that I read in the paper of the death of your father. My sympathy goes out to you at this time for although he was a man somewhat advanced in years and it was only natural to expect that sooner or later he would be taken away, it is nevertheless a shock to relatives and friends when the summons comes.

Mrs. Wigmore wishes me to express to yourself and Mrs. Meighen and particularly to your mother her deepest sympathy in this your hour of bereavement.

Sincerely yours,

R. W. Wigmore

Commissioner W & S.

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CANADA

066167

Ottawa, May 7, 1924.

Dear Mr. Robidoux:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

Yours sincerely,

F.J. Robidoux, Esquire,
Barrister etc.,
Shediac,
N.B.

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CANADA

F. J. ROBIDOUX,
Barrister,
Insurance Agent, &c.

066168

Shediac, N. B. May 3, 1924.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I was very sorry to learn of the death of your father and I wish to express to you my sincere sympathy.

I remain,

Yours very truly,

F. J. Robidoux

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CANADA

066169

Ottawa, May 7, 1934.

Dear Mr. McQuarrie:

Thanks so much for the kind note of sympathy from Mrs. McQuarrie and yourself on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

Yours sincerely,

W.G. McQuarrie, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

066170

Ottawa, May 7, 1924.

Dear Lieutenant Provencher:

Thanks for your very kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been a sad blow to us all and we are left with a deep sense of loss and loneliness.

I am sorry I am not able to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Lieut. Lucien Provencher, R.C.N.,

222, Ontario Street West,

Montreal, P.Q.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

06617

222 Ontario Street West,
Montreal, May 1st 1924.

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen, M. P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa. Ont.

Dear Sir. Meighen -

Please accept my most sincere and heartfelt sympathy for the great loss which you have suffered by the death of your dear father.

Yours very truly
Lieut. Lucien Pronencher, R.C.A.
Student-at-Law.
Montreal.

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CANADA

066172

Ottawa, May 8, 1934.

Dear Sir Henry Thornton:

I am dropping you a line merely to express my appreciation for the kindly thought which sent Mr. R. Wright, Passenger Trainmaster, Toronto; Mr. McKeogh, Trainmaster, Stratford; Mr. Snell, Division Freight Agent, Stratford and Mr. Pickett, Superintendent, Stratford, to my father's funeral at St. Marys. This kindness is most sincerely appreciated. On behalf of my mother and the other members of my family I send you our best thanks.

Yours sincerely,

Sir Henry Worth Thornton, K.B.E.,
Chairman and President,
Canadian National Railways,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

066173

Ottawa, May 8, 1934.

Dear Mr. Wright:

I am dropping you a line merely to express my appreciation of your attendance at my father's funeral at St. Marys on the 30th April last. It was most kind of you to come from Toronto on that occasion.

Yours very truly,

R. Wright, Esquire,
Passenger Trainmaster,
Canadian National Railways,
Toronto, Ontario.

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CANADA

066174

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

Dear Mr. McKeogh:

I am dropping you a line merely to express my appreciation of your attendance at St. Marys on April 30th. My wife and myself and particularly my mother appreciate the respect paid my father by the attendance of yourself and the other Canadian National Officials. On their behalf, as well as my own, I sincerely thank you.

Yours very truly,

C.G. McKeogh, Esquire,
Trainmaster,
Canadian National Railways,
Stratford.

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CANADA

066175

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

Dear Mr. Snell:

Thanks so much for your courtesy in coming to St. Marys on the 30th April to my father's funeral. The kindly thought which prompted this action was deeply appreciated by all the members of my family but particularly by my mother. Most sincerely I thank you on their behalf as well as my own.

Yours very truly,

O.G. Snell, Esquire,
Division Freight Agent,
Canadian National Railways,
Stratford, Ont.

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CANADA

066176

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

Dear Mr. Pickett:

It was most kind of you to come from Stratford to attend my father's funeral on the 30th April last. I have been intending to write you a note of appreciation since my return but my Parliamentary and other duties have taken so much of my time that it is only today I have managed to get around to it. Your attendance was most sincerely appreciated by all the members of my family, but my mother particularly appreciated this mark of respect. On their behalf, as well as my own, I thank you sincerely.

Yours very truly,

W.J. Pickett, Esq.,
Superintendent,
Canadian National Railways,
Stratford, Ontario.

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CANADA

066177

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

Dear Mr. Graham:

I am dropping you a line merely to express my appreciation of your kind courtesy in placing a private car at my disposal on the occasion of my father's funeral. It is deeply appreciated by all members of our family and particularly so by my mother. On their behalf as well as my own I thank you.

Yours sincerely,

Hon. Geo. P. Graham, M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

066178

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

Dear Dr. Coupland:

I am just dropping you a line to express my appreciation of your kindness and assistance on the occasion of my father's funeral. On this as on all other occasions you have shown a desire to do a generous part in helping out.

I understand that you were largely responsible for the delegation which attended the London Banquet. May I express my appreciation and thanks for that also.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. Percy Coupland,
St. Marys,
Ont.

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CANADA

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

066179

Dear Tom:

Thanks so much for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It has been to us all a sad blow as we owe so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

T.A. Russell, Esq.,

1209 King St. W.,

Toronto, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

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CANADA

CABLE ADDRESS "MONTBEL" NEW YORK

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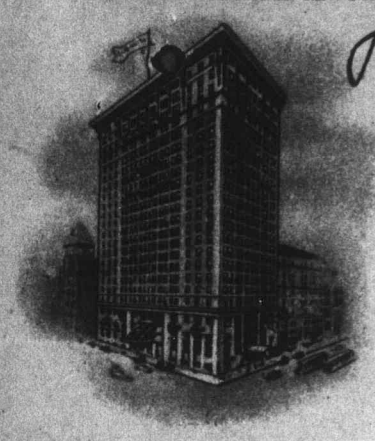

HOTEL BELMONT

FORTY-SECOND STREET AND PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, PRESIDENT
JAMES WOODS, VICE PRESIDENT

May 6/1944.

My dear Arthur,

1209 W 9W

I know how keenly you will feel the loss of your father even though his later years had been quite a burden to him. Will you convey to your mother my sincere sympathy as the greatest loss is hers.

I trust your own family is well. Do not take time

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

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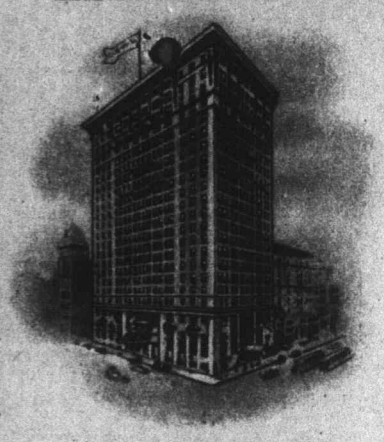
CABLE ADDRESS "MONTBEL" NEW YORK 066181 TELEPHONE MURRAY HILL 5400



HOTEL BELMONT

FORTY-SECOND STREET AND PARK AVENUE

NEW YORK

JOHN McE. BOWMAN, PRESIDENT
JAMES WOODS, VICE PRESIDENT

to acknowledge this note -

Sincerely -

T. Akerwood

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

066182

Dear Mr. Royer:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it is a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of companionship, but I am glad to say she is bearing up wonderfully well.

Yours sincerely,

J.S. Royer, Esquire,

Quebec,

Que.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

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066183

Quebec, May 6th 1924.

Honorable Sir:-

On my return from the United States, I have only heard yesterday through Senator Lesperance of your bereavement in the loss of your beloved father.

I wish to express to you my deepest sympathies, which you will please extend for me to your dear mother.

Yours respectfully,

L. Roy

To the Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066184

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Bond:

I deeply appreciate your kind message of sympathy on the death of my father. It is to us all a sad blow as we owed so much to his guidance and support. To my mother after very many years of happy companionship the loss will be irreparable, but I am happy to say she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you.

I am sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand as I would like to.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Emma Bond,
Ottawa,
Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066185

Ottawa, May 5th 1924.

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
21 Cooper St.

Dear Mr Meighen:-

Please accept my sincere sympathy in the irreparable loss you have sustained by the death of your father. I too, feel that by his death, I have lost a very near and very dear friend and one who seemed to fill such a vacancy in our home, where he was always so welcome and loved by my children.

His enviable disposition and keen sense of humour which was so pleasingly interspersed in his conversation made him a most entertaining guest. His kindly sympathy and words of cheer and encouragement to me, on so many occasions when I was harassed with problems which seemed almost insurmountable,

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066186

I shall never forget. and I shall always cherish fond memories of our pleasant associations.

I can truly say of him, that he was the dearest old man I have ever known and it was a pleasure, indeed, to be associated with one who had grown old so gracefully.

Yours Sincerely,

(Mrs) Emma Bond.

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CANADA

066187

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

Dear Mr. McIsaac:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort, but it is a hard blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly severe after so many years of happy companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well.

I am very sorry I am unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

James McIsaac, Esquire,
Charlottetown,
P.E.I.

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CANADA

066188

Charlottetown, P. E. Island,

May 5th, 1924.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan, M. P.,

Ottawa, Can.

Dear Sir:-

I herewith beg to extend to you my deep sympathy in the bereavement suffered by you in the death of your respected Father. I had been absent from the City, or I would have communicated with you earlier by wire.

The demise of a beloved parent is always associated with feelings of sorrow; but your grief is rendered less poignant by your being with him to the last, and you have the great consolation of knowing that his life was long, useful and honourable, and that he enjoyed to the fullest the respect and esteem of all his associates.

Again expressing my sincere sympathy, I remain

Yours faithfully,

James McIsaac

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CANADA

066189

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

Dear Mrs. Watson:

Many thanks indeed for your kind note of sympathy on the death of my father. It is deeply appreciated and on behalf of my mother, myself, and the other members of the family I most sincerely thank you. Father had reached a good age and I suppose the parting was inevitable but it is none the less severe and has left us with a deep sense of loss and loneliness. I can thoroughly realize from my own experience your feelings since the death of your boy Robert.

I trust you will excuse this typewritten note, but I am really unable to acknowledge your message by hand.

Yours sincerely,

Mrs. Robert Watson,

Winnipeg,

Man.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066190

Winnipeg May 4th
1924

My dear Mr. Meighen.

I was pained to see by the papers and also to hear since from my husband that you had lost your dear father. Home to you. I know I know nice was his companionship to you, nice you kindly extend to her as nice as possible for yourself and Mrs. Meighen and family our very deep and understanding sympathy. The parting with our loved ones is very hard to bear. & sometimes we cannot see when we love them so why they should be taken from us. We darling son

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CANADA

0661991

Mrs Young is so pleased to have had a chat with them at any age and delighted to become reconciled to their loss. I have just come from Brandon & as Franklin knows I am attending to Mil-ton. She as well as Denis asked me to tender you their very deepest sympathy in your sorrow: I was disappointed not seeing either you or Mrs Meighen the few days I spent in Ottawa this year. With kindest regards to you both.

Yours very sincerely:
(Mrs) Isabel Balcom.

Dudley Sweeney.

066192

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDENT

SIR HENRY WORTH THORNTON, K.B.E.
CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARDS OF DIRECTORS AND PRESIDENT.

MONTREAL, QUE. May 9th 1924.

292

Personal.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your very kind letter of May 8th and I thank you, on behalf of the officers and myself, for your generous recognition. I have conveyed your message to our officers at Toronto and Stratford whom you were good enough to mention.

Yours sincerely,

H W Thornton

Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
Ottawa, Ont.

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CANADA

066193

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066194

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

Dear Mr. Butcher:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

W.R. Butcher, Esquire,
St. Mary's,
Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066195

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

Dear Dr. Stanley:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

Dr. L.D. Stanley,
St. Mary's,
Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066196

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

Dear Mr. White:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

H.C. White, Esquire,
St. Mary's,
Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066197

Ottawa, May 9, 1934.

Dear Mr. Baird:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

D.C. Baird, Esquire,
St. Marys,
Ontario.

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CANADA

066198

Ottawa, May 8, 1924.

Dear Mr. Hunter:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

R.C. Hunter, Esquire,
St. Marys,
Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

066199

Dear Mr. Lofft:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

A.H. Lofft, Esquire,
St. Marys,
Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066200

Ottawa, May 9, 1934.

Dear Mr. Legg:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

John Legg, Esquire,
St. Marys,
Ontario.

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CANADA

066201

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

Dear Mr. Bonis:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

David Bonis, Esquire,
St. Marys,
Ontario.

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CANADA

066202

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

Dear Mr. Creighton:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

A.B. Creighton, Esquire,
St. Mary's,
Ontario.

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CANADA

066203

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

J. White, Esq.,

St. Mary's,

Ont.

Dear Mr. White:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

May I say as well how pleased I was to see you looking so remarkably fit. May you still have many years of happy life.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

066204

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

L.J. Constable, Esq.,

St. Mary's,

Ont.

Dear Mr. Constable:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

My mother frequently speaks of your repeated kindnesses to father and to herself.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

066205

Ottawa, May 9th, 1924.

M.J. Dewey, Esq.,
St. Mary's,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Dewey:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

066206

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

Dear Mr. Reed:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

E.F. Reed, Esquire,
St. Mary's,
Ontario.

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CANADA

066207

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

Dear Mr. Richardson:

Per mit me on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

J.K. Richardson, Esquire,
St. Mary's,
Ontario.

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CANADA

066208

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

Dear Mr. Constable:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

L.J. Constable, Esquire,
St. Marys,
Ontario.

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CANADA

066209

Ottawa, May 9th, 1924.

Dear Mr. White:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

J. White, Esquire,
St. Mary's,
Ontario.

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CANADA

066210

Ottawa, May 9, 1924.

Dear Mr. Brandon:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

Yours sincerely,

N.L. Brandon, Esquire,
St. Marys,
Ontario.

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CANADA

066211

Ottawa, 9 mai, 1924.

M. Armand Lavergne,
93 rue St. Pierre,
Québec, Qué.

Cher M. Lavergne:

Vous avez été bien bon de m'écrire dans les termes de votre lettre du 7 mai. Mon père a vécut jusqu'à un très grand âge. Ses derniers mois, cependant, furent bien tristes. Pour moi-meme, je lui étais bien attache et je ne cesserai pas de sentir envers sa memoire la plus grande obligation.

Je vous remercie bien cordialement pour le genereux message que vous m'avez envoyé.

Puis-je prendre, aussi, cette occasion d'exprimer mon appréciation et reconnaissance pour la très généreuse attitude que vous avez pris à mon égard, et les mots de confiance que vous avez exprimés. Je vous assure de ma détermination de conduire le parti conservateur

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066212

au bénéfice de tout le Dominion toujours anime par des sentiments d'amitié égale aux deux grandes races, et de dévouement au bien général. J'espére que j'aurai la bonne fortune de vous rencontrer avant longtemps, et qu'il vous sera possible de partager dans cet ouvrage.

Avec mes meilleurs souhaits,

Votre tout dévoué,

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066213

My dear Mr. Lavergne:

It was indeed kind of you to write me in the terms of your letter of the 7th May. My father lived to a ripe old age. His last few months were, however, rather sad. For myself, I was always deeply attached to him and shall never cease to feel toward his memory the largest obligation.

I thank you very cordially indeed for the very generous message you have sent me.

May I take the opportunity as well to express my grateful appreciation of the very generous attitude you have assumed toward me, and the words of confidence you have expressed. I assure you of my determination to lead the Conservative party in a service to the whole Dominion animated at all times by sentiments of equal friendship to the two great races and devotion to the general good. I hope it will be my good fortune to meet you in the not distant future, and that in this work you will see your way to share.

With kindest regards,

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

066214

ARMAND LAVERGNE
AVOCAT
93 RUE SAINT-PIERRE
QUEBEC

Mai 7th 1924.

Dear Mr Meighen.

I have been prevented by continual appearance before the Courts to write you before and express you my deepest sympathy for the great sorrow the loss of your father has brought upon you.

Having lost my old father myself last year I understand how deep your grief is and how little any word of comfort can bring any relief.

But you will allow me to tell you that amongst the numerous friends who thought of you at that time I was

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CANADA

066216

Ottawa, 9 mai, 1924.

M. Félix Desrochers,
20 rue St. Jacques,
Montréal.

Cher M. Desrochers:

J'apprécie sincèrement votre lettre de condoléances à propos de la mort de mon père. La fin a été bien tranquille et paisible, et dans cette pensée nous trouvons beaucoup de confort, quoique c'est une grande épreuve pour nous tous. Pour ma mère particulièrement, c'est une très grande perte après tant d'années d'association. Cependant elle se porte bien. De sa part, comme pour tous les membres de sa famille, je vous remercie de nouveau.

Sincèrement à vous.

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CANADA

066000

066214

ARMAND LAVERGNE
AVOCAT
93 RUE SAINT-PIERRE
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Having lost my old father myself last year I understand how deep your grief is and how little any word of comfort can bring any relief.

But you will allow me to tell you that amongst the numerous friends who thought of you at that time I was

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and am one of those
very sincerely
A. Cunningham

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CANADA

066216

Ottawa, 9 mai, 1924.

M. Félix Desrochers,
20 rue St. Jacques,
Montréal.

Cher M. Desrochers:

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Sincèrement à vous,

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066217

Montréal le 3 mai 1924

Au Très Honorable Arthur Meighen
Chef de l'Opposition
Ottawa

Très Honorable Chef,

A mon retour d'un voyage de quelques jours, j'apprends le deuil profond qui plane sur votre famille. La Providence a appelé vers elle votre vénéré père. Je comprends votre douleur, car, ayant le bonheur inestimable de posséder encore mon vieux père agé de quatre vingt trois ans, j'apprécie à sa juste valeur la bonté d'un Dieu qui nous garde un pareil trésor, et je devine l'immensité du chagrin de celui qui a l'infortune de perdre ce trésor.

Je m'associe de tout coeur à votre tristesse filiale, et je vous prie, cher et honoré Chef, vous et Madame votre épouse, d'accepter l'expression profonde de mes plus sincères sympathies.

votre dévoué soldat

Félix Desrochers
Avocat,
20 St-Jacques, ch.39

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CANADA

066218

269, 26

Ottawa, May 10, 1924.

C.P. Hamilton, Esq.,
Box 4,
Ville Marie, P.Q.

Dear Mr. Hamilton:

I received your letter of May 9th. I am indeed interested to know that you are now in Northern Canada and enthusiastic over mining prospects there. May everything go well. Thank you also for telling me of Mr. Walter Moore. I will certainly keep his name in mind and look him up if I am in New Liskeard. If you see him in the district be sure and ask him to make himself known.

Yours very truly,

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CANADA

J. M. death

May 9th 1924

066219

CHSI

10

The Right Hon: Arthur Meighen
21 Cooper St: Ottawa

My Dear Mr Meighen:-

Allow me please to extend my sorrow at the recent sad loss of your father, of which I was only aware a few days ago after returning from the bush in the northern part of the province.

This letter is mainly to inform you of one Walter Moore, of ~~[illegible]~~. Our manager over a large section of country for the Riordan Company and of whom you have no stauncher advocate. I will mention here that he has a lot of influence with, I believe, several thousand men throughout the north country. I met him as follows:-

I met him in Villa Marie Que: after listening to him for about 30 minutes in the Villa Marie Hotel to a crowd of about 50 woodsmen knock hell out of the present liberal government, and give many excellent and convincing reasons why you were the best man in Canada for Canadians, he informed me as one of the best speakers I ever listened to. I presumed from his great admiration for you that he must have been a personal friend of yours, or at least knew you well.

After he was finished with his discourse and had everyone agreeing with his statements I interrupted myself, and much to my surprise found that he had

over

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never even met you, I informed him I would take the pleasure of advising you about him. I would simply suggest that the first time you are near New Liskeard that you look him up, as I am certain he can be of great value to you in that section.

I am up in the new mining district of Rouyn Que: which I believe is destined to become the world's greatest gold producing camp, not excepting the Porcupine or S. Africa. I have adopted Bob Adams of my thoughts in this respect and expect, and hope to have him up there this summer. I am at present interesting some big New York capital in the camp. I am enclosing a clipping from yesterday "Star" showing a report on the Noranda which controls the Horne, which in my opinion is the greatest mine in the world today.

In this report which was made up about 6 weeks ago they discounted ore in sight by 50% and values by 25% since then the diamond drills have been adding to ore reserves at the rate of $500,000 a week, and all above the 400 foot level, on a property that was not known a year ago, and on which diamond drills have only been for a few months. There are other properties just as good yet to be developed, nothing has ever been found like it at the same period of development in the world before.

Though the letter you so kindly gave me over a year ago to Mr Mathews in Toronto was of little benefit I appreciated it very much, and I got my income over anyway. In New York it has since made the investors good money. Canada I expect will now be my home at least for several years, and I am ever at the service of yourself or party, so please do not hesitate to call on me at any time, in any way that I may serve.

Box 4 Villa Marie, Que:

Sincerely Yours
S. T. Hamilton

066220

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CANADA

066221

Ottawa, 10 mai, 1924.

L'honorable André Fauteux,
97 rue St. Jacques,
Montréal.

Mon cher Fauteux:

J'apprécie beaucoup votre très bonne lettre du 4 mai. Quoiqu'on attendait la mort de mon père depuis presque deux semaines, la connaissance de l'evenement lui-même m'a crée une sensation que je n'ai jamais eue auparavant. Les souvenirs d'autrefois, la lutte qu'il a subit, le dévouement serein qu'il a toujours montré envers sa famille ont tranverses mon esprit d'une facon touchante. Etant son fils le plus âgé j'étais peut-être le plus rapproche de lui et j'avais plus intime connaissance de ses épreuves comme de son courage.

Vous avez très bien compris l'état de mon âme et je vous remercie sincèrement pour votre bienveillante expression de sentiments.

Sincèrement à vous,

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CANADA

066222

Ottawa, May 10, 1924.

H.C. White, Esq.,
St. Mary's,
Ont.

Dear Hazelton:

Permit me, on behalf of my mother and family as well as myself, to thank you for the kind offer of service of your car on the sad occasion of the funeral of my father.

I want to thank you also for being so thoughtful as to take out to the old farm my Toronto friends.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

066223

Ottawa, May 10, 1924.

Dear Mr. Norman:

Many thanks indeed for your kind letter of the 7th inst. My father had reached a ripe old age, but although his death had been daily expected for two weeks it was to us all a great shock and particularly so to my mother. During the years gone by he had been to us all a help in time of difficulty and a kindly guide and support. His passing has left us with a deep sense of sorrow and loneliness.

I am glad to see that you have returned to Canada on furlough. I am sure you will enjoy this holiday and will return to Japan with a greater degree of energy to carry on the work you are doing in that country.

Yours sincerely,

Rev. D. Norman,
55 Homewood Drive,
Toronto, Ontario.

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066224

55 Humewood Drive,
Toronto. 7th. May 1924

Hon. Arthur Meighan, M.P.
L. H. M.'s L. Opposition,
Ottawa.

My Dear Meighan:—

On my way wandering to and fro - as a missionary on furlough - I noticed recently in the papers an account of the death of your father. My mind went back to the time when the news came to me in Japan of the departure of my father. He had reached the ripe years of 84 yet I felt lonely with the knowledge that never again would I meet him here below. But as the years pass by I often have a sense of his nearness and interest in my work in Japan - especially when trying and difficult situations confront me. So I have learned to think of him as being nearer to me than when he was said to be living in some particular place and I was in Japan. So I believe it will be with you in common with all of God's children who seek the higher and better things - the things of the Spirit.

You have my sincere sympathy in this time of trial - the sorrow of parting - May rich blessings of comfort in the Spirit be yours and to all the members of your family.

All being well I hope to return to Japan with half of my family - the other two are now in University - in August.

Wishing you all success and the best of health for your work I am yours sincerely (Rev) D. Norman

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066225 792 "The Gables." Paton.
May 12th/24.

My Dear Arthur -
I want to express to you my heartfelt sympathy in the loss of your father. I had heard of his serious illness in my letters from home, and was so sorry to know that his illness had taken the form it did, but still that very fact I am sure, made the parting easier - I know that you appreciated your father and what he had done for you, in

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years past, and also know that years ago
when you were at College, he was very fond
of you and I am sure he has been even
more so of later years.
I can remember him so well, his very
kind and mild expression of countenance,
and remember so well while visiting
at your home in St. Mary's, how he used to
call "Will" "Ed". "come come" "time to get up"
of course it was in the winter, and dark

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as pitch, and it was 3 no wonder that the
Call had to be repeated, sometimes several times
also no wonder that Ed particularly I
remember, would often fall asleep at the
dinner table.
I dont know how you feel towards politics
but I know I am completely sick of the
whole thing, and while I dont like to
consider my husband's political sacrifice
in terms of dollars & and cents exactly

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Still I think our whole family including
myself would be much better off in every way
had the Dr. always stuck to his profession -
When I think of these strenuous times and
all these elections we went thro - I just wonder
we have any nerves left - However I am very glad
to say that on the whole we can't or shouldn't complain
Mary is going away to school next year to take her
dietetic course which she has always wanted to do.
We has her hair bobbed - She and Madeline
are doing a great deal of horseback riding and love it
Remember me kindly to your mother and Mrs Meighen - Ever Sincerely
Clare.

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CANADA

Ottawa, May 12, 1924.

066229

H.B. Thomson, Esq.,
83 Pall Mall,
London, S.W. 1,
Eng.

292

Dear Mr. Thomson:

It was indeed kind of you to write me all the way from England to refer in such feeling terms to my father's death. One realises only at the last how infinite is the debt one owes to a man of his stamp. For myself particularly, who as the oldest of his sons worked with him in the early and very difficult years, the profound respect and admiration I feel toward him can never be diminished. I thank you most sincerely for your kindly message.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

066230

TELEPHONE: REGENT 738.

CABLE & TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS:
CAMERGOT, LONDON.
CODE: WESTERN UNION.

83, PALL MALL,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

My dear Mr. Meighen,

Just a line to express my regret and sympathy at the loss you have sustained by the death of your father this things are hard and also hard to write about but anyhow he had the great satisfaction of living to see you occupy the highest position in the gift of your fellow countrymen and had he been spared a short time longer he would have seen it again only in a more emphatic form.

I have just got back from Ireland; this Boundary question is very serious as no one wants to work in the South but any opportunity to raise hell and trouble for others is gladly seized upon.

I have got McK.K. in bed pretty successfully with his and Larkins Irish pals and we are keeping him there as no doubt you will see by the stuff going forward to the Montreal Star and Toronto Telegram this ought to be good stiff for Ontario rather part of Canada.

I just had a few words with Black who has -

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returned from his trip to Canada, he is a fine fellow & is making good over here -
There is a big Alaska lunch on tomorrow and some stiff will break on the Boundary question.
Glad to hear such good news of you and things generally in Canada - old Simon Fraser is turning out the real stuff as Drum Major
Kindest regards to Mrs. Meighen and yourself.

Yours sincerely

Henry W. Thomson.

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CANADA

066231

292

Ottawa, May 17, 1924.

H.J. Daly, Esq.,
72 Warren Road,
Toronto.

Dear Mr. Daly:

Thanks indeed for your kind expression of sympathy on the death of my father. As the oldest boy I was perhaps closer to him than others, and understood better the struggles and difficulties through which he passed. His quiet tenacity of purpose and his kindly guidance was toous all a great help. His passing has left us with a deep sense of sorrow and loneliness. My mother is bearing up wonderfully well, although the loss to her will be irreparable. On her behalf, as well as on my own, I sincerely thank you for your note, and may I express the hope at the same time that your health will continue to improve and that you will

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soon be restored to your usual health and vigour.

066232

Yours very truly,

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066233

M. J. Daly

Toronto May 16/24
72 Warren Rd.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

We are all saddened by the news of your father's death and wish to extend our deepest sympathy to your mother, you and your family.

I had the pleasure of meeting the old gentleman as he was a frequent visitor at my brother-in-law's Mr. Dickenson.

My delay in writing was due to my illness but I am able to be about once more.

With kindest regards

Yours Sincerely

M. J. Daly

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen
Parliament Buildings
Ottawa.

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CANADA

066234

Ottawa, May 19, 1924.

R.E. Meighen, Esq.,
Succession Duties Office,
Parliament Bldgs.,
Toronto.

Dear Ernest:

I really should have acknowledged your kind expression of sympathy sooner but the pressure of work has caused my correspondence to get rather in arrears. Mother is bearing up wonderfully well, but as you know, the loss to her is irreparable. On her behalf as well as on my own I thank you.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

066235

29r

Ottawa, May 19, 1924.

Mrs. Robert Dickson,

St. Mary's,

Ont.

Dear Mrs. Dickson:

I really should have acknowledged your kind expression of sympathy sooner but pressure of work has caused my correspondence to get rather in arrears. Mother is bearing up wonderfully well but, as you know, the loss to her is irreparable. On her behalf as well as on my own, I thank you.

Yours sincerely,

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CANADA

066236

29r

Ottawa, May 21, 1924.

Superintendent,
Seed Branch,
Dept. of Agriculture,
P.O. Bldg.,
Toronto.

Dear Sir:

I hope you will be good enough to thank all of those who were so thoughtful as to contribute to a token from your branch on the deathion of the death of my father the deep sense of gratitude and appreciation of my mother and the other members of our family.

Yours sincerely,

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29v

066237

Ottawa, 21 mai, 1924.

Monsieur J. Ernest Sirois,
Grande-Riviere,
Que.

Cher M. Sirois:

Veuillez accepter pour vous-même et exprimer aunos amis de Grande-Prairie mes remerciements pour vos condoléances. Quoique la mort de mon père n'était pas inattendue c'est une grande perte pour nous tous. Pour ma mère spécialement après tant d'années d'association c'est une grande épreuve. Cependant elle se porte bien. De sa part, comme pour les membres de sa famille je vous remercie de nouveau.

Sincèrement à vous,

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Sympathy

066238

Grande-Rivière, 16 mai, 1924

Au très Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

Cher Monsieur,

A cause du mauvais service des malles ici, nous n'avons appris que tard le grand deuil qui vient de s'abattre sur votre famille.

Malgré ce retard, les conservateurs d'ici ont confiance que vous voudrez bien croire, quand même, à la sincérité de leurs sympathies et ils me chargent de les joindre à celles que je viens vous offrir personnellement.

Avec ces condoléances sincères, veuillez agréer, Monsieur, l'assurance de mon entier dévouement.

J. Ernest Lirois
ptre.

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CANADA

066239

292

Ottawa, May 26, 1924.

J.A. Miller, Esq.,
Irish Protestant Benevolent Society,
43 Belmont Park,
Montreal.

Dear Mr. Miller:

My mother has asked me to acknowledge for her the kind expression of sympathy from the members of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society on the death of my father, and to express her sincere thanks. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we receive much comfort but it has been a sad blow to us all. The loss to her is particularly great but she is bearing up wonderfully well. His passing has left us all with a deep sense of sorrow and loneliness. On behalf of all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

Yours very truly,

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066240

269

Ottawa, May 26, 1924.

Dear Tom:

I am indeed glad to receive your letter of the 20th May. You suggest that I write you occasionally and this I will gladly do. Some three or four years ago I sent you a short letter but never got any ~~encouragement~~ acknowledgment.

As you can imagine, the last twenty years of my life have been extremely busy and heavy years. It is true, as you say, that one gets a great dead of abuse and from a monetary standpoint is never recompensed, or at least honestly recompensed, for the burden he carries in public life. Still everything worth while is secured at great costs. I started on the path years ago and once started it is indeed difficult to retreat with honour.

I am very very glad to know that you have gotten on well in Saskatchewan. You know, of course, that Ed. is trying to farm up in Ashmont, Alberta, but is having a hard time. Will on the other hand got into a line that just suited him and has done remarkably well. My boys are

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both bigger than I am and show signs of being some use in the world.

Be sure and come to see me when I am anywhere in your district.

Yours sincerely,

Thomas R. Bell, Esq.,
Kindersley,
Sask.

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066242

Kindersley Sask
May 20th / 924

Mr Arthur Meighen
Ottawa Ont

Dear Arthur

I received your letter a few days ago telling me of your fathers death. I was not much surprised to hear of it, for I had heard indirectly that his strength was failing pretty fast lately, and he was getting along in years though not so very old either, but he had worked pretty hard all his life, especially the last few years before leaving the farm.

How is your mother? she will miss him a great deal, and was all the family home? you brought him to St Marys for burial so I heard. Well Arthur it wont be long before some more of us will be going the same road, a few years makes a great change

I suppose you boys will be getting to be quite a size ~~man~~ now.

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066243

You seem to be having quite a time down there, you get your name in the papers occasionally, and sometimes in a way that is not very complementary either, but I suppose you dont mind that, I sometimes think that you are foolish to bother yourself with that parlimentary work for with your education you could easily make a good living and do some work that you would not be getting so much abuse over and that is about all you get now

I am still pluging away in this wild and wooly west, have not got very wealthy but am in comfortable circumstances. If you are out electioneering I will try and see you, I was nearly going to Saskatoon last fall but was very busy a could not get away

Hoping that you are all well and if you can spare time to write to me I wish you would do so

Yours truly

Tom Bell

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CANADA

066244

292

Ottawa, May 26th 1924.

J.C. Makins, Esq.,
Stratford,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Makins:

I sincerely appreciate the kind thoughtfulness of your message of sympathy on the death of my father. The end was quiet and peaceful, and in that thought we received much comfort but it has been a sad blow to us all. To my mother the loss is particularly great after so many years of happy companionship, but she is bearing up wonderfully well. On her behalf as well as for all the members of our family I again sincerely thank you.

Yours very truly,

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066245

Stratford
6 May 1920

Right Hon
Arthur Meighen
Ottawa Ont

Dear Mr Meighen

It was with much regret that I learned of the death of your father. I knew him very well when he was living at St Marys

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066246

having performed professional services for him on more than one occasion and I must ever remember him as a very kindly and courteous old gentleman.

No matter how much such things are expected they are a shock never the less when they do come. I went through the same ordeal a couple of years ago when my dear father passed on. He was much of the same stock only getting too rare. Please accept my sympathy and my ardent wishes for your health and success

Yours very truly

J. C. Watkins

J C Watkins

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CANADA

066247

Ottawa, May 29, 1924.

Mrs. Kate Hyde Pearson,
c/o Chicago Beach Hotel,
Chicago, Ill.

Dear Mrs. Hyde Pearson:

I must apologize for the delay in acknowledging your kind letter of the 4th May, but my parliamentary duties have been so heavy that my correspondence has become somewhat in arrears.

On behalf of my mother and the other members of the family, as well as on my own behalf, I sincerely thank you for your kind expression of sympathy. Father's passing has left us all with a deep sense of sorrow and loneliness.

May I express my sympathy to you in the loss of your son. I know the sorrow you must now be undergoing.

Yours sincerely,

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c/o Chicago Beach Hotel
Chicago.

May 11.

Dear Mr Meighen,

We are friends in sorrow. Truly. I send you my sympathy in your recent trial & I know I have yours in the tragic & sudden death of my beloved son Byron. Were I to tell you so some of the murderous intrigues of the world has paid my

06248

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Son. you would realize
my feelings. Doubtless
you have read of his
bravery, how he fell while
on duty & striving to
fulfill his mission
in that cruel storm -
When I left Canada
& my old home here some
years ago. you were
in power. & I shall not
be quite satisfied until
I find you officially

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"In power" again. We good
old Conservatives know
your <u>real</u> worth, & it is
only a question of time
before you will find yourself
where you belong! & where
we want to have you.
I came all the way from
California to bury my boy
in Cleveland. beside a
other pilots in the same
service & when I saw 8 of
the R.A.F. officers guarding
my boys coffin with the

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Good old Uncle Jack & I
with the American one. (of
course) I stood like stone I
was a proud mother & I
now stand alone in the
world to be brave & "carry
on". With renewed sympathy
& never forgetting a great
kindness you once did me
when I most needed a friend
believe me to be

Gratefully yrs
Kate Hyde Pearson

066251

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I thought you might like to glance over the enclosed cuttings. his Pals are nearly all in Toronto on the R.C.F.

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"STICK TO IT, BOYS," IS MESSAGE LEFT BY DEAD AVIATOR

Letters of Air Mail Pilot, Killed in Pennsylvania Hills, Opened Here by His Mother.

Stick to it, boys. I'm still very much with you all. See you all again.

This was the last message of Capt. Leonard Brooke Hyde-Pearson, World War flyer and air mail pilot, in a letter addressed "To my beloved brother pilots and pals," and marked "To be opened only after my death."

This letter and two others, one written to his mother and the other addressed "To my friends all over the world," were opened here yesterday by his mother, Mrs. Kate Hyde-Pearson of Santa Monica, Cal. Hyde-Pearson crashed in the mountains of Pennsylvania ten days ago while carrying mail from New York to Cleveland.

"I go west, but with a cheerful heart," the letter to his pals said. "I hope what small sacrifice I have made may be of use to the cause.

Risk Lives for Service.

"When we fly we are damned fools, they say. When we are dead we weren't half bad fellows.' But everyone in this wonderful aviation service is doing the world far more good than the public can appreciate. We risk our necks; we give our lives; we perfect a service for the benefit of the world at large. They, mind you, are the ones who call us fools.

"But stick to it, boys. I'm still very much with you all. See you all again."

Hyde-Pearson was born in Japan. He attended Ridley college in Canada and Malvern college in England. At the outbreak of the World War he had passed examinations for the British navy and was on leave in Montreal. He joined the Royal flying corps and went overseas immediately. He served in Egypt and France, was decorated and later was an instructor at Oxford and Central Flying school, England.

His father, a captain in the Royal fulsiliers, was killed during the World War. His grandfather was a major in the Fourth Dragoon guards.

Hyde-Pearson was buried Sunday in Riverside cemetery after services at St. Philips Episcopal church. Representatives of the American Legion, the Legion of Honor and British and United States governments attended. Pilots from the Cleveland air mail field were pallbearers.

Mrs. Hyde-Pearson had a premonition of her son's death when she read newspaper dispatches at her home in California a week ago Sunday that a mail pilot on the Cleveland division had been missing for twenty-four hours. The dispatches did not give his name. Several hours later her premonitions were confirmed.

It was not until after Hyde-Pearson's death that his associates knew he had been awarded the British meritorious service cross and that he was a member of the Victorian order.

Flyer Whose Death Message is Opened

CAPT. LEONARD BROOKE HYDE-PEARSON

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7

066254

Drumconris
May 28th 24

Dear Cousin

We received the cuttings from the newspapers which you sent about your Fathers death and funeral. we had seen the account of it in our paper on the Monday following. was.nt that quick. Well we all sympathize with you very much especially your Mother she will feel the loss of her partner in this life for over half a century more keenly than any of others I read the short account of his life over 2 or 3 times I love to read onens lives like his. men who have their own principles and is not afraid to uphold them even when in the minority. I would like to have seen your Father and got talking to him I just think I know all about him but thats impossible in this world now. Well you have the kind sympathy of a very wide ~~circle~~ circle of friends but it is well to remember that when all earthly friendships fade away we have a friend that sticketh closer than a Brother. I do hope when these few lines reaches you that they will find yourself & family especially your Mother well.

with love and best wishes to all.

I remain your aff Cousin

Edmond Bell

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066255

29

Ottawa, June 2, 1924.

Dear Count Torpor:

Your kind letter of the 18th May has just reached me and I hasten to express my thanks on behalf of my mother and the other members of the family. Being the oldest son I was perhaps closer to my father than others and his passing has left a deep sense of loss and loneliness. Once more I sincerely thank you.

Yours sincerely,

The Count Torpor,
c/o Lady Eaton,
Chateau Alexandre,
Cannes,
France.

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066256

To Lady Eaton.
Chateau Alexandra
Cannes.

CROMWELL HALL,
EAST GRINSTEAD.

May 18th 1924.

Cannes

My dear Mr. Meighen.

On returning from the Typhus stricken & starving areas of Central Europe I have just heard of the sad loss you have suffered. & I take leave to my deepest sympathy. I shall always remember the happy evening spent in your home when I was with Sir John & Lady Eaton & shall never forget the impression of great strength & purpose your father made on me, & the feeling that men of that stamp were the backbone of Canada. It must have given your father the greatest happiness to know the good done to the land of his efforts.

Please remember me to Mr. Meighen & your children & convey to them my heartfelt sympathy.

Yours sincerely

Popoz.

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Dr. P. T. Coupland
PHONE 102
RESIDENCE 144

066257

292

ST. MARYS, ONTARIO June 3 1924

Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa.

Dear Arthur :-

Your recent letter conveying thanks for the little I did at the time of bearing your father to his last resting place - and at London Banquet came to hand. Needless for me to say - it is always a pleasure to do anything I can - and all you have to do at any time is to express a wish and I'll do my utmost to fulfil it.

I am pleased with the Amendment as suggested by Private Bills Com - and trust it may prevail in the House. I think I told you that both Presbyterian Churches in St Marys and the one in Mitchell are practically unanimous for preservation of the Presbyterian Church.

Best wishes to your Mother - Mrs Meighen & all

Yours sincerely
Percy Coupland

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CANADA

066258

292

Ottawa, June 9, 1924

Dear John:

Many thanks indeed for your kind note of sympathy which has just reached me. Being the oldest son I was probably closer to my father than the others and certainly I knew something of his struggles and difficulties in the earlier days. His quiet honesty and perseverance are pleasant things now to remember.

I have read with very much interest and pleasure your reference to your acquaintance with him in St. Marys and your thought that he resembled Mr. Balfour. On behalf of my mother and the other members of the family I most sincerely thank you.

Yours sincerely,

John F. Sinclair, Esq.,
5014 First Ave. So.,
Minneapolis, Minn.,
U.S.A.

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066259

JOHN F. SINCLAIR

5014-1st Ave So
Minneapolis, Minn.

Dear Arthur :—

The folks in St Marys have sent me the Journal announcing the passing of your father in Ottawa.

I called to see your mother while in Ottawa the last time and she told me of the illness of your father. And while I cannot help feeling that his going at this time was for the best, it always is hard to see the dear ones go.

On my several trips to St Marys, I got well acquainted with him and I used to always think he looked so much like Arthur Balfour of England in his later years.

I have not the address of your mother or I would write her a letter. Kindly remember me to her at this time.

Mrs Sinclair too joins in expressing the sympathy

Sincerely John F. Sinclair

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066260

292

Ottawa, June 10, 1924.

Dear Cousin Ed.:

Your kind letter of the 28th May has just reached me and I hasten to assure you that I sincerely appreciate the thought which prompted it. Being the oldest ~~boy~~ son I was perhaps closer to father than the others. Certainly I know the struggles through which he passed in the earlier days and I have the deepest sense of what we all owed to him for his kindly guidance and support.

My mother is bearing up wonderfully well although the loss to her is very great indeed. On her behalf as well as on behalf of the other members of the family I again sincerely thank you and we all send our best wishes that you and yours are meeting with good health and success.

Yours sincerely,

Edmond Bell, Esq.,
Drumconvis,
Ireland.

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066261

292

Ottawa, June 10, 1924.

Mrs. S. Wesley White,
620 Church St.,
Toronto.

Dear Mrs. White:

Mrs. Meighen, Sr., 'phoned me this morning stating she had a letter from you in which you mentioned the flowers sent by the Seed Branch on the occasion of Mr. Meighen's death. There seems to be something wrong at the Toronto end in this matter as not more than two or three days after the funeral an acknowledgment was sent, addressed to the Secretary of the Seed Branch, Toronto, and on the 21st May another acknowledgment was sent after Mr. Meighen received your letter mentioning it to him. Certainly the fault has not been with Mr. Meighen's office. I am attaching hereto copy of the last acknowledgment which was sent.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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(292)

066262

THE
GEORGE H. ROGERS CO. LIMITED
FUNERAL SERVICE
GEO. HAROLD ROGERS - MANAGER

ESTABLISHED 1894
AMBULANCE HEADQUARTERS
TELEPHONE QUEEN 1098

283, LAURIER AVE. WEST
OTTAWA, CANADA

Receipt on file 131

June 12th 1924.

Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons.
Ottawa.

Dear Sir, -

Enclosed you will please find our receipt for cheque received.

I am very sorry that there was an error made in the account when sent out but trust that you will overlook it, as I was sent off to the hospital before I had entered up the details of the account.

Thanking you for your cheque, I am

Yours truly

Geo. H. Rogers

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269

Photo sent

066263

Ottawa, June 23, 1924.

My dear cousin:

I have just received your letter of the 9th June. Mother has not yet had an opportunity to read your letter but this I will give her today. I am very glad to say that mother's health is much improved; the strain of the long anxious year seems to be somewhat relieved. My father's last year was considerably darkened by successive though very very light strokes. The change from time to time was almost imperceptible. His last ten days were rather sad.

I am very glad indeed to get the information, which you send me in your letter, as to the whereabouts and progress of William Meighen and his son William James Meighen. My hope has been for a long time to be able to visit my father's relatives in the old ancestral locality and now I will at least have their address should it be possible for me to get over. My wife is most anxious to go and I have some anticipation of being able to gratify this ambition next year, but as yet nothing is certain.

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066264

I am very sorry indeed never to have seen your mother. My mother has talked much to me of her.

Mrs. Long's daughter has done remarkably well and we are right to be proud of her achievement, but, of course, her parents are those who will enjoy most, the splendid promise she is showing.

The celebration up at Perth was a very interesting one. The Meighen children gathered from far and wide.

Possibly you knew that Charles Meighen's son Arthur was candidate in the British Columbia elections for the District of Kamloops. Unfortunately he was defeated by a very narrow majority. I would ~~very much enjoy~~ have had him elected.

With the greatest pleasure I am sending you herewith a photograph of myself.

With all good wishes.

Affectionately yours,

Mrs. Lizzie Bruce,

1 Ford Place,

Tinnort St.,

Grennock,

Scotland.

Address of William Meighen and his son William James Meighen.

Address: Drumnuchy,
via. Dungiven
County Derry,
Ireland.

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CANADA

066265

1. Ford Place.
Finnart Street.
Greenock.
9th June 1924.

(269)

Dear Cousin Arthur,

My sister and I were very sorry to learn the sad news from the paper your mother kindly sent us that your dear father had passed to his rest.

It is just a year past on the 3rd March last since our dear mother Isabella Meighen Cooper passed away to her eternal home

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Many a time she talked to us about her good Uncle Gordon and said cousin Joseph was his son.
I cannot help thinking how sorry she would have been to have heard of his demise.
We both send you our deepest sympathy.
Like ourselves you have lost a very great friend.
I am nearly ashamed to tell you that it is only now I am fulfilling one of my mother's last wishes which was that I should write and give you her brother William Meighen's new address in Ireland. so either her or my cousin William James Meighen his son, who is married and lives with him, would be very glad of a visit from you if in any future time you visited the Old Country
He sold the farm he was in for £3,000 and bought this one for £5.500 I cut this out of the paper at the time but could not remember where I put it and just came on it the other day
You can keep this cutting

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It will describe it better than I could. My uncle is 74 years of age. He came to this farm early in 1923. It was a good while before he got everything removed from the old one.
We were over in May 1923 and they had still some crop to remove. It is a beautiful place but will take some time to put everything in order.
My uncle said the farm first and the house next.
We were also in Ireland in September 1923 and went to see my brother-in-law's

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I have just been re-reading some of your mother's letters to me. In two of them she asked me to try and find out for her if the McCullys were related to the Meighens. I wrote to my Uncle and he says the McCullys are not related to the Meighens.

I am writing my uncle's words to me. Your mother's Uncle Gordon Meighen who taught school in the Hollow or Ballyhargan school stopped one night or perhaps two in the week with these people. I often heard Mamma say that if her uncle Gordon had no invitation to stay at

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father Mr Long who is in his seventy eighth year and of course finished up with going to Uncle Williams.

We have had a very anxious Autumn, Winter and Spring. There have been two deaths in my husbands side of the house. A clever Doctor in the prime of life died rather suddenly and his father was so ill that he could not be told. The father died a fortnight after his son & his wife and family have removed out of town.

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Touring about Toronto, Port Arthur, and Edmonton until Winnipeg discovered her. Florence has brought to Varsity a personality of rare charm, with a dash of that Celtic temperament, so irresistible. A penchant for curling, S.C.M. work, and the "funalities."
Florence will be a Northcliffe in Journalism yet.

My sister and I are very glad indeed that she has got on so well. She is clever. Your mother will be pleased to hear of her success.

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My brother-in-law Mr Lang
Winnipeg was very poorly
indeed for a long time
with Sciatica and was
from business for a while
but is I am very glad to
say keeping better and
is at business again.
My niece Florence Lang
has graduated B.A. with
1(a) honours.
I have copied this out of
the University Year Book
Florence M. Lang.
Varsity Arts.
"There's a pair of beguiling, smiling Irish eyes

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any of his pupils homes — a thing which was customary for teachers to do in those days when salaries were so small — the Mc Cullys always made him welcome to their home but they are not related in any way to the Meighens.

I had papers from Cousin Leonor Meighen giving an account of the 75th Anniversary of the founding of Arthur Meighens Bros. business.

It was a great affair.

Cousin Wm Meighen her father kept us informed by letters

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and papers about all our friends in Canada.
He was a good man.
We have got a number of Photos of him & also of his wife, and Photos of the whole family taken together.

I have got Photos of your family, also your wife, & your father, and mother I would like if you could let me have a good Phato of yourself as I mean to have all of them framed and hung on one of my walls Indeed I have bought the frames and will frame all soon.

I am enclosing a letter to your dear Mother in your letter in case she would be visiting some of her daughters.
Will you kindly forward it to her?
I hope Mrs Meighen, the family and yourself are very well.
Kindest regards from my sister and self.

Yours very Sincerely
Lizzie Bruce.

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Ottawa, June 28, 1924.

Rev. Mr. Duggan,
St. Mary's, Ont.

My dear Mr. Duggan:

I feel I have in some way overlooked writing to thank you for the very great kindness you showed my mother and our entire family in conducting the service at St. Mary's at the funeral of my dear father. All of us appreciated the words you spoke, and the appropriateness of everything you had arranged. I hope you will forgive me for being so slow to recognize your kindness, and will accept the assurance of sincere

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gratitude from us all.

With kindest personal regards,

Yours sincerely,

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Ottawa, June 28, 1924.

Mr. Brandon,
Undertaker,
St. Mary's, Ont.

Dear Mr. Brandon:

I have not yet received your account for services in connection with the funeral of my father. I have been thinking lately possibly you had sent it and it had gone astray and you would be wondering why the matter had not been attended to.

With kindest personal regards.

Yours sincerely,

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Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighan,
Leader of H.M.Royal Opposition,
OTTAWA, DOMINION of CANADA.

1595 Sixth Street,
New Westminster,B.C.
November 7th.1924.

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H.M.S."Canadian Farmer" Master's wrongful dismissa

My desk

Dear Sir:-

In obedience to your command given me on the platform in St. Patricks Hall, New Westminster,B.C.on Thur.Nov.9th.1924, at 10.45.P.M. I was to write you summarizing briefly salient points in my case. The ship struck an obstruction at midnight June 18th.1922, I stopped her and sounded all tanks and bilges and found that ship was making no water I then proceeded on my voyage. I notified the Management in Vancouver that I did not anticipate any damage so I loaded up and proceeded on our usual voyage.

I had no report from my chief officer, or my chief engineer or Management that anything was wrong with ship or engines until ship dry-docked for annual inspection 61 days later. When Mr.Louden, marine superintendent engineer, Abraham, ship's chief engineer, and Mr.Edgecombe, chief officer, conspired together and run up a factitious repair bill which was the cause of my getting wrongfully dismissed. I resented the treatment and asked the management in Montreal for an enquiry which was refused, but which was later brought about by Senator J.D.Taylor, and W.G.Mc Quarrie,M.P.

The management in Vancouver bought over that Marine Court and found against me, but I was not even censured. The witnesses all who were in favor of the management i.e. ship' officers & engineers & Marine Supt. Mr.Finglass, and Mr.Louden, and some of the office staff, i.e. asst.Manager Tourtellotte, all made incorrect statements. Through the untireing efforts of Senator J.D.Taylor an investigation was ordered by Sir Henry Thornton, his detective force was making headway which would eventfully become embarrassing to the management here in Vancouver so they took steps to induce Sir Henry Thornton to call off the enquiry by making false statements to the latter gentlemen.

I might say that my case has been very ably presented to the Senate by Senator J.D.Taylor on Tue.May 15th.1923, May 29th. June 13th. June 20th.'23. May 8th.1924, June 5th, June 24th.1924. I may be permitted to observe that Senator Taylor is not the man to defend a wrong action, he is acquanted with their underhand work that the culprits employed to blacken my character. He has seen about 36 years reference from my employers, over twenty served in the Dominion of Canada, seven of these spent in the Government Service.

This hearing before Mr.Temple in Vancouver was a farce in every sense of the word. I will just mention a few facts that speaks for them selves. Surveyor Wallace stated to Mr.Temple in 1924 that the(Brass Tank Plugs) were torn away page 64. Mr.McCoskie also stated that the heads were sheered off these Brass Tank Plugs and that the heads were 2½ inches square. How could he tell that the heads were 2½ inches square if same were sheered off? It's piffle page 78.

See page 53 re Brass Tank Plugs & 348-9 sworn to be intact at Wreck Commissioner's court in Vancouver Nov,1922, by chief engineer Abraham & Capt.Boyd, established beyond the shadow of a doubt. I showed Mr.Temple the sworn evidence in page 348-9 I also showed it to Detective Page, and a great many more things I have pointed out to them. I enclose you copy of a demonstration I gave on board the "Canadian Farmer in order to establish how the Hand Steering Port Guide Bracket was broken. This evidence Mr.Temple never put in his report and Senator J.D.Taylor can point out to you in a very short time and prove it their organized rascality.

I have the honour to be obediently yours.

Wm Jas Boyd

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COPY. 066200 No.2.

NOTES ON EVIDENCE S.S."CANADIAN FARMER"

(1) My desk

At about IO.A.M. April I8th.I924, S.S."Canadian Farmer" being in port, Mr.Temple, Mr.Tourtellotte, Mr.Haffner, Mr.Louden, Mr.B.C.Keeley, Mr.Page,& Mr.Boyd, all went on board the above named ship, and we had Capt.Kissack and a couple of his officers to work the wheel of his hand steering gear thereby moving the GUIDE BRACKETS as we required.

We had the port Guide Bracket run forward to the position that we assumed it occupied on the I6th of August I922, when it was broken by the Cross-head upper plate coming in contact with same-- We then had the rudder put over hard-a port by steam steering gear, and it was clearly demonstrated to the above named gentlemen that the underneath side of the upper plate of the Cross-head which was already heavily indented fitted right in to the fore end of port Guide Bracket and it was conceeded that this was the way that the said bracket was broken, this was established beyond doubt.

Next, the above named gentlemen examined the grating under the wheel of the hand steering gear and found as stated by Mr.Storry, late Boatswain of the above named ship, in his evidence before the Wreck Commissioner in the Court-house in Vancouver,B.C. in October I922, a cut in the Wheel Grating to enable the hand steering wheel to be turned as required, as it was hard grounded on top of said grating, and without said cut or channel the spoke of said wheel could not pass.

It was agreed that the grating had not warped as was suggested, but was bolted down to the deck on to iron standards which were erected there by the builders for said grating, and it was further decided ~~it was impossible to turn the hand steering wheel~~ that the wheel had never turned since ship left builders hands, so it was impossible to turn the hand steering wheel of the ship at any time since ship left builders hands until the grating was cut on or about the I5th.August I922.

This large dent in the above mentioned Cross-head, about one inch long, and the channel cut in the grating clearly establishes the truthfulness of Boatswain Storry's evidence before the Marine Court above referred to, and any other evidence on above subject to the contrary by any person is incorrect.

W. J. Langley

P.S.
Mr.Temple accepted this in its entirety.

See Mr.Edgecombe's reply at MacPherson's Court, page 594"I turned the wheel and put the Guides together." He is knocked out there, this committee has given him his death warrant, And Mr.Louden has also been served the same, ~~xx~~ this committee's finding was final.

I consider this very important it shows up the conspiracy.

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Ottawa, November 15, 1934.

My dear Senator Taylor:

What should I say in answer to the attached? Give me your best advice.

Yours very truly,

Senator J.D. Taylor,
New Westminster,
B.C.

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THE SENATE
CANADA

New Westminster B.C. 20th November 1924

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen;
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have yours of the 15th re Boyd, and return herewith his memo.

Boyd's case I dealt with very fully in the Senate last session, in the endeavor to shame the government into having an investigation. Bennett moved for a committee of inquiry, but I did not favor this on account of the expense involved (which the Senate had not the funds to meet); I suggested that the matter was one for criminal ~~action~~ prosecution based on facts already brought out. I instanced, as established, perjury, forgery, making false entries in ship's log, falsifying specifications for repairs, false certificates of damages, false certificates of repairs not effected or required, and obtaining money by false pretences from insurance companies. I read to the Senate evidence in support of all these charges; also evidence of bootlegging from the C.G.M.M. ships and of obtaining liquor on the false pretence that it was for ship's stores, and therefore duty free.

Boyd was a shipmaster of thirty-five years' unblemished reputation until he joined the C.G.M.M. service. I have known him as a good citizen for about twelve years. Soon after joining the C.G.M.M. service he became aware that faked bills for repairs were being put in by shipyards, that whiskey was being carried on his ship for trafficking at U.S. ports, and that frauds were being perpetrated in the purchase of ship's supplies. The evidence was that members of his crew were working in collusion with members of the staff ashore. Representation of these conditions made to his superiors produced no results, except open ill-will on the part of the persons involved.

In August 1922 his ship, the Canadian Farmer, was docked, at the government's dock at Prince Rupert, for annual overhaul. Inspection showed a dint in the keel plate near the stern, about the size of a soup-plate, supposed to have been made when the ship struck some unknown object about two months before; the plate was not leaking and no other damage was apparent. About ten days after this Boyd was summoned to Vancouver

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THE SENATE CANADA

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and there informed by letter from Montreal that he was "dismissed because of various accidents to his ship." It has since transpired, on the evidence of Capt. Tedford, who dismissed him, that the cause of dismissal was solely the report received from Prince Rupert of the damages alleged to have been discovered there. Inspection of the specifications of these supposed damages showed that they were wholly fictitious and faked. A bill of about $8800 was run up and claimed from the underwriters.

Boyd demanded an inquiry before the Wreck Commissioner, which took place. The ship's log being produced showed that there had been written into this, after Boyd had signed it, a large number of fraudulent entries purporting to show damages such as covered by the faked specifications, as evidenced immediately after the striking mentioned. Boyd charged that these were forgeries, and as a sample case established that a breaking of the hand-steering gear logged as discovered on the 19th of June did not take place until the 16th of August following. He charged that his mate and three high officials ashore who pretended that the mate had shown to them this break in June or July, were deliberately perjuring themselves. This perjury appeared to have been rehearsed under the direction of the local counsel of the C.G.M.M. at Vancouver.

I had an outline of these circumstances presented to Vice-President Hungerford, through Senator Robertson, and Hungerford volunteered to have a thorough investigation. In consequence a member of the investigating department came to me at Ottawa with a letter from Mr. Page setting on foot an investigation under the authority of Sir Henry Thornton. I gave to this investigator all the data in my possession, which was quite a lot. This was in February 1923. Having seen no sign of results in the meantime, I ascertained ~~that~~ in November that Thornton had called off the investigation a few months previously. He said it was because he had received information from his staff in Vancouver so damaging to Boyd's reputation.

Then I intimated to Thornton that I would move for a parliamentary inquiry. Upon this he offered a thorough investigation by an impartial person whom he would select. He named one Temple, regional counsel at Winnipeg. Temple proved to be only a poor tool of the management, commissioned to find for them irres-

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THE SENATE
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pective of the evidence. This he did, contrary even to evidence forced upon him, which he had to present but which he ignored in his findings. He also entirely suppressed the evidence which Boyd has sent to you as to the demonstration on the Farmer on Good Friday, establishing beyond doubt the perjury with respect to the breaking of the hand-steering gear.

Temple could not find any evidence against Boyd's character as alleged by Thornton, nor would any person at Vancouver admit having given such evidence to Thornton. He would not ask Thornton for the source of his supposed information.

In the meantime, the Company had not only dismissed Boyd without cause, but also some of their gang at Vancouver had so represented Boyd to other shipping interests that he is virtually black-listed. The C.G.M.M. have taken away not only his character, but also his livelihood. I don't know what further I can attempt for him. A Senate inquiry is beyond our financial resources, which are controlled by the Commons. If the government would put the matter into the hands of the Mounted Police, I believe that evidence could be produced to warrant prosecution for each of the crimes I have indicated in my opening paragraph.

In the Senate I was offered at one stage a royal commission. I did not warm to that, because no doubt the commissioner would be a creature of the government, and the Company would have counsel at the public expense while Boyd would have to foot his own bills including the cost of his witnesses, and he is entirely without resources.

Having thus outlined the facts, I would not presume to advise you what if anything you can do in the matter. I am satisfied, however, that it constitutes a grave scandal, not only in itself but also as an index to the standards of the National Railway and Marine service.

Faithfully yours,

J. D. Taylor

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Ottawa, Nov. 29, 1924.

Honourable J.D. Taylor,
New Westminster,
B.C.

My dear Senator:

Thank you very much for your letter of the 20th November. I attach copy of letter I have written Captain Boyd.

Yours very truly,

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Ottawa, Nov. 29, 1924.

Captain W.J. Boyd,

Dear Captain Boyd:

You will remember speaking to me at New Westminster with respect to the treatment you have received from the Canadian Government Mercantile Marine. I have since been engaged in an election contest almost continuously but I have taken the trouble to go to the bottom of the matter to the utmost of my power, and have had the advantage of a thorough review of the situation with Senator Taylor of New Westminster. As you know, Senator Taylor has exhausted every effort to secure an exposure of the facts and justice for you, but owing to the hostile attitude of the administration he has not been able to make very substantial progress. He and I have discussedtthe possibility of anything further being done, and really I don't know what else we can do while the present Government is in office. From the facts as laid before me it does seem that you have been treated most harshly, and there are many circumstances connected

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with the history of the matter which seem to me most mysterious. I trust the time will come when it will be possible to get to the bottom of this whole question thoroughly and effectively. In the meantime I hope you will be able to get the facts before the public.

Yours very truly,

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Right
Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the King's Opposition,
Ottawa, Ontario.

1595 Sixth Street,
New Westminster,B.C.
March 30th.1925.

Wrongful Dismissal.

Dear Sir:-

Greetings, I have before me your esteemed favor dated November 24th.1924, for which I thank you very much. I refrained from acknowledging same knowing you were very busy, I have carefully noted your remarks, and agree with you that there is not much to expect in the way of justice from the present Government, but their reign of incompetence is fast coming to a close, when I trust I shall then receive justice from your honourable Government.

I am pleased to hear you have talked the matter over with Senator J.D.Taylor of New Westminster,B.C. he is alive to their organized rascality. I am indebted to him very much indeed for getting the matter before the Senate, and your good self, and had he not got full confidence in the justice of my case he never would have taken it in hand, I will now rest my case with you and Senator Taylor knowing when the time arrives you will mete out justice.

I will certainly get my case before the public when the election time comes, and many of their misdeeds. At present I am signing up all electors putting them on the voters list to be ready when the time comes, and we in B.C. will be able to help out some.

I herewith enclose you copies of letters I sent to Mers.Temple and Page. I am also taking the liberty & pleasure in handing you, some facts regarding the "ATLANTIC COMBINE", which the "Petersen Mosquito Fleet is going to compete against" it is some undertaking, but a drowning man will grasp at a straw. If there is anything that I can do in any way to forward good Government please to command me at any instant.

I have the honour to be, your obedient servant.

memo re Peterson contract placed on file 385 WPB,

Wm Jno Boyd
Late Master,
S.S."Canadian Farmer".

W.J.B.

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Mr.H.J.Page, Chief Investigator,
Canadian National Limited,
Montreal, CANADA.

1595 Sixth Street,
New Westminster,B.C.
March 2nd.1925.

UNSWORN EVIDENCE BEFORE H.H.M.Temple IN VANCOUVER APRIL
**** **** **** ***** ***** 1924.

Dear Sir:-

Greetings, during the hearing in Vancouver,B.C. of my complaint before Mr.Temple & your good self, re my wrongful dismissal from the S.S." Canadian Farmer." You are aware that on several occasions when I heard various witnesses making statements before Mr.Temple & your good self, just opposite to what they had already sworn to in the investigation before the Wreck Commissioner, that I wanted to read out to them just what they had sworn to already, in order to let them see that they were prevaricating.

You heard Mr.Temple inform me it was only a waste of time me reading out what said witnesses had sworn to formerly, and that I could embody that in my summing up to him at the end of the investigation, you also stated to me that you heard Mr.Temple inform me on three occasions that I could put in all I wanted to say in my summing up to him, you also stated to me that Mr.Temple was acting as a Judge and I as my own Lawyer & that no Judge would think of handing down a finding before he heard the defending council, i.e. your humble servant.

Well sir, the result of your combined actions were, that I did not get their former sworn evidence in the notes of this MOCK INVESTIGATION. How does it strike you Mr.Page? I trust I am not doing you an injury, but I know you were aware that most of the witnesses were telling untruths. You were aware that the pencil notes found amongst Mr.Pillsbury's papers were not truthful. Had they been so, they never would have stirred up the commotion that they did, the whole investigation was upset & Mr.Temple forbid the stenographer to put down what I was reading out, and Mr.Keeley ran behind my back to see what I was in the pencil notes.

Well, I could recall many notes that you are aware were very unfair to me & you know it. You stated that you were there to find out what evidence there was. I trust that you sent in what you found, and if you did, well, Mr.Temple covered it up. Mr.Temple adjourned the sitting in order that he could post Mr.Shepphard what to say, poor fellow he fell down on his job badly, you know that, and you also know all about the faking up of the Mate's log book, there was not much that you missed in the whole investigation, and if you acted as an honourable man would do, and what your countrymen paid you to do, and expected of you, then I must say again that Mr.Temple covered same up.

Might I solicit from you whether you sent in a report to Sir H.Thornton or only to Mr.Temple?If you sent it in only to Mr.Temple, that would account for me never getting any word from either Mr.Temple or Sir Henry Thornton, I have never heard from either. The gods grind slow but sure, and I trust that they will meet out justice in my case.
Wishing you all the luck that an honourable man is entitled to.
I beg to remain dear sir, very truly yours.

W.J.B. _____ M.M.

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033290

Mr.R.H.M.Temple,
Asst.Council,Can.Nat.Rly.
Winnipeg.

1595 Sixth St.
New Westminster,B.C.
March 16th.1925.

Dear Sir:-

I am very much afraid that you have forgotten your promise to me, which you made leaving Vancouver, i.e. you were to mete out justice to all concerned in the case you were after hearing, and you were to write & let me hear from you, well, up to above date, I have never heard from either you, or Sir Henry Thornton, who also informed me in his letter dated 4.2.24. As soon as conclusion therein has been reached,"I shall be glad to communicate with you again."

Well, sir I am still waiting your, and his pleasure. Mr.Temple, I have learned since why you would not swear your witnesses; Had you done so, I would now be in a position to have the most of them up for perjury, that was your move, I presume your proud of it. I have been reading up your finding & I feel very sorry for you indeed, I did not think that there was such a small souled man in Canada until I read your report to your chief, Mr.Gerald Ruel, Vice President & General Council, C.N.RLY. Montreal Que. you carried out his orders to the letter. And you fooled Sir Henry Thornton.

But the Gods grind slow but sure & you will get what is coming to you sooner than you expect. The Home Bank Directors were gentlemen compared to <u>you</u>. There were some nice things said about you in the Senate, well, you were entitled to them all and then some. The demonstration I gave on board the"Can.Farmer" out generalled all your hand craft will I call it. I could recall many small things that you done. Your actions all through the case were those of a man devoid of honor or integrity.

I met your friend Senator Hayden in New Westminster,B.C. in the company of a gentleman, the Minster of Marine & Fisheries said gentleman granted me an interview, but Senator Hayden would not, I wanted Mr.Hayden to listen to me in the presence of the Minister.he Mr.Hayden would not, but behind my back before the Senate,he acted the Carron Crow to help you out, now dear sir,I will leave you and Senator along with your convenient conscience. I beg to remain-A man you intentionally wronged.

Wm Jno Boyd

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Ottawa, April 14, 1935.

Dear Captain Boyd:

Your letter of the 30th March reached me several days ago but owing to pressure of parliamentary work I have been unable to find an opportunity of replying until today. I am glad to have the information contained in the letters you have written to Messrs Temple and Page.

Yours very truly,

Captain W.J. Boyd,
1595 Sixth St.,
New Westminster, B.C.

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SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED

MARCH 31ST, 1925

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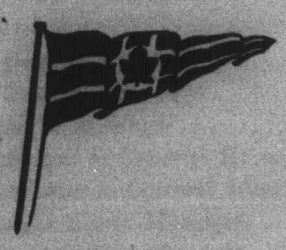
SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited



For the Year ended 31st December, 1924

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SIR HENRY W. THORNTON, K.B.E., *Chairman*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. GERARD RUEL, K.C.....Montreal, Que.
MAJOR GRAHAM A. BELL, C.M.G.....Ottawa, Ont.
MR. ERNEST R. DECARY.....Montreal, Que.
MR. FREDERICK G. DAWSON.....Prince Rupert, B.C.
MR. TOM MOORE.....Ottawa, Ont.
MR. D. J. MCDOUGALD.....Toronto, Ont.
COLONEL O. E. TALBOT.....Quebec, Que.
MR. J. STUART RAYSIDE.....Montreal, Que.

GENERAL OFFICERS

SIR HENRY W. THORNTON, K.B.E., *President*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. GERARD RUEL, *Vice-President and General Counsel*.Montreal, Que.
MR. R. C. VAUGHAN, *Vice-President*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. D. E. GALLOWAY, *Vice-President*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. R. P. ORMSBY, *Secretary*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. J. M. ROSEVEAR, *General Comptroller*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. JAMES A. YATES, *General Treasurer*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. R. B. TEAKLE, *General Manager*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. H. MILBURNE, *Assistant to General Manager*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. C. H. IRELAND, *Assistant to General Manager*.....Montreal, Que.
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MR. J. P. DOHERTY, *Traffic Manager*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. F. DAVIDSON, *Auditor*.....Montreal, Que.
CAPT. E. E. TEDFORD, *General Superintendent*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. D. B. CARSWELL, *Superintendent Engineer*.....Montreal, Que.
HEAD OFFICE.....Montreal, Que.
OPERATING OFFICE...230 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

AUDITORS

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.....Montreal, Que.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED, & SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

SIXTH ANNUAL REPORT

To Honourable Geo. P. Graham, M.P.,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

Sir,

Herewith is submitted the Sixth Annual Report of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, being for the year ending December 31st, 1924.

The accounts as certified by the Company's auditors show the following comparative results:

COMPARATIVE INCOME ACCOUNT

		1924		1923	Decrease
Gross Revenue		$ 8,811,038.35		$ 8,992,308.71	$181,270.36
Operating Expenses		10,251,918.56		10,856,601.85	604,683.29
Deficit from Operation		$ 1,440,880.21		$ 1,864,293.14	$423,412.93
Add: Interest accrued on Notes to Government	$4,011,525.50		$4,150,810.24		
Reserve for Depreciation	2,929,584.86		3,008,192.45		
Reserve for Doubtful Debts			1,000.00		
Interest on Government Advances	454,618.80		344,374.54		
		7,395,729.16		7,504,377.23	108,648.07
Deficit after all charges, including Depreciation and Interest			$8,836,609.37	$9,368,670.37	$532,061.00

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The net result for the year is an operating loss of $1,440,880, which is, however, less by $423,413 than the loss in 1923. In this connection it may be noted that the decrease in cargo earnings was about $181,000 and that the Vancouver Board of Harbour Commissioners retook possession of the dock in that city which had been operated by the Company in 1923 and in respect of which during that year a profit of $57,000 was made.

The Fleet consists of fifty-seven vessels, of which a list is attached. During the year three vessels were sold.

In December five of the vessels which had been tied up at Montreal were put into commission for service to London and Antwerp.

No total losses were sustained during the year. Excepting the stranding of the "Canadian Scottish" and the collision between the "Canadian Pioneer" and another steamer there were no serious accidents during the year.

The Fleet has been kept in a proper state of efficiency and repair.

As in the previous year, outward cargoes were generally obtainable, but for homeward trips cargoes were scarce, with the result that expenses for such trips were not met.

Insurance was provided in the Canadian National Insurance fund. The net result was a credit balance for the year of $536,325. The total balance at December 31st, 1924, was $877,144.

Eight of the smaller vessels were used in the grain trade on the Great Lakes, and three others were used in carrying pulpwood from points in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Three Rivers.

The passenger service to the West Indies which was established during the year at the request of the Government in connection with the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement is operated by the "Canadian Fisher" and the "Canadian Forester," vessels which as previously reported are not suitable for the trade. The loss in operation aggregated approximately $120,000, slightly less than the loss during the previous year.

As a result of the services to Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland, Dominion subsidies to other lines aggregating over $156,000 were discontinued.

It is still the feeling of the Directors that the recommendations made in previous years in regard to writing off a substantial proportion of the cost of the Fleet and of the interest payable to the Government should be carried out. The present reason for this is emphasized by the smallness of the prices received for the vessels sold as compared with their original cost.

The Directors recognize that the freedom from accidents and the fact that the results of operations are not more unsatisfactory from a financial point of view is due to the good service rendered by officers and employees during the year.

Montreal, March 31st, 1925.

President & Chairman.

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CANADA

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED, AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET
At 31st December, 1924

ASSETS

Fixed:		
Vessels as at 31st December, 1923.....	$75,520,386.48	
Less: Net Deductions during year.....	1,957,994.54	
	$73,562,391.94	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation.....	11,501,004.49	
		$62,061,387.45
Plant and Equipment as at 31st Dec., 1923	$ 84,803.19	
Add: Net Additions during Year.....	14,362.54	
	$ 99,165.73	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation.....	31,326.45	
		67,839.28
Office Furniture and Fixtures as at 31st December, 1923.....	$ 44,452.64	
Add: Net Additions during year.....	4,708.78	
	$ 49,161.42	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation.....	9,052.41	
		40,109.01
		$62,169,335.74
Department of Marine and Fisheries—Suspense:		
Disbursements on Vessels prior to being put into commission.....		148,343.71
Current:		
Cash in Banks and on Hand.....$	466,631.33	
Accounts Receivable, less Reserve for Doubtful Accounts.....	1,388,174.35	
Advances to Captains, Crews and Agents.	64,757.35	
Due by Underwriters—Adjusted Claims.	326,923.14	
Due by Underwriters—Claims Estimated and Unadjusted.....	435,527.98	
Inventories of Stores and Supplies.....	93,655.18	
		2,775,669.33
Deficit:		35,004,994.96
		$100,098,343.74

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES

Capital Stock:		
Authorized:		
10,000 Shares of $100.00 each.....	$ 1,000,000.00	
Issued:		
6,609 Shares of $100.00 each.....		$ 660,900.00
Less:		
900 Shares held in Treasury in respect of Vessels disposed of.....	90,000.00	
		570,900.00
Notes Payable due Dominion Government:		
(Secured by Mortgages on Vessels).....	$72,936,827.39	
Add:		
Interest accrued to 31st December, 1924.	15,772,959.87	
		88,709,787.26
Other Advances by Dominion Government:	$ 8,255,651.25	
Add:		
Interest accrued to 31st December, 1924	917,753.01	
		9,173,404.26
Accounts Payable:		1,244,939.29
Balances of Uncompleted Voyages:		399,312.93
Contingent Liabilities—None ascertained		
		$100,098,343.74

J. M. ROSEVEAR,
General Comptroller.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

To the Shareholders of the
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited.

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, and its Subsidiary Companies, for the year ended 31st December, 1924, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

We report that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet and relative Operating and Deficit Accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31st December, 1924, and of its operations for the year ended that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

2nd April, 1925.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

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CANADA

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED, & SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

OPERATING ACCOUNT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1924

REVENUE FROM VESSELS—Closed Voyages			$ 8,810,759.29
OTHER REVENUE:			
Commission		$ 16.07	
Interest and Exchange		262.99	
			279.06
TOTAL REVENUE			$ 8,811,038.35
EXPENSES:			
Operations of Vessels—Closed Voyages		$9,607,396.53	
Stevedoring and Wharf Expenses		25,712.52	
Operation of Agencies		119,886.96	
General Expenses:			
Management and Office Salaries	$ 323,104.19		
Rent, Taxes and Insurance	13,763.46		
Travelling Expenses	33,619.94		
Printing and Stationery	16,642.06		
Advertising	33,833.43		
Postage, Cables and Telegrams	35,859.24		
Office Expenses and Supplies	9,381.00		
Miscellaneous	32,719.23		
		498,922.55	
			10,251,918.56
OPERATING LOSS			$ 1,440,880.21
TO WHICH ADD:			
Interest accrued for year 1924 on Notes due Dominion Government	$4,011,525.50		
Interest on Government Advances	454,618.80		
		$4,466,144.30	
Depreciation		2,929,584.86	
			7,395,729.16
Loss for Year			$ 8,836,609.37

Note.—

In order to avoid any misunderstanding it may be well to call attention to the fact that this amount includes over **$4,000,000** for interest still charged against the Company on its books in favor of the Dominion Government and nearly **$3,000,000** for depreciation. Each of these items is calculated on the original war time cost of the vessels of the Fleet.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED, & SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

DEFICIT ACCOUNT

At 31st December, 1924

Balance at 31st December, 1923			$27,641,581.57
DEDUCT:			
Interest cancelled on Notes due Dominion Government for:—			
SS. Sheba	$ 31,192.81		
SS. Canadian Logger	85,911.49		
SS. Canadian Sealer	116,781.12		
SS. Canadian Miner	117,270.42		
SS. Canadian Recruit	151,820.54		
SS. Canadian Exporter	221,722.37		
		$724,698.75	
Cancellation of amounts set up covering Depreciation on the following Vessels:—			
SS. Sheba	$ 19,898.93		
SS. Canadian Logger	63,136.69		
SS. Canadian Sealer	77,435.29		
SS. Canadian Miner	77,627.07		
		238,097.98	
Cancellation of amounts previously charged to Profit and Loss covering deficiency on Insurance on the following Vessels:—			
SS. Canadian Recruit	$ 141,075.25		
SS. Canadian Exporter	369,324.00		
		510,399.25	
			1,473,195.98
			$26,168,385.59
TO WHICH ADD:—			
Loss for year ended 31st December, 1924 (as per Operating Account)			8,836,609.37
			$35,004,994.96

STATEMENT OF INTEREST DUE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1924

For Vessels Delivered Up To	Principal Amount of Notes	Interest for Year at 5½% Per Annum	Amount of Interest Paid	Balance of Interest due Dominion Government
31st December, 1919	$19,827,458.00	$ 415,358.36	$ 415,358.36	
31st December, 1920	49,535,892.71	1,829,967.67	84,641.64	$ 1,745,326.03
31st December, 1921	73,571,842.27	3,351,500.14		3,351,500.14
31st December, 1922	77,526,403.72	4,086,654.92	512,773.96	3,573,880.96
31st December, 1923	75,469,277.14	4,150,810.24	*335,384.25	3,815,425.99
31st December, 1924	72,936,827.39	4,011,525.50	*724,698.75	3,286,826.75
		$17,845,816.83	$2,072,856.96	
Total Interest due as at 31st December, 1924				$15,772,959.87

Note: *Interest on Notes cancelled.

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Disposition of Fleet as at December 31st, 1924:

	Vessels
United Kingdom & Continent	15
Australia	7
West Indies	6
Vancouver—California	6
Intercoastal & Oriental	6
Great Lakes Grain Trade	8
Laid up—Halifax	6
Fitting out for service—Halifax	3
	57

Voyages Completed During the Year:

ATLANTIC

	Voyages
United Kingdom & Continent	52
West Indies—Freight	29
West Indies—Passenger	17
Newfoundland	15
Australia	13
Charters and Grain	130
	256

PACIFIC

United Kingdom	10
Australia	7
Orient	9
India	1
Coastal to California	57
Intercoastal to Montreal or Halifax	9
	93

Regular sailings during the year:

FROM THE ATLANTIC

UNITED KINGDOM

Fortnightly service to Cardiff and Swansea.
Ten-day service to London and Antwerp.

WEST INDIES

Fortnightly freight service to St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demerara.

Three-weekly passenger and freight service to Bermuda, Nassau, King ston and Belize.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Monthly service to various Australian and New Zealand ports.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Three-weekly service to St. John's, Newfoundland, via Charlottetown Prince Edward Island.

INTERCOASTAL AND ORIENTAL

Monthly service to Vancouver, Yokohama and Shanghai.

FROM THE PACIFIC

PACIFIC COASTAL

Weekly service to San Pedro and San Francisco.

UNITED KINGDOM

New monthly service to the West Coast of United Kingdom ports.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Bi-monthly service to Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

ORIENTAL

Monthly service to Yokohama, Japan; and Shanghai ,China.

INTERCOASTAL

Monthly service to Montreal or Halifax.

LONDON AND ANTWERP

Five-weekly service to London and Antwerp.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED

FLEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1924

Vessel	Dead-weight Tonnage
Canadian Adventurer	3,408
Canadian Aviator	5,166
Canadian Beaver	3,973
Canadian Britisher	8,100
Canadian Carrier	4,620
Canadian Challenger	8,423
Canadian Coaster	3,939
Canadian Commander	8,439
Canadian Conqueror	8,407
Canadian Constructor	10,500
Canadian Cruiser	10,682
Canadian Engineer	3,679
Canadian Explorer	8,341
Canadian Farmer	3,964
Canadian Fisher	5,100
Canadian Forester	5,100
Canadian Freighter	8,347
Canadian Gunner	3,978
Canadian Harvester	4,000
Canadian Highlander	8,449
Canadian Hunter	5,021
Canadian Importer	8,381
Canadian Inventor	8,350
Canadian Leader	8,456
Canadian Mariner	8,340
Canadian Miller	8,390
Canadian Navigator	4,581
Canadian Observer	3,982
Canadian Otter	4,555
Canadian Pathfinder	3,640
Canadian Pioneer	8,408
Canadian Planter	8,399
Canadian Prospector	8,367
Canadian Raider	5,181
Canadian Rancher	4,892
Canadian Ranger	8,382
Canadian Rover	3,920
Canadian Runner	4,573
Canadian Sailor	3,357
Canadian Sapper	2,781
Canadian Scottish	8,100
Canadian Seigneur	8,391
Canadian Signaller	3,975
Canadian Skirmisher	8,424
Canadian Sower	3,406
Canadian Spinner	8,393
Canadian Squatter	4,554

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED

FLEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1924—(Continued)

Vessel	Dead-weight Tonnage
Canadian Trader	3,341
Canadian Transporter	8,356
Canadian Trapper	5,054
Canadian Traveller	8,439
Canadian Trooper	4,540
Canadian Victor	8,433
Canadian Volunteer	4,496
Canadian Voyageur	4,575
Canadian Warrior	3,995
Canadian Winner	8,407
Total Fleet (57)	353,450

VESSELS SOLD DURING 1924

Canadian Logger	3,839
Canadian Miner	2,778
Canadian Sealer	2,777

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CANADA

National Brick Company
HON. C. C. BALLANTYNE
PRESIDENT

066293

July
Fifteenth
1925.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I am mailing you under separate cover booklet issued on the Merchant Marine by the C.G.M.M., which I am sure you will find most interesting.

Yours sincerely,

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066294

354

Ottawa, Ont., 16th July, 1925.

My dear Ballantyne,

Thanks for sending me the booklet issued on the Merchant Marine. It is most interesting.

Yours very truly,

not attached when filed

Honourable C. C. Ballantyne,
National Brick Company,
Montreal, Que.,

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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p. 1-16

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED

APRIL 10TH, 1926

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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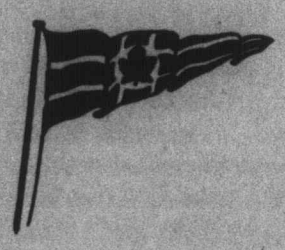
SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF

Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited



For the Year ended 31st December, 1925

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

SIR HENRY THORNTON, K.B.E., *Chairman*.....Montreal, Que.
MR. GERARD RUEL, K.C.....Montreal, Que.
MAJOR GRAHAM A. BELL, C.M.G.....Ottawa, Ont.
MR. ERNEST R. DECARY.....Montreal, Que.
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MR. D. E. GALLOWAY, *Vice-President*.....Montreal, Que.
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OPERATING OFFICE....230 St. James Street, Montreal, Que.

AUDITORS

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.....Montreal, Que

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SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

To the Honourable Charles A. Dunning, M.P.,
Minister of Railways and Canals.

Sir,

The Seventh Annual Report of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, being for the year ending December 31st, 1925, is submitted herewith.

The accounts as certified by the Company's auditors show the following comparative results:

COMPARATIVE INCOME ACCOUNT

		1925		1924	Increase or Decrease
Gross Revenue		$ 9,874,702.06		$8,811,038.35	I $1,063,663.71
Operating Expenses		10,822,755.40		10,251,918.56	I 570,836.84
Deficit from Operation		$ 948,053.34		$1,440,880.21	D $492,826.87
Add: Interest accrued on Notes to Government	$ 3,616,027.80		$ 4,011,525.50		
Reserve for Depreciation	2,635,762.52		2,929,584.86		
Adjustment Department of Marine and Fisheries Account	78,383.91				
Interest on Government Advances	498,603.44		454,618.80		
	6,828,777.67				
Less:—Reserves written back	109,318.07				
		$6,719,459.60		$7,395,729.16	D $676,269.56
Deficit after all charges, including Depreciation and Interest		$7,667,512.94		$8,836,609.37	D$1,169,096.43

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CANADA

Despite serious depression in the shipping business during the year 1925 it is gratifying to be able to record an improvement in operating results. The operating loss was $948,053.34, which is a decrease of $492,826 as compared with 1924, and of $916,239 as compared with 1923. The careful watching of expenditures afloat and ashore and the effecting of economies wherever possible have contributed to this result. The ships have been maintained in the best state of efficiency and repair, in order to maintain the highest classification for the vessels.

Gross revenue shows an increase of $1,063,663.71, while operating expenses only increased $570,836.84.

The actual book deficit for the year after taking into account depreciation and the interest charged by the Dominion Government on the war-time cost of the vessels amounts to the very large sum of $7,667,512.94. The decrease of $1,169,096.43 in this deficit as compared with that for 1924 is partly due to the above decrease in operating deficit and partly due to a decrease in the amounts payable to the Government, which latter amounts were reduced by reason of the sales made during the year of eight vessels and a loss of one, namely, the "Canadian Navigator."

Attention is called to the fact that the above figure of $7,667,512.94 includes over $3,600,000 interest charged against the Company by the Dominion Government, also over $2,600,000 set up for depreciation, both items being calculated on the original cost of the vessels of the Fleet. It also includes approximately $500,000 for interest on advances from the Government, largely on operating account since the inception of the Company.

The statement on page 12 of interest due the Dominion Government is necessarily a bookkeeping entry only, as it is impossible under present conditions to pay interest on the war-time cost of the Fleet. Previous recommendations have been made that a substantial amount of such cost should be written off. The views of the Directors on the subject are unchanged.

There are forty-nine vessels still in the Fleet, list of which is attached. The sale of the "Canadian Settler," made in 1923, was not completed, with the result that this vessel is again included in the Fleet.

As an indication of the value of the Fleet to Canadian exporters and importers, the following figures showing tonnages handled during the year 1925 are of interest. They include freight in transit on December 31st.

	Tons	Value
Export Traffic	820,437	$113,250,847.95
Import Traffic	319,137	49,057,293.91
Intercoastal Traffic	113,982	8,609,971.56
Total	1,253,556	$170,918,113.42

The Company continues to work in close co-operation with the Canadian National Railways, and business is being increasingly developed to the mutual advantage of both companies.

The West Indies passenger service, established at the request of the Government, in compliance with the Canada-West Indies Trade Agreement, still continues, as was originally anticipated, to be operated at a loss with the steamers, "Canadian Fisher" and "Canadian Forester." The loss in operation for 1925 was reduced to approximately $136,915, of which amount $34,228 is recoverable from the Islands served under the terms of the Trade Agreement. The amount of this loss is included in the total deficit shown in the income account. While this loss has been reduced year by year, it is becoming increasingly difficult to make any better showing because the above two vessels are not suitable for the service.

With the continued operation of our services to Australia, New Zealand and to Newfoundland the Dominion Government has saved the subsidies formerly paid of $140,000.00 and $16,500.00 respectively.

The Directors take this opportunity of expressing appreciation of the loyal support rendered during the year by the Company's officers and employees both afloat and ashore.

President and Chairman.

Montreal, April 10th, 1926.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED, AND SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

At 31st December, 1925

ASSETS

Fixed:		
Vessels as at 31st December, 1924	$73,562,391.94	
Less: Net Deductions during year	7,359,242.08	
	$66,203,149.86	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	12,878,217.79	$53,324,932.07
Plant and Equipment as at 31st December, 1924	$ 99,165.73	
Add: Net Additions during year	4,270.68	
	$ 103,436.41	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	41,473.88	61,962.53
Office Furniture and Fixtures as at 31st December, 1924	$ 49,161.42	
Add: Net Additions during year	2,545.47	
	$ 51,706.89	
Less: Reserve for Depreciation	11,541.94	40,164.95
		$53,427,059.55
Current:		
Cash in Banks and on Hand	$ 594,571.95	
Accounts Receivable	1,359,409.62	
Advances to Captains, Crews and Agents	72,738.33	
Due by Underwriters:		
Adjusted Claims	129,241.59	
Claims Estimated and Unadjusted	238,791.05	
Inventories of Stores and Supplies	174,167.73	2,568,920.27
Deficit		39,635,578.13
		$95,631,557.95

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL

Capital Stock:		
Authorized:		
10,000 Shares of $100.00 each	$ 1,000,000.00	
Issued:		
6,609 Shares of $100.00 each	$ 660,900.00	
Less		
Held in Treasury in respect of Vessels disposed of—1,700 Shares	170,000.00	$ 490,900.00
Notes Payable due Dominion Government:		
(Secured by Mortgages on Vessels)	$ 65,592,495.30	
Add:		
Interest accrued to 31st December, 1925	17,600,882.05	$83,193,377.35
Other Advances by Dominion Government	$ 8,739,545.29	
Add:		
Interest accrued to 31st December, 1925	1,416,356.45	10,155,901.74
Accounts Payable		990,669.04
Balances of Uncompleted Voyages:		800,709.82
		$95,631,557.95

Contingent Liabilities—None ascertained.

J. M. ROSEVEAR,
General Comptroller.

CERTIFICATE OF AUDITORS

To the Shareholders of the
Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited.

We have examined the Books and Accounts of the Canadian Government Merchant Marine, Limited, and its Subsidiary Companies, for the year ended 31st December, 1925, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required.

We report that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet and relative Operating and Deficit Accounts are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at 31st December, 1925, and of its operations for the year ended that date, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the Books of the Company.

Dated at Montreal, P.Q.,
6th April, 1926.

GEORGE A. TOUCHE & CO.,
Chartered Accountants.

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED, & SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

OPERATING ACCOUNT

For the Year ended 31st December, 1925

REVENUE FROM VESSELS—Closed Voyages			$ 9,839,816.92
OTHER REVENUE:			
Commission	$ 251.78		
Interest and Exchange	34,633.36		
			34,885.14
			$ 9,874,702.06
EXPENSES:			
Operation of Vessels—Closed Voyages	$10,177,311.11		
Stevedoring and Wharf Expenses	20,256.67		
Operation of Agencies	136,792.93		
General Expenses:			
Management and Office Salaries	$ 335,376.13		
Rent, Taxes and Insurance	13,642.14		
Travelling Expenses	24,335.79		
Printing and Stationery	6,015.08		
Advertising	32,949.98		
Postages, Cables and Telegrams	32,675.25		
Office Supplies and Expenses	13,891.04		
Miscellaneous Expenses	29,509.28		
		488,394.69	
			10,822,755.40
OPERATING LOSS			$ 948,053.34
TO WHICH ADD:			
Interest accrued for year 1925 on Notes due Dominion Government	$3,616,027.80		
Interest on Government Advances	498,603.44		
		$ 4,114,631.24	
Depreciation		2,635,762.52	
Adjustment—Department of Marine and Fisheries Account		78,383.91	
		$ 6,828,777.67	
LESS:			
Reserves written back		109,318.07	
			6,719,459.60
TOTAL LOSS			$ 7,667,512.94

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED, & SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

DEFICIT ACCOUNT

At 31st December, 1925

Balance at 31st December, 1924			$35,004,994.96
DEDUCT:			
Interest cancelled on Notes due Dominion Government for:—			
SS. Canadian Navigator		$ 277,705.71	
SS. Canadian Adventurer		197,008.62	
SS. Canadian Engineer		161,179.01	
SS. Canadian Pathfinder		157,819.53	
SS. Canadian Sailor		189,495.59	
SS. Canadian Signaler		224,603.63	
SS. Canadian Sower		196,664.22	
SS. Canadian Trader		188,568.91	
SS. Canadian Warrior		225,294.70	
		$ 1,818,339.92	
LESS:			
1919 Interest cancelled in error previously paid Government:			
SS. Canadian Recruit	$ 25,469.60		
SS. Canadian Settler	4,764.70		
		30,234.30	
		$ 1,788,105.62	
Cancellation of amounts set up covering Depreciation on the following vessels:—			
SS. Canadian Navigator	$ 184,375.71		
SS. Canadian Adventurer	131,475.18		
SS. Canadian Engineer	117,148.78		
SS. Canadian Pathfinder	114,705.88		
SS. Canadian Sailor	129,669.88		
SS. Canadian Signaller	152,546.67		
SS. Canadian Sower	130,509.08		
SS. Canadian Trader	129,747.81		
SS. Canadian Warrior	158,645.16		
		1,248,824.15	
			3,036,929.77
			$31,968,065.19
TO WHICH ADD:			
Loss as per Operating Account			7,667,512.94
			$39,635,578.13

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED, & SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES

STATEMENT OF INTEREST DUE DOMINION GOVERNMENT AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1925

For Vessels delivered up to 31st December	Principal Amount of Notes	Interest for Year	Amount of Interest Paid	Balance of Interest Due Dominion Government
1919	$19,827,458.00	$ 415,358.36	$ 415,358.36	$ .....
1920	49,535,892.71	1,829,967.67	84,641.64	1,745,326.03
1921	73,571,842.27	3,351,500.14	.....	3,351,500.14
1922	77,526,403.72	4,086,654.92	512,773.96	3,573,880.96
1923	75,469,277.14	4,150,810.24	* 335,384.25	3,815,425.99
1924	72,936,827.39	4,011,525.50	* 724,698.75	3,286,826.75
1925	65,582,038.57	3,616,027.80	* 1,788,105.62	1,827,922.18
		$21,461,844.63	$ 3,860,962.58	
Total Interest due as at 31st December, 1925				$17,600,882.05

Note.—* Interest on Notes cancelled.

Disposition of Fleet as at December 31st, 1925:

	Vessels
United Kingdom and Continent	17
Australia	5
New Zealand	5
West Indies	5
Vancouver—Coastal	4
Intercoastal	5
Laid up—Halifax	6
Laid up—Montreal	2
	49

Voyages Completed During the Year:

ATLANTIC

	Voyages
United Kingdom and Continent	60
West Indies—Freight	27
West Indies—Passenger	17
Newfoundland	11
Australia and New Zealand (joint service)	4
Australia (separate service)	9
New Zealand (separate service)	8
Intercoastal	18
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PACIFIC

United Kingdom and Continent	20
Australia	5
Orient	5
Coastal to California	51
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Regular sailings during the year:

FROM THE ATLANTIC

UNITED KINGDOM

Fortnightly service to Cardiff and Swansea.
Ten-day service to London and Antwerp.

WEST INDIES

Fortnightly freight service to St. Kitts, Antigua, Barbadoes, Trinidad and Demerara.
Three-weekly passenger and freight service to Bermuda, Nassau, Kingston and Belize.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Separate Monthly services to various Australian and New Zealand ports from Montreal in summer and Halifax in winter.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Three-weekly service from Montreal in summer to St. John's, Newfoundland, via Charlottetown, P.E.I.

INTERCOASTAL

Monthly service to Vancouver from Montreal in summer and Halifax in winter.

FROM THE PACIFIC

PACIFIC COAST

Weekly service to San Pedro and San Francisco.

UNITED KINGDOM

Monthly service to the West Coast of United Kingdom ports.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Bi-monthly service up to September to Auckland, Sydney, Melbourne and Adelaide.

INTERCOASTAL

Monthly service to Montreal in summer and Halifax in winter.

LONDON AND ANTWERP

Five-weekly service to London and Antwerp.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED

FLEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1925

Vessel	Dead-weight Tonnage
Canadian Aviator	5,166
Canadian Beaver	3,973
Canadian Britisher	8,100
Canadian Carrier	4,620
Canadian Challenger	8,423
Canadian Coaster	3,939
Canadian Commander	8,439
Canadian Conqueror	8,407
Canadian Constructor	10,500
Canadian Cruiser	10,682
Canadian Explorer	8,341
Canadian Farmer	3,964
Canadian Fisher	5,100
Canadian Forester	5,100
Canadian Freighter	8,347
Canadian Gunner	3,978
Canadian Harvester	4,000
Canadian Highlander	8,449
Canadian Hunter	5,021
Canadian Importer	8,381
Canadian Inventor	8,350
Canadian Leader	8,456
Canadian Mariner	8,340
Canadian Miller	8,390
Canadian Observer	3,982
Canadian Otter	4,555
Canadian Pioneer	8,408
Canadian Planter	8,399
Canadian Prospector	8,367
Canadian Raider	5,181
Canadian Rancher	4,892
Canadian Ranger	8,382
Canadian Rover	3,920
Canadian Runner	4,573
Canadian Sapper	2,781
Canadian Scottish	8,100
Canadian Seigneur	8,391
Canadian Skirmisher	8,424

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CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MERCHANT MARINE, LIMITED

FLEET AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1925—(Continued)

Vessel	Dead-weight Tonnage
Canadian Spinner	8,393
Canadian Squatter	4,554
Canadian Settler	4,918
Canadian Transporter	8,356
Canadian Trapper	5,054
Canadian Traveller	8,439
Canadian Trooper	4,540
Canadian Victor	8,433
Canadian Volunteer	4,496
Canadian Voyageur	4,575
Canadian Winner	8,407
Total Fleet (49)	324,986

VESSELS SOLD DURING 1925

Canadian Pathfinder	3,640
Canadian Engineer	3,679
Canadian Adventurer	3,408
Canadian Sailor	3,357
Canadian Signaller	3,975
Canadian Sower	3,406
Canadian Trader	3,341
Canadian Warrior	3,995

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DOMINION MARINE ASSOCIATION

GENERAL COUNSEL
FRANCIS KING, K.C
KINGSTON

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
A. A. WRIGHT, TORONTO
PRESIDENT
C. H. NICHOLSON, TORONTO, 1ST VICE-PRESIDENT
T. R. ENDERBY, MONTREAL, 2ND VICE-PRESIDENT

MANAGER
ROBERT W. LIPSETT,
29 BOARD OF TRADE BUILDING
MONTREAL

H. L. BEAUVAIS, MONTREAL
J. J. BOLAND, BUFFALO, N.Y.
R. A. CAMPBELL, MONTREAL
R. A. CARTER, MONTREAL
H. B. CLARK, TORONTO
W. CRAWFORD, MONTREAL
W. B. ELSWORTH, TORONTO
W. W. HALL, WINNIPEG
L. L. HENDERSON, MONTREAL
A. HUTCHINSON, MONTREAL
W. J. KING, MONTREAL
GEO. J. MADDEN, OGDENSBURG, N.Y.
D. H. MAPES, JR., MONTREAL
A. E. MATHEWS, TORONTO
W. J. McCORMACK, SAULT STE MARIE
COL. GEO. P. MURPHY, C.M.G., OTTAWA
JOHN WALLER, MONTREAL
M. L. WHITE, MONTREAL

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Sir:

The enclosed memoranda cover the three main subjects upon which the Dominion Marine Association on May 21st consulted members of the Cabinet at Ottawa.

While they provide a rather detailed outline of the subjects they deal with, the Association will be happy to answer any question which may arise in your mind in reading them.

Canada's Inland Marine supports some 20,000 men, which, on the census basis, means some 100,000 Canadians. This is directly. Through the necessities of life these 100,000 support many thousands more in industry and in commerce; while the boats themselves, in building, in equipment and in maintenance are a further material factor in our industrial life.

This office will appreciate your inquiries upon any phase of the industry and the situations confronting it and the Association asks your sympathethic interest in and support for the Canadian Mercantile Marine.

Most respectfully yours,

Robert Lipsett

Manager.

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May 21, 1926.

MEMORANDUM FROM THE DOMINION MARINE ASSOCIATION

TO

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE PRIME MINISTER AND MEMBERS OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL

Re DISCRIMINATORY PILOTAGE FEES IN THE ST. LAWRENCE RIVER, EAST OF MONTREAL

For upwards of fifteen years owners of Canadian Inland shipping have been endeavouring to secure a remedy for an obviously discriminatory situation arising out of the Canada Shipping Act and affecting tonnage trading from Ontario ports to ports east of Montreal, or vice versa.

The Act provides for compulsory payment of pilotage dues in the St. Lawrence, east of Montreal, except for such exemptions as are fixed under Paragraph C of Section 477. These exemptions are:

> "Ships propelled wholly or in part by steam (I) employed in trading from Port to Port in the same Province, or (II) employed in trading between any one or more of the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, or any other, or others of them, or (III) employed in voyages between any Port or Ports in the said Provinces, or any of them, and the Port of New York, or any Port in the United States of America on the Atlantic, North of New York, or (IV) employed in voyages between any Port in any of the said Provinces and any Port in Newfoundland."

We wish to stress the point first that it is *payment* of Pilotage dues which is *compulsory*, not Pilotage itself, which at once disposes of any suggestion that Masters willing to undertake pilotage of their own craft are not deemed capable of so doing in these waters.

Secondly, we wish to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that this legislation extends to four Canadian Provinces, to Newfoundland and to boats plying to and from all the Atlantic seaboard states as far south as New York an exemption, in-so-far as the payment of dues is concerned, which it with-holds from Canadian owned vessels plying between Ontario Ports and those east of Montreal.

The Association has brought this subject to the attention of the Minister concerned, year after year since 1908, and on no occasion was the discrimination defended. Hope of relief was

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held out almost annually, but it has not been provided. We have invariably been put off with the announcement that the Canada Shipping Act was to be revised and that this item would then be amended.

A much multiplied trade in the lower river has intimately acquainted Lake Masters with the channels below Montreal, and they are also skilled and competent through experience in the difficult waters of the St. Mary, St. Clair, Detroit, upper St. Lawrence rivers and canals. The owner is naturally the last man who would want an incompetent Master to attempt to pilot a vessel and, where pilots are taken, the boat to or from an Ontario port has no objection whatever to paying reasonable dues; but the owner does most emphatically protest against discrimination which extends to other Canadian Provinces, to Newfoundland and to foreign vessels of the Atlantic coast, exemptions which are denied to vessels from the Great Lakes.

The Association had intended to take this matter up in detail with the Government on this occasion, but the anomally in the Act was evidently drawn to the attention of a member of the House by Ontario owners and it is our understanding that Bill No. 23, now on the Order Paper, provides for an amendment to the Act which will cover the situation. As a means of immediate redress for an obvious and long-standing injustice, we most respectfully ask that the Government lend its support to see that this Bill is received and passed by the House and Senate during the present session of Parliament.

DOMINION MARINE ASSOCIATION

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To the Right Honourable The Premier and the

Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

1. The Dominion Marine Association, representing practically all of the Canadian vessels engaged in the trade of the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence, submits once more its long-standing request for the enactment and enforcement of the identical law under which the vast fleet of United States vessels on the Lakes enjoys complete protection from competition in the lucrative coasting trade of that country, while at the same time enjoying in certain respects immunity from any penalties for breaking into the coasting trade of Canada, that trade being protected by a law declared by the Canadian Department of Justice to be too weak and ineffective to prevent violation of its spirit.

2. In Canada, section 955 of the Canada Shipping Act, provides merely that:

> "No goods or passengers shall be carried by water, from one port of Canada to another, except in British ships."

In the United States, section 27 of the Merchant Marine Act, 1920, provides that:

> "No merchandise shall be transported by water, or by land and water, on penalty of forfeiture thereof, between points in the United States, including Districts, Territories, and possessions thereof embraced within the coastwise laws, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation, in any other vessel than a vessel built in and documented under the laws of the United States and owned by persons who are citizens of the United States, or vessels to which the privilege of engaging in the coastwise trade is extended by sections 18 or 22 of this Act."

3. The difference in the laws of the two countries is obvious and would suggest the defects in the Canadian law without citation of any examples of its inefficiency. One example, however, may be mentioned and should be convincing. In 1924 the great quantity of grain carried from Fort William to Montreal via Buffalo, in large part by vessels of the United States, emphasized this Association's request for fair protection corresponding to that enjoyed under the flag of the United States. The following is a letter then written to the Association by the Commissioner of Customs on this subject:—

> "With further reference to your letter of the 31st ultimo, you are advised that the Deputy Minister of Justice is of opinion that the carrying from Fort William and Port Arthur to Buffalo, N.Y., in United States vessels, of grain destined for Montreal, which is unloaded into elevators at Buffalo and re-shipped

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in other vessels of Canadian or United States registry capable of passing through the canals en route to Montreal, is a clear evasion of Section 955 of the Canada Shipping Act, which provides that 'no goods or passengers shall be carried by water, from one port of Canada, to another, except in British ships.' The Deputy Minister is, however, of opinion that the language of the statute is not adequate to render the master of a vessel discharging at Buffalo liable to a penalty or the goods being discharged there for transhipment to Montreal subject to forfeiture."

4. In marked contrast is the ruling of Attorney-General Stone upon the United States Statute reported on the 27th of January, 1925, to the effect that the shipment of grain from lake ports such as Chicago and Milwaukee in Canadian vessels to elevators on Georgian Bay constitutes in some cases a violation of the United States Coasting Law, if the shipper in sending the grain intends to bring it back into the United States (by rail or otherwise) and the Canadian facilities are used merely as one stage of a shipment between ports of the United States.

5. The Association's request for legislation corresponding to that of the United States which had been presented on various earlier occasions, was pressed upon the Minister of Customs in 1924 and again pressed in 1925, without avail.

6. The question seems to have reached the Customs Department because of distinctions drawn in that Department between grain for export or for local consumption, and dutiable or non-dutiable. This Association submits, however, that these distinctions are not properly drawn, that grain is mixed in transit at trans-shipping ports, that its identity is not preserved, that the best of intention to export cannot be properly applied, and that in any event there is clear violation of the whole spirit and purpose of the coasting law in treating carriage from Fort William to Montreal as not being carriage from one Canadian port to another, merely because after arrival at Montreal there is to be, or may be later on, some re-shipment of this grain or of some other equivalent grain in an ocean vessel for overseas. The inland vessel is concerned with the inland trade and the coasting law is defective on the lakes which does not protect that trade.

7. This Association must not be misunderstood. It is not seeking any protection not enjoyed by its neighbours to the south. It is asking simply for the same measure of protection, much or little, as they enjoy, and is on record as being quite willing that the barriers be taken down altogether, provided that is done on both sides of the line, as was done during the war.

8. It insists that at least equal terms are necessary to enable a Canadian fleet to be built up in competition with that of the United States, particularly as the fleet of the United

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States enjoys all summer a profitable trade in other bulk freights than grain, notably in "coal up and ore down" on their own side of the line, while Canadian ships are dependent largely upon grain, carried often without return cargo and at unremunerative rates in the summer when the movement is light, and carried in the Spring and Fall in close competition with United States tonnage which takes advantage of a fair rate when ore is not moving so freely.

9. Confidence in the Canadian Coasting law was further destroyed by the Government of Canada taking power in 1923 to suspend the law, such as it is, at any time and for any reason, by order-in-council; and it is submitted that the annual suspension which has taken place for certain purposes at the close of each year since 1922 (inclusive) has conferred no general benefit commensurate in any way with the damage done and the trouble entailed. Boats have frequently been allowed to clear in contravention of the original order and under special permission; and the order-in-council of November, 1925, which *required* United States ships taking advantage of it to carry to Canadian ports in contravention of the spirit of the Statute could not be and was not enforced.

10. In answer to any suggestion that the Government was justified in weakening the already weak statute by taking the power to suspend because Canadian ships must be held by this means to a freight rate on grain no higher than that momentarily in effect to Buffalo, reference is made to the Association's lengthy memorandum setting out the real facts submitted on October 6th, 1922, to the Hon. the Minister of Trade and Commerce and published as Appendix "A" in the Association's Annual Report of that year.

11. Under these conditions above referred to there is more inducement to build or enroll tonnage under the United States flag than under that of Canada, and this Association appeals to the Government of Canada to abandon the present one-sided arrangement by enacting a law similar in all essential respects to that in force in the United States, prohibiting carriage of merchandise by water, or by land and water, on penalty of forfeiture thereof, either directly or via a foreign port, or for any part of the transportation, except in a British ship, and including that element of stability and permanency to be found in the United States Statute which is not subject to sudden assaults from any special interests, and stands inviolable and unalterabls except by Congress. Power to suspend or abrogate by order-in-council should be limited ae it was before 1923 to the single purpose of reciprocal action on the part of both countries, the United States and Canada.

DOMINION MARINE ASSOCIATION.

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To the Right Honourable The Premier and
the Members of the King's Privy Council for Canada.

Owners of Canadian vessels trading on the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River submit that in the trade of these inland waters of Canada they are subjected most unfairly to competition of foreign vessels from overseas which bear none of the burdens borne by Canadian ships and pay no share of the cost of construction and upkeep of inland channels and ports and of the Dominion Canals.

Ships, principally from Scandinavian ports, joined recently by some from Germany, Denmark and other countries, come up through the Dominion Canals and engage in the carriage of bulk freight internationally, or across the line, between the United States and Canada, leaving these waters for ocean service before the close of navigation. They enjoy the free use of the canals and river channels. They are not subject to the Canadian laws and regulations as to qualification or number of officers and crew. They pay no annual inspection fee to Canada for hull or boiler or machinery. They pay nothing through ship or owner by way of taxation and add nothing to Canadian revenues. They reduce their own overhead by all the year round service, and at the same time they pay about one-third of the Canadian wage schedule and thus work serious damage to Canadian labour as well as to the shipping industry.

The Dominion Marine Association submits that these foreign ships should not be permitted to enjoy all the advantages of Canada's inland waters with none of the burdens or disadvantages incident upon Canada's own shipping, and that primarily the imposition of Canal Tolls upon vessels not flying the flags of Great Britain, the United States or Canada, could be arranged so as to exact a fair contribution towards the revenues of the Dominion and the expense of maintaining canals, channels, ports and aids to navigation, and at the same time afford a reasonable measure of protection to Canadian inland shipping upon which this foreign service is now being dumped.

To answer that the canals were built for Canadians and not exclusively for Canadian vessel owners and that the proper procedure now is to impose upon these foreign ships all the burdens and taxation borne by Canadian vessels and their owners does not meet the case. For one thing it is not apparent at present how the foreign and the domestic service can be put on a parity in the matters mentioned or how the present Dominion taxes upon income can be applied; and for another, there is no assurance that this alternative procedure will be promptly adopted.

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The Canals were not made free to the world with a view to the present conditions. Tolls were removed because in 1903 Canadian ship owners backed by the leading commercial organizations of the country asked for relief from this burden and because they presented the argument that they were then enjoying free passage through the United States Canals at Sault Ste. Marie. It may be true that those Canals are free to all ships but as they are inaccessible to ships of any size except through the Dominion Canals their freedom from tolls establishes no precedent for action in Canada.

The Manchester ship Canal distinguishes in its tariff of tolls, between local, coasting and foreign traffic, and while the traffic rather than the flag may be looked to, the result is to the advantage of the local shipping.

Yet the Great Lakes are in a peculiar position differing from that of other waters entered by canal. They carry an immense inland trade of their own. They are owned exclusively by the two bordering countries, while by far the greater part of the St. Lawrence is owned exclusively by Canada, and it is submitted that Canadian shipping which is being developed on these waters, and the owners of these ships who have been taxed to improve these waters and to build and upkeep the canals, should be protected against the inroad of the unburdened, untaxed foreign competition complained of, and that in no other effective way can this protection be given at present than by the imposition of a toll on the canals.

The Association refers also to the petition now in process of being signed by inland mariners, of which a copy is attached, and which will be presented to the Government in due course when signed.

DOMINION MARINE ASSOCIATION.

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VOTE FOR THE FARMER ------- THOMAS A. ELLIOT

A FEW FACTS FOR THOUGHTFUL ELECTORS showing why farmers should vote for their own candidate - Thomas A. Elliot.

He is a resident of West Middlesex.

He is a practical farmer, understanding the farmer's viewpoint and will support ~~his~~ their interests.

He believes in a sound policy - that of the Conservative Party.

The Conservative Party have within their ranks to-day a very large number of practical farmers and welcomes such.

The Conservative policy insists that agriculture shall be safeguarded and protected to the same degree as the manufacturing interests. In clear and unequivocal language the Leader of the Conservative Party set this forth in the House of Commons on June 23rd, 1925, where it is a matter offofficial record. His exact words follow:

> "The schedule which is the most unjust of the whole of the tariff "schedules of Canada is that relating to farm products. The first "tariff schedule that should be raised in this country is the farm "products schedule.....The farmer in this country to-day is competing "with his fellow farmer in other countries under conditions of absolute "unfairness. The goods that he produces are brought into this country "under a relatively low tariff or none at all, while he is forbidden "access to other countries save over a tariff that he simply cannot "escape."

The Conservative Party opposed strongly the Australian Treaty as it now stands because it was likely to work injury to agricultural interests, but it was forced through the House by Mr. King, and already we are beginning to feel its disastrous effect. The following table, showing a comparative schedule of Australian and Canadian duties, on a few farm products leaves no room for doubt as to the handicap suffered by Middlesex farmers:

AUSTRALIAN DUTY	PRODUCT	CANADIAN DUTY
18 cts	Eggs	Free
6 cts	Cheese	Free
6 cts	Butter	1 ct.
5 cts	Fresh Meat	½ ct.
40%	Canned Meats	15%
4 cts	Lard	Free
30 cts	Canned Vegetables	Free
30 cts	Canned fruits	½ ct.

Why Canadian farmers should be called upon to give any advantage to Australian farmers will be a pretty difficult thing for any Canadian farmer to figure out. Australians have grazing twelve months in

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the year. They need no housing or protection for their cattle, sheep or poultry. Compare that with our expensive barns and short season. The competition is on very uneven terms.

Some politicians are fond of saying the farmer is the back-bone of the country, but there is limit to what a back-bone will stand, and we think this limit has been reached. It will be seen from the fore-going that the Australian farmer can protect his home market by the simple expedient of shipping his surplus to Canada, while the Canadian farmer is absolutely denied a similar advantage by the prohibitive duties enforced against him by Australia.

Is there any reason in the world why farmers from Australia or any other country should have free access to Canadian market while the Canadian farmer pays all the taxes?

On February 8th, 1926, in the House of Commons the Conservative Party attempted to remove this injustice by an amendment moved by Mr. Donald Sutherland, member for South Oxford, but on this important matter, Mr. J.C. Elliott, who is now asking your support, voted for a continuance of the present handicap against the Canadian farmer, thus showing his utter lack of appreciation of the farmer's rights.

A practical farmer would not have taken such action.

VOTE FOR THE FARMER - THOMAS A. ELLIOT.

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VOTE FOR THE FARMER ----------THOMAS A. ELLIOTT

A FEW FACTS FOR THOUGHTFUL ELECTORS showing why farmers should vote for their own candidate - Thomas A. Elliott.

He is a resident of West Middlesex.

He is a practical farmer, understanding ~~their~~ the farmer's viewpoint and will support ~~their~~ his interests.

He believes in a sound policy - that of the Conservative Party.

The Conservative Party has within their ranks today a large number of practical farmers and welcomes such.

The Conservative policy insists that agriculture shall be safe-guarded and protected to the same degree as the manufacturing interests. In clear and unequivocal language the Leader of the Conservative Party set this forth in the House of Commons on June 23rd, 1925, where it is a matter of official record. His exact words follow:

> "The schedule which is the most unjust of the whole of the tariff "schedules of Canada is that relating to farm products. The first tariff "schedule that should be raised in this country is the farm products "schedule.....The farmer in this country today is competing with his "fellow farmer in other countries under conditions of absolute unfairness. "The goods that he produces are brought into this country under a relatively "low tariff or none at all, while he is forbidden access to other countries "save over a tariff that he simply cannot escape."

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Why Canadian farmers should be called upon to give any advantage to Australian farmers will be a pretty difficult thing for any Canadian farmer to figure out. Australians have grazing twelve months in the year. They need no housing or protection for their cattle, sheep or poultry. Compare that with our expensive barns and short season. The competition is on very uneven terms.

Some politicians are fond of saying the farmer is the back-bone of the country, but there is limit to what a back-bone will stand, and we think this limit has been reached. It will be seen from the foregoing that the Australian farmer can protect his home market by the simple expedient of shipping his surplus to Canada, while the Canadian farmer is absolutely denied a similar advantage by the prohibitive duties enforced against him by Australia ~~and every other country in the world.~~

Is there any reason in the world why farmers from Australia or any other country should have free access to Canadian market while the Canadian farmer pays all the taxes?

On February 8th, 1926, in the House of Commons the Conservative Party attempted to remove this injustice by an amendment moved by Mr. Donald Sutherland, member for South Oxford, but on this important matter, Mr. J.G. Elliott, who is now asking your support, voted for a continuance of the present handicap against the Canadian farmer, thus showing his utter lack of appreciation of the farmer's ~~duty~~ rights.

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REGINA JAIL TRANSACTION

Attached is copy of report memorandum forwarded to us by J. F. Bryant K.C., taken from records of the Legislative Assembly of Saskatchewan.

The land purchased by Elliott from Martin Wagner was S.E.¼ 2 - 15 - 19 W2, N.W.¼ 2 - 15 - 19 W.2 and S.W.¼ 11 - 15 - 19 W.2. The land purchased by Elliott from Evey was S.W.¼ 2 - 15 - 19 W.2.

From first to last, from the taking of the option to the final sale to the Government and receipt of the cash by Elliott was three months and five days, namely from November 22nd, 1912, to February 27th, 1913.

Note the man who made the deal for Elliott were F. J. Robinson and Sid Porter trading as General Investment Company. Robinson was a notorious Grit heeler, now dead. Indeed he was worse. This I know positively for I knew him. Porter was then or became shortly afterwards Grit Organizer. Both had just resigned Deputy Ministerships in the Saskatchewan Grit Government to do this business.

Other facts are in the memo. The best lands six miles from Regina at that time would not be worth more than half what was paid Wagner and Evey, or at the outside $75.00 per ~~acres~~ acre. Wagner, who was a Grit heeler and stumper - now dead - got the first rake off. $155.00 per acre the price paid by the Saskatchewan Government was nothing less than a joke.

Elliott when the matter was first hurled at him by Dr. Manion said Chief Justice Haultain had exonerated him and declared the transaction square and honest. This was false. Chief Justice Haultain was ~~and~~ head of a Commission instructed to enquire into this and other matters, but before this matter was reached an election was held and immediately the Government won the election they put through a resolution cancelling the Commission's power. It never reached the Regina Jail purchase at all and made no report.

Elliott next said that Senator

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Willoughby, then Mr. W. R. Willoughby, had before the Public Accounts Committee of Saskatchewan declared the transaction proper. Immediately this was brought to Senator Willoughby's attention he wired Elliott absolutely denying the assertion. When a man accused of a transaction which on the face of it looks exceedingly bad makes two defences in succession both of which are false the case then is all the worse for him. The public can judge whether any man in his senses would have bought that land and got a sale in such fine shape to a Grit Government in a few weeks if he did not know through Robinson first of all that the sale was sure to go through.

Remember Elliott was Liberal Whip in Ontario at that time.

Attached xxx is copy of

1. Telegram from Chief Counsel on the Investigation
2. Telegram Willoughby to Elliott.

Do not use Bryant's name.

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Mr. Meighen

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Phone call from Doctor Tolmie (London)

Gist of information received

Organization swinging in good shape. Rank and file taking fine hold; enthusiasm developing. Fine organization meeting at Parkhill last night; roads in very bad condition; Liberals predicting small vote;

Large number of cars required. Making effort to secure them at St. Thomas , London and other points. Results depend on ability get out voters. Committee concentrating on this. Committee expects to have organization foundation complete by Saturday night. Clysdale, Ford, Ingram of St.Thomas, McKellar, Reid and others leaders very active.

If campaign to progress satisfactorily must have "tonnage" at once. Safe man selected to handle this.

Leaving (S.F.T.) for Deleware, Strathroy and other points today.

JEB.

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In the year 1912, Saskatchewan Government purchased many buildings sites. In nearly every case these were handled through friends of the Government and the Government had to pay large sums in excess of what they were worth.

F. J. Robinson, formerly Deputy Minister of Public Works, for Saskatchewan, and Sid Porter, formerly Deputy Minister of Telephones, resigned in the early part of 1912 and formed "The Saskatchewan General Investment Company". Many of the properties purchased by the Government were from Robinson and Porter or their friends. Porter became Liberal organizer.

Return to order of Saskatchewan House, with reference to the purchase of the Jail site at Regina, dated November 14, 1913, shows:

Amount of land purchased for Regina Jail 640 acres.
Price per acre -------- $185.00
Owner - John Elliott.
Bought direct - no commission paid.
Terms - Cash. $47,400.00.
Agreement for sale from M. Wagner assumed.

Payable as follows:-	May 1, 1913 -	$ 6000.00
	Nov.1, 1913 -	12000.00
	Nov.1, 1914 -	12000.00
	Nov.1, 1915 -	12000.00
	Nov.1, 1916 -	12000.00

Interest at 6% per annum.
Agreement of sale from J. W. Evoy assumed.

Payable as follows:	May 1, 1913 -	2000.00
	Nov.1, 1913 -	5000.00
	Nov.1, 1914 -	5000.00
	Nov.1, 1915 -	5000.00

AGREEMENT:
Land S.E. - 2)
N.W. - 2) all in 18-19-W. of 2nd.
S.W. - 11)
Agreement dated November 22nd, 1912.

Martin Wagner, farmer, to John Campbell Elliott, Barrister,

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of the town of Glencoe, Ontario.

Price paid Wagner - $60,000.00 - ($6000.00 cash and terms as above.)

S.W.2-18-19-W. of 2nd - sold by James Wellington Evoy to John Campbell Elliott on November 22nd, 1912, for $20,000.00 - 6% interest. Payable $3000.00 cash and balance as above.

Land sold by John Campbell Elliott to the Saskatchewan Government February 27th, 1913, three months and five days after purchase. Profit and original payment made in cash to Elliott.

Profit - $38,400.00

Purchased at $125.00 per acre, and sold at $185.00.

Land - six miles from corner of Albert and Victoria.

MEMORANDUM TAKEN FROM EVIDENCE GIVEN BEFORE A COMMITTEE OF THE SASKATCHEWAN LEGISLATURE TO INQUIRE INTO THE PURCHASE OF THE JAIL SITE.

1. J. W. EVOY, - swore that he sold the land through Martin Wagner, to John Campbell Elliott. He gave an option to F. J. Robinson to hold the property for six weeks. Option dated October 26th, 1912, expired November 26th. $400.00 given Wagner for option and $200.00 given Evoy. Price $125.00 per acre. When he gave the option he thought it was to Robinson. J. C. Elliott passed through Regina and signed the agreement in Robinson's office.

2. MARTIN WAGNER, - left suddenly for California one week before the investigation and gave no evidence.

3. H. S. CARPENTER, - Deputy Minister of Public Works at the time of purchase of the Regina jail site. Knew nothing about it, and there was no voucher to show that Elliott had received the money. Elliott was a member of the local House for the province of Ontario.

4. HON. A. P. MCNAB, - We appointed Peter McDonald, Inspector of school sites to get prices on land for jail site. McDonald re-

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commended this property. Geo. Bell and I consulted and agreed to buy this land. Had seen Robinson before Elliott came to Regina. Think we paid Elliott when here on February 27th.

5. PETER R. MCDONALD. - Inspector of School sites. Got in touch with Elliott. Wrote for prices and terms. Letter written from London February 8th, 1913, to P. R. McDonald making offer, and letter February 18th, 1913, McDonald to Elliott accepting offer. Produced in evidence. He saw F. J. Robinson on different occasions. Received instructions February 6th or 7th, reported February 11th. He saw Elliott in McNab's office when the deal was closed. Wagner was a well known campaigner of the Liberal party.

6. F. J. ROBINSON. - was formerly Deputy Minister of Public Works. Went to school with Elliott. Had acted as Elliott's agent since 1906. Gave cheque for option October 26, 1912, then got in communication with Elliott. Evoy and Wagner came to his office and they signed the agreement and he paid the money. He got a commission from the sellers of 2½%. The option was in his name. There was practically no record. He paid the option out of the money he had in trust for Elliott. He kept no record in books of his dealings with Elliott. He could produce no books or records at all showing the financial dealings with Elliott although he claimed he had been his agent for six or seven years.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS FOR SASKATCHEWAN 1913 - 1914 - Page 88.

Shows a payment of $47,400.00 to J. C. Elliott in connection with the purchase of the jail site. Elliott put in $9,000.00. Got this back and $38,400.00 on a cut and dried deal in three months and five days.

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Department of Agriculture, Annual Report 1914.
Province of Saskatchewan.

FARM LAND PRICES

Statement showing by crop districts the average values of land per acre in Saskatchewan in 1914, with comparisons.

District.	Improved lands.	Unimproved lands.
1 South Eastern	From $21.55 to $29.25	From $14.70 to $20.25.
2 South Central	From 24.55 to 31.50	From 17.05 to 22.85
3 South Western	From 18.00 to 24.00	From 13.80 to 18.50
4 East Central	From 17.10 to 23.75	From 12.80 to 18.00
5. Central	From 24.15 to 31.45	From 17.80 to 23.50
6 West Central	From 22.55 to 29.25	From 17.00 to 22.80
7 North Eastern	From 17.05 to 21.85	From 12.45 to 17.75
8 North Central	From 14.25 to 21.05	From 12.00 to 18.00
9 North Western	From 12.85 to 18.65	From 11.25 to 17.25
Province, 1914	From $19.10 to $25.65	From $14.25 to $19.85
Province, 1913	From 22.98 to 29.84	From 16.75 to 22.40
Province, 1912	From 23.95 to 30.00	From 15.90 to 21.73

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According to search at the Land Titles Office, Regina, Certificate No. 208 A.H.N. is in the name of His Majesty, The King, his heirs and successors, in the right and in the use of the Province of Saskatchewan, and covers the N.W. and S.E. quarters of 2-18-19. W of 2nd, and the S.W.¼ of 11-19-19, W. of 2nd. The title is dated the 22nd day of December, 1919.

The title immediately preceding the title in the name of the Crown was in the name of Martin M. Wagner of Cabri, and Fred Peppke of Regina, Executors of the last will and testament of Martin Wagner, deceased. This title was dated the 7th day of July, 1917. Title No. 91.A.D.H. is also in the name of the King and covers the S.W. of 2-18-19-W. of 2nd. This title is dated the 28th day of October, 1915. The title immediately preceding that title, No. 6632, for the same land was in the name of James Wellington Evoy, and is dated the 27th day of March, 1923.

This embraces the whole of the jail property. The Land Titles records shows that the transfer was made direct to the Government from the registered owners.

F. J. Robinson, former Deputy Minister of Public Works, and right-hand man to the Hon. Archie McNab, resigned as Deputy Minister of Public Works. Sid Porter, the former Deputy Minister of Telephones, resigned, and Porter and Robinson formed the "Saskatchewan General Investment Company". Porter became the Liberal organizer and many of the properties purchased by the Government were purchased through Porter or through Robinson.

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The information from the return to an Order of the Saskatchewan House with reference to the purchase of the Jail site, dated November 14th, 1913, and the information contained in the evidence given before the committee of the House appointed to investigate the site shows that F. J. Robinson first took an option on this property, which was six miles from Regina, and not outstandingly desirable as a Jail site. He paid $400.00 to Martin Wagner, the registered owner, and $200.00 to J. W. Evoy, the owner of the other quarter, for the option. The option was taken on the 26th of October, 1912, and expired on November 26th. The price of the land was $125.00 per acre. The option was taken up and Elliott himself signed the agreement for sale with Wagner and Evoy, paying Wagner $6000.00 down on the three quarters and Evoy $3000.00 on the other quarter.

On the 6th of February, Peter R. McDonald, the Inspector of School sites, was appointed by Hon. Archie McNab, Minister of Public Works, to get prices on land for the jail site. He saw F. J. Robinson, late Deputy Minister, on several occasions. On February 8th Elliott wrote to McDonald making the offer of the property. On February 18th McDonald wrote a letter to Elliott accepting the offer. These letters were both produced as evidence. Elliott was in Regina in McNab's offide on the 27th of February, 1913, when he sold the section of land to the Government, and on the same day received a cheque for $47,400.00. He got his $9000.00 back and received $38,400.00 profit from it on a cut and dried deal in three months and five days.

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Department of Agriculture, Annual Report 1914

Province of Saskatchewan

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5 Central	" 24.15 to 31.45	" 17.60 to 25.50
6 West Central	" 22.55 to 29.25	" 17.00 to 22.60
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THE PRIME MINISTER'S OPINION OF THE PROGRESSIVES

THE RECORD OF PROGRESSIVE AID

For four years, 1921 - 25, the Liberal Government led by Mr. Mackenzie King held office solely by the aid of the Progressives of Canada, who, though elected as independent of his party, gave him their support in the hope that his pre-election pledges of 1921 would be implemented. During the last Parliament, although one promise after another was broken and thrown to the winds, they ~~loyally~~ stood by the King Administration. Though that administration had a party majority of but one, ~~and not always that~~, they were sustained in each session by majorities ranging all the way from 8 to 122 - majorities made possible only by consistent Progressive support.

The following record taken from the official report of the work of Parliament shows this statement to be one of fact;

Session of 1922		
On the Budget	Government majority	122
Session of 1923		
On the adoption of the French Treaty	" "	109

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Session of 1924			
On the adoption of the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne	Government	Majority	121
On the Budget	"	"	112
On the Doucet motion "that Canada requires a consistently maintained protective policy"	"	"	99
Session of 1925			
On the Budget	"	"	116
On the Petersen Contract	"	"	108
On Mr. Meighen's Tariff revision resolution of June 2nd, 1925	"	"	110
On the Australian Treaty	"	"	38

MR. KING'S ADMISSION

That the Prime Minister realized how dependent he was on Progressive support there can be no doubt. Speaking at Brandon, on October 7, 1924, in the present of Mr. Forke, the Progressive leader, Mr. King made public admission of this support and the necessity for its continuance in the following language, taken from the "Canadian Press Report" of that time:

> "If the forces of those who think Liberally and "Progressively are united from the Atlantic to the Pacific then "there is going to be a long term of Liberal-Progressive administration".

That is his admission of support in the past, and again in the course of the same address he stressed ~~the necessity~~ his dependence on that support as follows:

> "Division in our forces is likely to mean victory for "the party of Arthur Meighen"

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At that time Mr. King was about to face another session of Parliament, and having failed to carry out any of his promises was making a plea for another chance by the Progressives he had betrayed.

Even as late as September 1925 we find the Prime Minister still admitting the support he had received from the Progressives. He had not yet reached the stage where he could brazenly strike the arm that had upheld him during four years and in his address at Richmond Hill, on September 6th, 1925, he used the following words as to his security in the House of Commons:

> "So far as the House of Commons is "concerned I see no reason to believe that such support as we have "all along been able to command in Parliament will not continue "to be accorded the administration at another session."

AS THE CAMPAIGN DEVELOPED

Soon, however the tone of the Prime Minister toward his allies of 1921 - 25 was to undergo a radical change. He was to add ingratitude to betrayal. Speaking at Kentville, N.S., on September 18th, 1925, Mr. King referred to the Progressives in the following terms:

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"The Progressive party had practically disappeared. In Ontario "it had left the field: in the West Mr. Cremar, former leader of "the Progressive Party had said that so far as the Progressive "movement in Western Canada was concerned it only meant forming "a group that is standing in the way of the West itself."

How different is this view from that expressed in his Brandon speech in the fall of 1924. Then the forces of Liberalism and Progressiveism must stand together. Division meant defeat. Now not only was there no need for the Progressives but they were a drawback to the best interests of their own people. Mr King ~~thought~~ that by so talking he could secure a straight "party" majority.

RIDICULES THE PROGRESSIVE LEADER

Moving west, Mr. King at Moose Jaw on September 30th, 1925, ridiculed those who had supported him for four sessions in words reported as follows:

"He spoke of Robert Forke, the Progressive leader with "Scotch determination holding aloft the flockering torch, "hanging on to the last gasp.".....You will not be able "to find a man by the name of Progressive in 1930."

PROGRESSIVES USELESS

As the Prime Minister moved westward his violence toward and contempt for those he had a short year before so gladly

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courted and welcomed as allies grew, and in Calgary, on October 2nd, in the course of his remarks Mr. King said:

> "Whatever usefulness the Progressives might have had "that usefulness was at an end."

HOLIER THAN THOU

Not only were the Progressives useless now, but in the publicly stated opinion of the Prime Minister were the Pharisees of Canada. In the same city of Calgary, and in the course of the same speech the Prime Minister, speaking of the Progressives said:

> "They adopted too much the "holier than thou" attitude."

PROGRESSIVES THOUGHT ONLY OF $4,000

These statements about those who had kept his administration in power, did not satisfy the Prime Minister. Three days after his Calgary speech he rediculed the sincerity, the reliability and dependability of those elected by the Progressive voters of this Dominion. At Edmonton, on October 5th, Mr. King in referring to the conditions which faced him in the

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House of Commons during the time he had carried on the Government said:

"Why, if I went out for dinner my majority would be gone".

The record of loyal support during the sessions of 1922, 1923, 1924 and 1925 had made no impression on Mr. King. Surely that record deserved better words from the Prime Minister. At Richmond Hill, on September 6th, he had no doubt of their loyalty, but at Edmonton a month later he could place no dependence upon them.

PROGRESSIVES GOVERNED ONLY BY MONEY

During the course of the same address in the Alberta capital the Prime Minister made reference to the standing of his party when he took office, and his security of support from the Progressives in the following language:

> "There is an indemnity of $4,000 and they would think "twice before voting us out".

No similarity of policy, no union of progressive and liberal thought no sincerity of purpose, no honesty of principle, but a body of "holier than thou" men

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moved only by a sordid, mercenary greed for $4,000 is what the Prime Minister at this time thought of the Progressives ~~when speaking at Edmonton~~.

THE PRIME MINISTER'S INGRATITUDE

One day later, at Saskatoon on October 7th, 1925, Mr. King issued his ~~great~~ now famous denial of any necessary support having been received from the Progressives during the term of his Administration. His retort to an interruption that his Government had been kept in power by the Progressives was:

"No. Sir, they never did."

A comparison of this statement with his remarks at Brandon, exactly one year previous, October 7th, 1924, that Progressive support was necessary to avoid victory for the party of Arthur Meighen will show the depth of ingratitude the Leader of the Government had reached in one short twelfmonth.

These statements were not made by Conservatives, but by the Leader of the Government in which Mr. J. C. Elliott is to be Minister of Labour. A reference to

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Now the Prime Minister has no party majority of one, but actually is in a minority of 44. Now we hear the old appeals for union of progressive and liberal thought, of progressive-liberal administration. For what can the Progressives hope from the leader of a Government who condemned them so strongly in October last? Will his record of the future be better than the past. ~~The Progressive Members of Parliament do not think so.~~

At page 114 of Hansard of January 12th, 1925, will be found Miss MacPhail's opinion on this phase of the question in the following words:

> "I want to say quite plainly that "I have absolutely no confidence in the King Government. I am "not pleased with their past performances, nor have I faith in "their promises of future action.

Speaking at Regina on September 7, 1925, Mr. Forke, leader of the Progressive Party, during the course of his address when referring to Mr. King's plea for supporters from Western Canada who would attend his party caucus voiced his feeling in the following words:

> "The irrefutable answer to his plea is written in the "record of his party, whose recurring failures to redeem his "election promises and to implement his political platforms

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the public press from Liberal papers as well as Conservative will prove their truth, ~~and~~ Still further verification can be secured from the speeches delivered by Progressive Members of Parliament at the present session, notably the Member for South -east Grey. At page 114 of Hansard, January 12th, 1926 will be found these words ~~delivered~~ spoken by Miss MacPhail during the course of her address on that occasion:

> "The prime Minister during the late campaign made "public utterances in regard to the support given him by the "Progressive group in the last parliament that showed to my "mind an utter lack both of gratitude and of graciousness."

On page 116 of the same Hansard will be found the following remarks by Mr. M.N.Campbell, Progressive Member for Mackenzie, Saskatchewan:

> "Speaking in the city of Saskatoon "on October 7 last during the recent election campaign, the "Prime Minister used some very strong, condemnatory language "in regard to the Progressive group. He told his hearers very "clearly that there was no need for that group in public life. "In effect he told them if they could not vote Liberal, to "vote Conservative.

These criticisms of the Progressives by the Prime Minister were during the last campaign. Now with the election over and with Mr King nothing more than the leader of a minority group support of the Progressive ~~group~~ party is vital, and frantic appeals are being made by the Government for that support.

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"are matters of public record."

Can the Progressives in view of the treatment they received ~~fxx~~ at the hands of the Prime Minister during the last general election, and in view of the publicly expressed lack of confidence in that Prime Minister's "promises of future action" support a ~~Membarxsfxthatxfaxxxxxxxxx~~ candidate of Mr King? who ~~is a member of~~ the Liberal ~~MrxMacKenxiexx~~ Government ~~must take~~ equal responsibility ~~fax~~ with the other Members of that Government, ~~for~~ Mr. MacKenzie King's words ~~and actions.~~

Everyone knows that Mr Elliott has been selected as Minister of Labor not because of any preference for Mr Elliott but because Mr King thinks ~~he can~~ is one of the very few that is safe. ~~and the~~ ~~he thinks he is safe only because he~~ depends now on the Progressives whom he has first betrayed and then scoffed at, coming back to help him in his extremity.

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MEWBURN & MARSHALL
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, ETC.

Hon. S. C. Mewburn, K.C. *J. R. Marshall*
S. R. Jefferess

TELEPHONES, REGENT 6700 & 1630

CABLE ADDRESS: MEWBURN

28 JAMES ST. SOUTH
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

March 6th 1926.

484

(Confidential)

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I was in Galt, Kitchener and Waterloo yesterday and saw McCulloch and Lang. Your letter to McCulloch had a splendid effect, and these two gentlemen have already consulted over the matter, and will have some valuable information by Monday when McCulloch is to write you fully. Euler, I learned, is a bit sore. However you will hear from McCulloch.

Yours faithfully,

SCM/Q

S. C. Mewburn

Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

McCulloch letters (some other) on file
40

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CANADA

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6

House of Commons
Canada

St. Catharines, Ont.

March 6th/26

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen, -

Enclosed I beg to hand you copy of letter that I received from Mr. Clysdale to-day. This is just to show you that your instructions are being followed.

I think it is Mr. Ryckman's intention to have someone look over the ground at Kitchener.

Yours truly,

J. W. Chapleau

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COPY

Toronto March 5/26

Mr. J.D.Chaplin M.P.
St. Catharines, Ont.

Dear Mr. Chaplin, -

I have your letter of March 4th in which it was your opinion that I should go to the riding of West Middlesex and look over the ground. I will attend to this on Monday March 8th ,as I have an appointment in London on that day and can easily get in touch with our leading workers in the riding of West Middlesex.

I will let you know the result on my return to the Toronto Office.

Yours sincerely

(SGD) W.G.CLYDDALE

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CANADA

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W Middlesex
484

Ottawa, March 8, 1926.

J.D. Chaplin, Esq., M.P.,
St. Catharines,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Chaplin:

Thanks for yours of the 6th together with one from Mr. Clysdale. I am glad he is going up to Middlesex.

Yours very truly,

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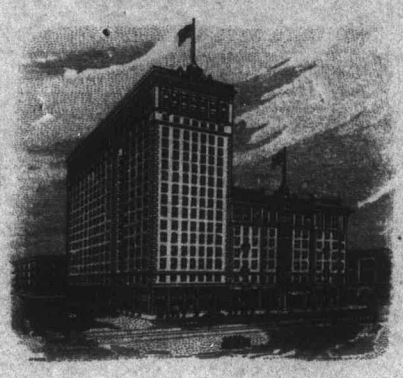
GEO. H. O'NEIL
GENERAL MANAGER



P. K. HUNT.
MANAGER

DIRECTION OF
UNITED
OF AMERICA

King Edward Hotel

THE UNITED CHAIN

MONTREAL, CAN.	THE MOUNT ROYAL	ROCHESTER, N.Y.	THE ROCHESTER
TORONTO, CAN.	KING EDWARD HOTEL	ROCHESTER, N.Y.	THE SENECA
HAMILTON, CAN.	ROYAL CONNAUGHT	ERIE, PA.	THE LAWRENCE
WINDSOR, CAN.	PRINCE EDWARD HOTEL	FLINT, MICH.	THE DURANT
WORCESTER, MASS.	THE BANCROFT	HARRISBURG, PA.	THE PENN-HARRIS
ALBANY, N.Y.	THE TEN EYCK	TRENTON, N.J.	THE STACY-TRENT
UTICA, N.Y.	HOTEL UTICA	NEWARK, N.J.	THE ROBERT TREAT
SYRACUSE, N.Y.	THE ONONDAGA	AKRON, OHIO.	THE PORTAGE
NEW YORK CITY.	THE ROOSEVELT	SEATTLE, WASH.	THE OLYMPIC

PHILADELPHIA, PA. THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
NIAGARA FALLS, CAN. THE CLIFTON OPEN MAY TO SEPTEMBER

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

PATTERSON, N.J. THE ALEXANDER HAMILTON. NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. THE NIAGARA
ST. JOHN, N.B. THE ADMIRAL BEATTY

Toronto,
CANADA

March 9th 1926.

Rt Hon
Arthur Meighen
Ottawa Ont.

Sir:-

As a Conservative, may I be permitted to strongly recommend a tremendous fight in Lord Byng's riding. I am not so sure of that, but we can greatly reduce the present majority, and that will be of much value in the fury of the party spirit.

With all good wishes for an early defeat of Mackenzie King.

Yours very truly
R. R. Loverin.

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W. Middlesex By-election

4824

J.C. Elliott

Ottawa, March 10, 1926.

Dear Mr. Warren:

Thanks so much for your note of the 9th instant which reached me this morning. I am in entire agreement with your suggestion as to West Middlesex. I sincerely hope the Conservatives of the riding agree.

Yours very truly,

R.R. Warren, Esq.,
c/o King Edward Hotel,
Toronto, Ont.

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066334

W Middleton
484

Ottawa, March 10, 1926.

Dear Arthur:

Your telegram reached me yesterday and I immediately got in touch with Dr. Tolmie and asked him to send a reply. My own view is we should certainly oppose Elliott and I hope the Conservatives in the riding agree.

Yours very truly,

Arthur R. Ford, Esq.,
The London Free Press,
London, Ont.

Ford: this subject on

previous correspondence file 460 or 472

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CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAM

HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO, ONT. W. G. BARBER, General Manager

Form ... Replacing ...

066335

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1926 MAR 9 AM 10 5/A

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RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 085

PARLIAMENT BLDGS OTTAWA ONT

EXECUTIVE MEETING OF WEST MIDDLESEX CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION TO BE HELD AT STRATHROY. TOMORROW AFTERNOON. TO DECIDE ON QUESTION OF OPPOSING ELLIOTT WE BELIEVE IT IMPORTANT OTTAWA BE REPRESENTED AT MEETING WIRE IF ANYONE COMING

A R FORD.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POI...

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CANADA

066336

W Middlesex
484

Ottawa, March 11, 1926.

Colonel Hugh Clark,
Kincardine,
Ont.

Dear Hugh:

I have yours of the 9th. Am doing everything I can as regards West Middlesex, and feel sure there will be a contest. Am in agreement with every word you say.

When are you coming down this way? Does there appear to be any movement among the mulberry bushes of North Bruce? Malcolm's picture appears in the paper one in a while.

Yours very truly.

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Kincardine, Mch 9/26

Dear Arthur,

For heaven's sake see to it that Elliott is not given acclamation in West Middlesex. We cannot lose anything. We are going to get more votes than we did in October, and I am not convinced that the alliance at Ottawa signes an alliance between the Grits and Progs. in the constituencies. I am positive there is no such alliance here. We may not win but we can at least show that we are alive and that many Progs. do not favor the Ottawa merger.

Yours truly

Lloyd Clark

Hon Arthur Meighen MP
Ottawa

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066338

W Middleton

Ottawa, March 11, 1926.

G.B. Nicholson, Esq., M.P.,
Chapleau, Ont.

Dear Mr. Nicholson:

Thanks for your letter of the 10th. Am bringing every possible influence to bear in West Middlesex and feel sure there will be a contest.

Yours very truly,

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GEO. B. NICHOLSON
CHAPLEAU
ONT.

10th. March, 1926.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighan,
House of Commons, OTTAWA.

Rt Hon. & Dear Mr Meighan,

I have just this morning learned that Mr. J. C. Elliott has been taken into Mackenzie King's Cabinet as Minister of Labour. This involves an Election in Middlesex, and am taking it for granted that there will be a contest, I do not think we should allow another Seat anywhere to go without a contest, or to go by default.

The only criticism that I have heard of our whole course since the Session began has been in relation to allowing Dunning to come in without a fight. Of course, I know the circumstances that decided that case - I am only referring to that as an indication of the feeling throughout the Country.

Yours very truly,

G. B. Nicholson

GBN/T.

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J.L. Stansell, Esq., M.P.,
Straffordville, Ont.

Ottawa, March 12, 1926.

Please be present Strathroy, Monday morning. I am wiring Colonel Sutherland also. Letter waits you there.

Arthur Meighen.

Charge Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen.
H. of C.

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Ottawa, March 12, 1926.

Colonel D.M. Sutherland, M.P.,
Woodstock, Ont.

Please be present Strathroy, Monday morning. Have wired Stansell also. He will advise you reason.

Arthur Meighen.

Chg. Rt. Hon. A. Meighen,
H. of C.

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066342

W 2
484

Ottawa, March 12, 1926.

Dear Mr. Stansell:

I have wired you as follows, and have also wired Colonel Sutherland as follows:

"Please be present Strathroy, Monday morning. I am wiring Colonel Sutherland also. Letter waits you there."

"Colonel D.M. Sutherland."
"Please be present Strathroy, Monday morning. Have wired Stansell also. He will advise you reason."

Mr. Ryckman called me to-day with regard to West Middlesex and suggested your two names. The idea is that you should be on hand to influence events in a direction favourable to us, and this with special reference to a Progressive convention which, I understand, is to take place that day. Mr. Ryckman is calling you over the long distance telephone to explain more fully. Being on the ground you two men will be able best to judge how our cause is to be served. Mr. Clysdale is to be there also, but, of course, he would not be able

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personally to use any influence with the Progressives. Mr. McKellar, the President of the Conservative Association and George Elliott, Local Member, will be able best to advise you of local conditions. We are disposed to put up the strongest fight ever made in the riding.

Yours very truly,

J.L. Stansell, Esq., M.P.,
Strathroy, Ont.

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RYCKMAN, DENISON, FOSTER & CODY
BARRISTERS & SOLICITORS

E. B. RYCKMAN, K.C., M.P. SHIRLEY DENISON, K.C.
HAROLD W. A. FOSTER H. M. CODY

CABLE ADDRESS: "RYCKMAN TORONTO"
TELEPHONE - ELGIN 5325

TORONTO GENERAL TRUSTS BUILDING
255 BAY STREET
TORONTO, 2, CANADA

12th March, 1926.

PRIVATE.

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa,
Canada.

Dear Chief:-

I saw Clysdale this morning for the first time since he went into West Middlesex. I understood that you were looking after this Territory and had given your own instructions to Clysdale.

If we are going to fight I think that we are not fully preparing and that some of our important Farmer Members should have been in the Territory immediately on adjournment of the House.

The U.F.O.'s - as they call themselves - are not friendly to Elliott and with proper lines laid we might be able to get a candidate for whom Conservatives and Farmers would rally and vote.

Clysdale told me today that the Farmers had even gone so far as to make some overtures to McKeller, the President of the Conservative Association. It seems to me that this might lead to good results if some of our important Farmer Members endeavoured to turn it to account. Clysdale did not know that anything would be done until Monday when both parties meet to discuss a contest and, if it be decided upon, to select a

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candidate.

While not anxious to mix in West Middlesex it seemed to me this morning that enough was not being done, and that an earnest attempt should be made to fire our own people and if possible to make some productive alliance with the third party. To leave these efforts until Monday is losing what might be very valuable time.

I am told that Thomas Elliott is again looking for nomination. He will not do. Confidentially my authority is his cousin, George Elliott, M.P.P. If we are to make any showing at all we must get a better man. I would prefer no contest to going into this one with the same candidate.

My idea would have been to send Colonel Sutherland, Stansell, Senn and Donald Sutherland into the Constituency and have them see our friends, and any who are likely to become our friends, and hold meetings, playing up the Australian Treaty, etc. Meetings could well have been held before a candidate was chosen, if we have determined on a contest. I think we owe it to our rank and file to give them a contest, especially in Ontario, unless we have a "dud" candidate forced on us. I mention what might have been done in order that if there is a contest the same plan might be intensively followed for the remaining two weeks.

I got Stansell on the telephone and told him you wanted him to be in Strathroy on Monday. He said he would go, Clysdale is going too, but naturally he cannot make any headway in negotiating with the other party in view of the fact that he is well known to be the Conservative Organizer.

If next Monday shows that there is to be a contest in West Middlesex our business is to see that

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RYCKMAN, DENISON, FOSTER & CODY

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, 12th March, 1926.

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it is well organized in our behalf.

On Monday I have to go to Belleville to put some props under the "Intelligencer" or to prepare for its collapse.

Yours faithfully,

E. B. Ryckman

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W 5
484

Ottawa, March 13, 1926.

Dear Mr. Hyckman:

I have your letter of the 12th. This letter strikes me as a criticism of myself for having not attended closely enough to the preparation of West Middlesex for a bye-election. In what I give you hereafter please remember that I am not the Organization Committee of the party nor the General Organizer. I say this quite assuming that nevertheless the primary responsibility is my own:

Very shortly after the general elections I sent for Arthur Ford, the President of the Western Ontario Organization, the man, who I think, knows Middlesex County or the Conservative party of Middlesex County better than anyone else. I urged upon him the great probability of a bye-election there and the absolute necessity of combing the county with a view to locating the best candidate and having him ready to run. I also urged upon him the desirability of his running himself as I knew he would be very strong. He undertook to give special attention to the riding. Subsequently he wrote me that the "Free Press"

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would not countenance his being a candidate and that he could not under those conditions consider the subject. Have kept in touch with him constantly since and in every letter have pressed the wisdom of activity more and more upon him.

Also some two months ago I saw George Elliott, the local member, and Mr. McKellar, the President of the Association in the riding. They were sent down at the instance of Arthur Ford. They urged upon me the probability that a Progressive, if supported by the Conservatives, would run better than a Conservative. This I frowned upon and drove the conviction that the best Conservative had to be secured and that no delay could be allowed. I even undertook to be responsible for any necessary outlay in preparatory organization. This they insisted on. Both of them, by the way, gave me the same opinion as to the strength of the former candidate, Mr. Elliott, that George Elliott this week gave to you. When J.C. Elliott was appointed to the Stevens' Committee I again wrote and urged that this appointment do not deter them from their work as probably he would still come into the Government. When the House

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adjourned I asked Mr. Chaplin to have Clysdale go up at once to survey the ground and make a further report with a view, of course, to getting a candidate located. This Mr. Chaplin attended to, but I got no report myself of Mr. Clysdale's findings. Immediately on Dr. Tolmie's return I sent him up at once into the riding.

Quite possibly Mr. Stansell and Colonel Sutherland might have been of use there since the adjournment but no facts were brought to my attention to indicate that there was anything special they could direct. Dr. Tolmie would probably have come to this conclusion when he was up and was, of course, in a position to send for them. I did not expect myself the Progressives would ever even meet, and I am very glad now that Stansell and Sutherland will be on hand to try to lean them our way before they meet on Monday. You are entirely right that the thing to do is to put up the strongest fight ever made in that riding. I do not think the old candidate can succeedbut neither Ford, McKellar, nor George Elliott have been able to locate another.

Sincerely yours,

E.B. Ryckman, Esq.,
c/o Belleville Intelligencer,
Belleville, Ont.

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484/ Kincardine, Feb 13/76

Dear Arthur:

There is nothing new here about Macdonald. To me here it looks he will be given or take any position necessitating a by-election. So far as I am aware, the Progs here do not take kindly to the alliance at Ottawa, but here the majority Prog was originally Grit. In Westmoreland the majority was I suppose originally Grit: I do not think Macdonald would have a snowball's chance in a by-election. I do not expect we can win in W. M. but I do think we can make such a showing as will alarm the Prog. managers. And that's important. We must beat the Government at this session & thro' off with them for a time or four years.

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I expect to go to Ottawa
for a few weeks next
month. I am going to Toronto
on Monday for a few
days.

With kind regards to
Mrs Meighen & family
I am

Faithfully Yours
Hugh Clark

Arthur Meighen Esq.
Ottawa

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484

Ottawa, March 22, 1926.

Dear Arthur:

Herewith I am sending you an article which has been prepared dealing with Mr. King's references to the Progressives during the last campaign. It seems to me this might be of value if it was printed in the London Free Press, and I sincerely hope you agree with this view. You would know best how it should be handled in the newspaper.

Yours very truly,

Arthur R. Ford, Esq.,
The London Free Press,
London, Ont.

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Ottawa, March 23, 1926.

My dear Dr. Manion:

Referring to telephone conversation of to-day, the information we have, which, by the way, was obtained through J.F. Bryant, Barrister, Regina, who got same by search of the public records, is to the following effect:

The land purchased by Elliott was as follows:

N.W. ¼ & S.E. ¼ section 2, township 18, range 19 west of the 2nd, and the S.W. ¼, section 11, township 18, range 19, west of the 2nd.
These three quarter sections from Martin Wagner.
The S.W. ¼ - 2 - 18 - 19 west of 2nd from James Wellington Evoy

Enclosed is a memorandum supplied us by Mr. Bryant which gives all details and dates.

You need not have the least doubt that the facts set out in this memorandum are absolutely correct. I personally knew F.J. Robinson well. He is dead now, but if the truth must be told he was the worst kind of a political healer. The fact that he paid the option monies out of funds he held in trust for Elliott shows that he had arranged the whole deal with Elliott in advance.

Land six miles from Regina would not be worth more than half, or not much more than half, of what was paid Wagner and

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and Every Wagner being a good grit partisan got his share of the loot first, then Elliott made $60.00 per acre in cold cash. He probably divided this with Robinson but he would not dare to say so.

I am sending up also volume of Saskatchewan Journals. You will see the account of the payment to Elliott on page eighty-eight. These are going by messenger. If any great difficulty arises and you think Mr. Boys, who is an excellent lawyer, could do good work, get in touch with me and Mr. Boys is ready to go if necessary tomorrow night.

I would not charge graft, simply say that Mr. Elliott knows how to do well out of politics. To clear up $38,400.00 cold cash on a Government sale just after a purchase is making headway fast. He may affirm that the transaction was honest and not all cut and dried in advance, but let the people draw their inference. Just stick to the facts in this letter and memorandum and let the people come to their conclusion and you are taking no risk whatever.

Yours very truly,

Hon. R.J. Manion, M.P.,
Strathroy, Ont.

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066355

484

Ottawa, March 22, 1926.

Dear Arthur:

I am enclosing copy of a letter which I have to-day written Dr. Manion, also copy of the memorandum therein referred to. These are sent for your guidance. What is stated herein can be depended upon.

Yours very truly,

Arthur R. Ford, Esq.,
The London Free Press,
London, Ont.

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filed 22-3-26

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House of Commons
Canada

Dear Mr Sherman.

with reference to the articles we prepared, I wish the following corrections made.

In the one showing why farmers should vote for Thos. G. Elliot.

strike out "all" in "welcomes all such" in paragraph 4. and use the plural for market in last paragraph.

In the other one use the initials in the 2nd last paragraph.

"Every one knows that Mr J.C. Elliott"

Stansell (5)

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House of Commons
Canada

On Feb 8. 1926 in the House of Commons the Conservative Party attempted to remove this injustice by an amendment offered by Mr Donald Sutherland of South Oxford and on this important matter, Mr J.C. Elliott, who now is asking your support, voted against it, thus showing his utter lack of appreciation of the farmers rights.

A practical farmer would not have taken such action.

Vote for the farmer Thos A Elliot

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066358

N.B.

Extra paragraph to be added to article "why farmers should vote for Thomas A Elliot" to follow the words

"Canadian farmer pays all the taxes"

066359

Copy Telegram.

Winnipeg, Man. March 23, 1926.

See by Free Press Elliott claims jail site investigated by Royal Commission under Haultain and everything found regular, correct, honest and square. Haultain commission appointed to investigate Bradshaw charges in connection with Battleford Asylum, Regina Jail and Telephone System. Things looked so rotten after evidence given in Asylum enquiry that government sprung an election. No evidence given before Haultain commission on Regina Jail and no finding ever made by commission.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066360

Copy of Telegram.

Ottawa, March 23rd, 1926.

Arthur Ford,
London Free Press,
London, Ontario.

Elliott's statement Haultain passed on his Regina land deal absolutely false Stop Haultain left Legislature in nineteen twelve to become Chief Justice Stop Elliott land deal investigated by standing committee on public accounts in December nineteen thirteen Stop This committee composed of nineteen Liberals and six Conservatives Stop Deal approved by party vote Stop Chief witness, Wagner, not present, having left country to avoid examination Stop Haultain commission appointed afterwards to investigate Bradshaw charges in connection with Battleford Asylum, Regina Jail and Provincial Telephone System Stop Things looked so rotten after evidence given in Battleford Asylum inquiry that government sprang an election Stop No evidence given before Haultain commission on Regina Jail deal and no finding ever made by commission on this deal Stop These are the facts.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066361

Copy of Telegram.

Winnipeg, Man., March 23, 1926.

Following mornings wire. Liberals tried to smother Bradshaw charges before select committee of the House. Some evidence on Jail enquiry and other charges before select committee. Evidence so startling that indignation meeting of Regina Liberals forced government to appoint three Royal Commissions. Haultain commission one of these. No evidence given before Royal Commission of graft in connection with Jail site or construction of Jail building. Case was prepared but never reached.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066362

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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21BYQ9

484

LONDON ONT 1031A 23

RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU

STANBELL AND I THINK YOU SHOULD SPEAK STRATHROY THURSDAY

R J MANION

115P

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 2 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

066363

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1926 MAR 23 AM 10 49

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RT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

STANSELL AND I THINK YOU SHOULD SPEAK STRATHROY THURSDAY

R J MANION.

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

note docket
Employment Rat
J H H speech
Richmond Hill Speech

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066364

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

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484 W LONDON ONT MAR 23RD 1926

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN 669

OTTAWA ONT

J ELLIOTT SAYS HAULTAIN ROYAL COMMISSION EXONERATED HIM TOM BLACKLOCK WIRED REFUTING THIS THEREFORE TONIGHT AT GLENCOE I DARED ELLIOTT TO PUBLISH HAULTAINS REPORT CANNOT SOME OFFICIAL STATEMENT BE OBTAINED UPHOLDING MY CONTENTION AS HE MAY PUBLISH FAKE REPORT FREE PRESS CARRYING MY DARE WEDNESDAY THINGS FAIR HERE

R J MANION

350AM

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

086365

Form 6122
Replacing Form 1-TW

CLASS OF SERVICE	SYMBOL
Day Message	
Day Letter	Blue
Night Message	Nite
Night Letter	N L

If none of these three symbols appears after the check (number of words) this is a day message. Otherwise its character is indicated by the symbol appearing after the check.

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W LONDON ONT 23 - 24 MAR 1926

HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

HU ONT.

J ELLIOTT SAYS HAULTAIN ROYAL COMMISSION EXONERATED HIM TOM BLACKLOCK WIRED REFUTING THIS THEREFORE TONIGHT AT GLENCOE I DARED ELLIOTT TO PUBLISH HAULTAINS REPORT CANNOT SOME OFFICIAL STATEMENT BE OBTAINED UPHOLDING MY CONTENTION AS HE MAY PUBLISH FAKE REPORT FREE PRESS CARRYING MY DARE WEDNESDAY THINGS FAIR HERE.

R J MANION.

858A

USE OUR DIRECT ALL-CANADA SERVICE TO VANCOUVER, VICTORIA AND BRITISH COLUMBIA POINTS

MACKENZIE PAPERS, Series [illegible] (M.G. 26, I, Volume [illegible])

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

484

066366

Hon. Chief Justice Haultain,
Regina, Sask.

Ottawa, March 24, 1926

Did Commission of which you were head make investigation or report on purchase Regina gaol site. If so please wire briefly collect what report was.

Arthur Meighen.

Charge Hon. A. Meighen

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066367

Copy.

CANADIAN NATIONAL TELEGRAPHS.

Ottawa, 24th March, 1926.

Hon. J. C. Elliott,
Strathroy, Ont.

I am informed you have stated that I advised Public Accounts Committee your land deal with Saskatchewan Government was fair and proper. I absolutely deny ever having made any such statement.

W. B. Willoughby.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

066368

FORM T.D. 1 X.

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

73RN.CZ.54-N.L.

REGINA,SASK,MAR 24TH.26.

448

RIGHT-HON.ARTHUR MEIGHEN,
OTTAWA,ONT.

GAOL SITE PURCHASE AMONG OTHER MATTERS REFERRED TO ROYAL COMMISSION ON WHICH I WAS A MEMBER IN 1916 A LITTLE EVIDENCE WAS TAKEN ON OTHER MATTERS BUT NOT ON GAOL SITE AND COMMISSION CEASED TO ACT AND MADE NO REPORT AS RESULT OF RESOLUTION OF ASSEMBLY AGREED TO BY ALL PARTIES.

F.W.G.HAULTAIN.

1030PM24TH.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066369

FORM T.D. 2 X.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S TELEGRAPH

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL THE WORLD

TIME FILED

CHECK

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

Send the following Message, subject to the terms printed on the back hereof which are hereby agreed to.

Ottawa, March 25, 1926.

4844

G.B. Nicholson, Esq., M.P.,
Strathroy, Ont.

Yesterday I wired Chief Justice Haultain following. Did Commission of which you were head make investigation or report on purchase Regina gaol site. If so please wire briefly collect what report was. Received this morning following message, Gaol site purchase among other matters referred to Royal Commission on which I was a member in 1916 a little evidence was taken on other matters but not on gaol site and Commission ceased to act and made no report as result of resolution of Assembly agreed to by all parties.

Arthur Meighen.

Charge Hon. A. Meighen.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066370

4.84

Ottawa, March 28, 1926.

Dear Arthur:

Thanks very much for your letter. Certainly the time has been well used since we got into the fight in West Middlesex. Our difficulty was to make the preparation in advance. This is very hard to do, though, when you cannot convince the people of the riding that an election is going to come. The Government changed the not last session and enabled themselves to bring on snap bye-elections. The way they handled this one we really only had two weeks.

Have read over the "Free Press" of Saturday and certainly it is splendid. I am not sure whether you got the history of the land deal in the Friday issue or not, but I hope so. In my opinion the Saturday "Free Press" will probably do more in the way of influencing voters than all the Government meetings of that evening. Whatever the result I sincerely thank you.

Yours very truly,

Arthur R. Ford, Esq.,
The London Free Press,
London, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066371

My Dear Archer:- I haven't
much hopes of winning
West Middlesex, but we
have at least scared the
life out of J. C. Elliott. We
have got our fellows stirred
up as never before and they
are full of fight: Same applies
of a couple of townships,
where an account of the
state of the roads, lack of
~~appro~~ time and lack of money
we cannot get an organization

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066372

together - Lobo particularly.
The election has done
good as far as the riding
itself is concerned. Next
election there will be a
real fighting organization,
determined to win the riding.
I think you made a mistake
in not coming into the riding.
It would not hurt you any more
whether you stayed out of the
riding or not. If we are to fight
at all, fight ~~for~~ for all that is
in us.
I am only hoping in
you a reasonable good

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066373

account of Zamuelson and
from the reports we have I think
we will. Of course, we are
can tell what the A.F.O is
going to do and this depends
the result. I was sorry I
could not go down to Toronto
Friday, but did not dare
leave the scene of battle.

With best regards and
hoping for good luck

Yours Sincerely
Arthur R Ford

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066374

GEO. B. NICHOLSON
CHAPLEAU
ONT.

Personal.

March 29th., 1926.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA, Ont..

Rt. Hon. & Dear Mr. Meighen:

I saw Mr. McCrea and the Premier and discussed the situation with them fully and from what I could gather, it would seem that there is a distinct misunderstanding between the two groups in relation to the matter we had discussed. I will go into the whole question in detail with you when I get back to Ottawa on the morning of the 6th..

In the meantime, might I say that I believe it will be necessary for you to get Mr. Ferguson and perhaps one of the other party together in order to arrive at a clear understanding.

There is another matter that I will take up with you as soon as I arrive along the lines we had discussed. I expect to meet the President of General Motors in Ottawa on the 9th, or 10th,. Before doing so I want to discuss with you what I might possibly say to him.

Yours sincerely,

GBN/J.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066375

GEO. B. NICHOLSON
CHAPLEAU
ONT.

March 29th., 1926.

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen;
House of Commons,
OTTAWA, Ont..

Rt. Hon. & dear Mr. Meighen:

We will not know until the result of the poll to-day how soon another byeelection will be brought on, but should one come in either Waterloo or Bruce, I would say we should fight it and in that connection, Mrs. Fallis advised me before leaving Toronto that she would be prepared to go right into either of these ridings and remain there until the end and I would urge that her services be made use of, and if any question arises as to the expense, I would cover that part of the expenses myself in order to make the work as effective as possible.

Dr. Tolmy, of course, will know just how to work out the details.

Yours truly,

GBN/J.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

484

Toronto March 29th.

Dear Sir

I see by the papers what a whirl wind had the Grits put up in Middlesex. Now it is time the Tories woke up - the Grits are always Springing something, and it is up to you to start something along similar lines -

Now Malcolm is the next man and it is expected the Election will be near the ~~the~~ end of april. For the love of God. flood the riding with Speakers from all over Canada and rent the Halls in advance so they (the Grits) won't have them all the last day as they did in Middlesex. If you get your man ready and work hard you should

066376

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Brd Malcolm. Surely you are
not going to let Dunning
show he can teach us how
to run elections in Ontario

Yours truly
J Sloan

066377

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066378

484

W. Middleboro, Bruce & Waterloo & Sen motions

Ottawa, Ont., 31st March, 1926.

Dear Mr. Nicholson,

I received your two letters of the 29th. I am glad you have had a talk with Mr. McCrea, and will see one of the other parties and try and arrange for a meeting with Mr. Ferguson. I will also be very glad to see you at your earliest convenience with regard to the two matters to which you refer.

I am taking up the question of having Mrs. Fallis go to North Bruce.

Yours very truly,

George B. Nicholson, Esquire, M.P.,
Chapleau, Ontario.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066379

Ottawa, Ont., 1st April, 1926.

Dear Arthur,

Your letter of the 30th came to hand this morning. I have had the cheques sent out for payment.

I have shown your letter to the Chief, and he has replied. Stansell and Dr. Manion both were hopeful that the majority would have been less than it was. On all sides we hear words of praise for your own part in the campaign. Some of our people feel more men and particularly some front benchers should have been sent in, but you know probably better than anyone else the difficulties that had to be faced.

Presume you will be in Ottawa for the Press Gallery Dinner on Saturday week.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary

Arthur R. Ford, Esquire,
London Free Press,
London, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066380

The London Free Press

LONDON, CANADA

PLEASE ADDRESS ALL COMMUNICATIONS TO THE COMPANY

March 30, 1926.

Mr. Arthur Merriam,
Private Secretary, Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ontario.

My Dear Arthur -

Enclosed you will find checks to meet the two bills that you forwarded to me. Will you see that these reach the proper persons. I am not sure whether I have money enough to pay them or not, but will take a chance.

We got badly stepped on in West Middlesex yesterday. I never expected at any time that we would win, but I really thought that we would get the majority down to a thousand. However, you cannot build up an organization in a riding as hopelessly liberal as West Middlesex in two weeks time. The Liberals had an overwhelming machine. I never saw a better organization. I do not think they missed a solitary vote in the riding, and even bought voters from Detroit, Toronto and everywhere. Some of our friends figured they spent $20,000 in the riding and that may be right. I feel a little blue about it and and sorry for your chief's sake, but we have to take the knocks along with everything else in this world.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur R. Ford

ARF/NT.

MANAGING EDITOR,
THE LONDON FREE PRESS.

P.S. You can show this note to the chief
art

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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London Free Press,
London, Ontario.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The London Free Press

066380

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Yours sincerely,

Arthur R. Ford

ARF/NT.

MANAGING EDITOR,
THE LONDON FREE PRESS.

P.S. You can show this note to the chief
art

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066381

484

Ottawa, Ont., 1st April, 1926.

Dear Arthur,

I have seen your letter to my Secretary. Do not feel in the least discouraged. A party in opposition is very difficult to handle from the business standpoint - at least until just on the eve of a contest which looks like possible success. This was the main difficulty in West Middlesex. Of course in Canada a bye-election against a man newly made a Minister is pretty nearly an impossible venture. I don't think there has been a success since 1873.

Again thanking you for the very active interest you displayed and for the splendid leadership you gave in the riding. The Free Press certainly could not have done more.

Yours very truly,

Arthur E. Ford, Esquire,
London Free Press,
London, Ontario.

Am told there was absolutely no organization whatever here prior to the nomination. What has Reid been doing?

Am

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066382

Ottawa, April 1, 1926.

Dear Hugh:

Thanks for your letter of the 31st March. I thought we would do better in Middlesex, though, of course, I had no hope of winning. We thought we could keep the majority between one thousand and two thousand. It was a case of twenty thousand against two thousand, and of a new cabinet minister against a plain man.

I don't think a newly made minister going back for re-election has ever been defeated in Canada since '73; still I cannot help think we are better to fight, and we still have a chance in North Bruce. As to whether you should run personally or not, I really cannot express any opinion. Some times a new man can get increased ginger thrown into the organization, that is to say if there is a new man of the right timber. You will know yourself better than anyone else. If we could beat the Government up there it would mean that their day was over. Even Middlesex did not alter the atmosphere of the House in the least. The Government is hopeless and does not seem to have any respectable, moral

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CANADA

066383

support anywhere. If we fight in North Bruce we must fight a lot more vigorously than in Middlesex.

Yours very truly,

Colonel Hugh Clark,
Kincardine, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066384

W Middlesex & N. Bruce

484

Ottawa, April 1, 1926.

My dear Ryckman:

Curiously enough I got a letter from Hugh Clark this morning. Am enclosing it to you for your private information.

Yours very truly,

Mr ~~Hon.~~ E.B. Ryckman, M.P.,
44 Walmer Road,
Toronto, Ont.

Please notice — also ~~that~~ Geo Perley wants that O'Connor opinion which I sent you 2 weeks ago on

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

The London Free Press

066385

LONDON, CANADA

Please Address All Communications to the Company

April 8, 1926.

PERSONAL

Rt.Hon.Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Building,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen -

I am much obliged for your letter of April 1st. I was hoping that we would reduce the majority, but the odds were too much for us. I would suggest that you write to Mr. Robert McKellar, Glencoe, President of the West Middlesex Association, a nice letter thanking him for his part in the campaign. He worked his head off, and did everything he possibly could. A letter from you would cheer him up and make him feel better in regard to starting organization for the next election. Personally I think he would make a very good candidate if he could be persuaded to take it. I would also send a line to Tom Elliot, our defeated candidate.

I spent the week end in Goderich and looked into the situation in the two Hurons. Something will have to be done to keep Spotton out of the way, as he can never carry the riding. The best candidate in my opinion would be John Stynt, M.L.A. for North Huron. His riding dissapears in the provincial re-distribution, so that he would be free to run. He stands well in the riding as a good organizer and canvasser, and what is rather important in these days, is well off financially, so that he could finance completely his own campaign. In South Huron Merner has of course killed himself, and I do not think needs to be considered. Nelson Trewartha, M.L.A. would be perhaps our best candidate but I do not suppose he wants to leave the provincial field, unless there is a government control bill. In this case he would probably retire, as he says it is hopeless. Next to Trewartha I am inclined to think our best candidate would be Alec Need- I am not sure if that is the way his name is spelled. He is a prosperous farmer, reeve of Stephen Township, and of German decent.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Arthur R. Ford

ARF/NT.

MANAGING EDITOR,
THE LONDON FREE PRESS.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066386

Ottawa, April 10, 1926.

Dear Mr. Elliott:

I am somewhat late in writing you but I desire even at this date to thank you for the gallant fight you gave the enemy in the late bye-election in West Middlesex. Your courage in running was in itself a great tribute to you, and the circumstances, of course, were all adverse and every advantage was on the side of the Government. You fought a vigorous battle and no doubt the fact that you gave the enemy such a contest for the seat has had the effect of organizing our forces so that in the next struggle

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ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066387

there will be real hope of success.
I thank you personally for the battle
you put up and hope that the future
may have in store better fortune
for you.

Very sincerely yours,

Thos. Elliott, Esq.,
Park Hill, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066388

Ottawa, April 10, 1926.

Dear Mr. McKellar:

I am somewhat late in writing but have been intending to send you a letter expressive of my appreciation of the hard and discouraging work which you performed as President of our Association in the late West Middlesex election.

There were many who regretted that you would not stand for nomination but though you did not allow your name to go to the convention all are agreed that you took charge of our forces and worked vigourously and effectively from the opening of the contest to its close. The cards, of course, were all stacked against you. The Government had known

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CANADA

066389

the date of the election and had prepared accordingly.

I sincerely trust the carrying on of the fight had at least this advantage: That it organized our forces and put us in a position to conduct the next contest with thoroughness, and, may it be hoped, with success.

Sincerely yours,

Robert McKellar, Esq.,

Pres., West Middlesex Conservative Assn.,

Glencoe, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066390

484

Ottawa, April 10, 1936.

Dear Arthur:

Thanks for your letter of the 8th. I am to-day writing Mr. McKellar and also Mr. Elliott. Have noted with great interest what you say as to North Huron and South Huron. Will pass this on to others.

What do you think of the interview I gave out lastnight re: North Bruce?

Yours very truly,

Arthur R. Ford, Esq.,
The London Free Press,
London, Ont.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 113)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ottawa

Parkhill April 16 / 26

066391

Dear friend -

Received yours of the 10th inst. very thankfull for yr message. Hope yrself & the rest of the boys are all well as this leaves one fairly well. Have some knotty problems to handle just know. At the by-Election in West Middlesex the Liberals used every known scheme to win. The first thing was to keep one in the dark as much as possible, About 50 % of the Voters lists were never forwarded to one at all. Then they brought every person the could from out side of the Electoral district in to vote, Did not stop at Canadian boundays but went to Michigan, and ~~people~~ with American papers came over and voted. Our boys had many of them sworn. they took the Oath and voted. D.R.O.'s are guilty of corrupt or Illegal practices in the polls.

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2) Just two days previous to Election the liberal candidate & Willie King (Premier) drove through Parkhill streets in Flag decorated cars. and through Flag decorated streets. which is a contravention of the Dominion Election act. There was nothing would stop them, They were going to win at any cost, Our boys are annoyed over some of the methods used by the enemy. and want some action that will check this corruption in the future. We have evidence to convict some of them. It discourages our workers to have to put up with this kind of work. And it might be a lesson to them if we would take them to court. Here's hoping success to you.

I remain

Yours..

Thos. Elliot.

Rycroft
W. T. L.
20th

KK#4

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Copy: Ottawa, April 23, 1926.

Thos Elliot, Esq.,
Parkhill,
Ont.

Dear Mr. Elliot:

Your letter of the 16th instant reached me to-day. I wish you would send me details of any fraud that took place, together with what evidence you can secure in support of it. I really don't think there would be much gained in prosecuting over a parade as although it is a contravention of the Election law it is hardly one that would appeal to the general public. I can assure you though that if other frauds took place I shall take it up with the proper people with a view to securing action if you will let me know what evidence you have.

Yours very truly,

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protest re middlesex

Ottawa, Apr. 23, 1926.

H.B. Ryckman, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Ryckman:

Mr. Meighen asked me to send you the attached copy of a letter from Thomas Elliot our candidate in West Middlesex, together with copy of his reply.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

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DR BILLKEY ACTING SUPT GENERAL HOSPITAL

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Legal Loans & Currency

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FOREWORD.

The Fate of Nations is hanging in the balance. That of the British nation with the rest, and with it also the fate of the British Empire. Down upon our knees, all of us, and pray for that quickening of spirit and power to act by which we may be saved from disaster. For disaster is looming ahead in the shape of a Financial Stalemate to be forced upon all the warring nations by sheer exhaustion.

Three priceless years of irrecoverable Time have been lost! To-day we are still working diligently night and day, like Dean Swift's Scientific Lilliputians, in utter oblivion of mighty things. There is not another day to lose.

Unless we Britishers, either through Fate, or Will, or that worst form of Blindness that *will* not see, have determined that we shall form part of the coming European slavery under an inevitable Financial Autocracy, the great economic change advocated in the following pages is already overdue.

O. S.

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CHART · SHOWING · THE · WORKINGS · of the INDUSTRIAL · LOANS · BILL · ALREADY · IN · DRAFT

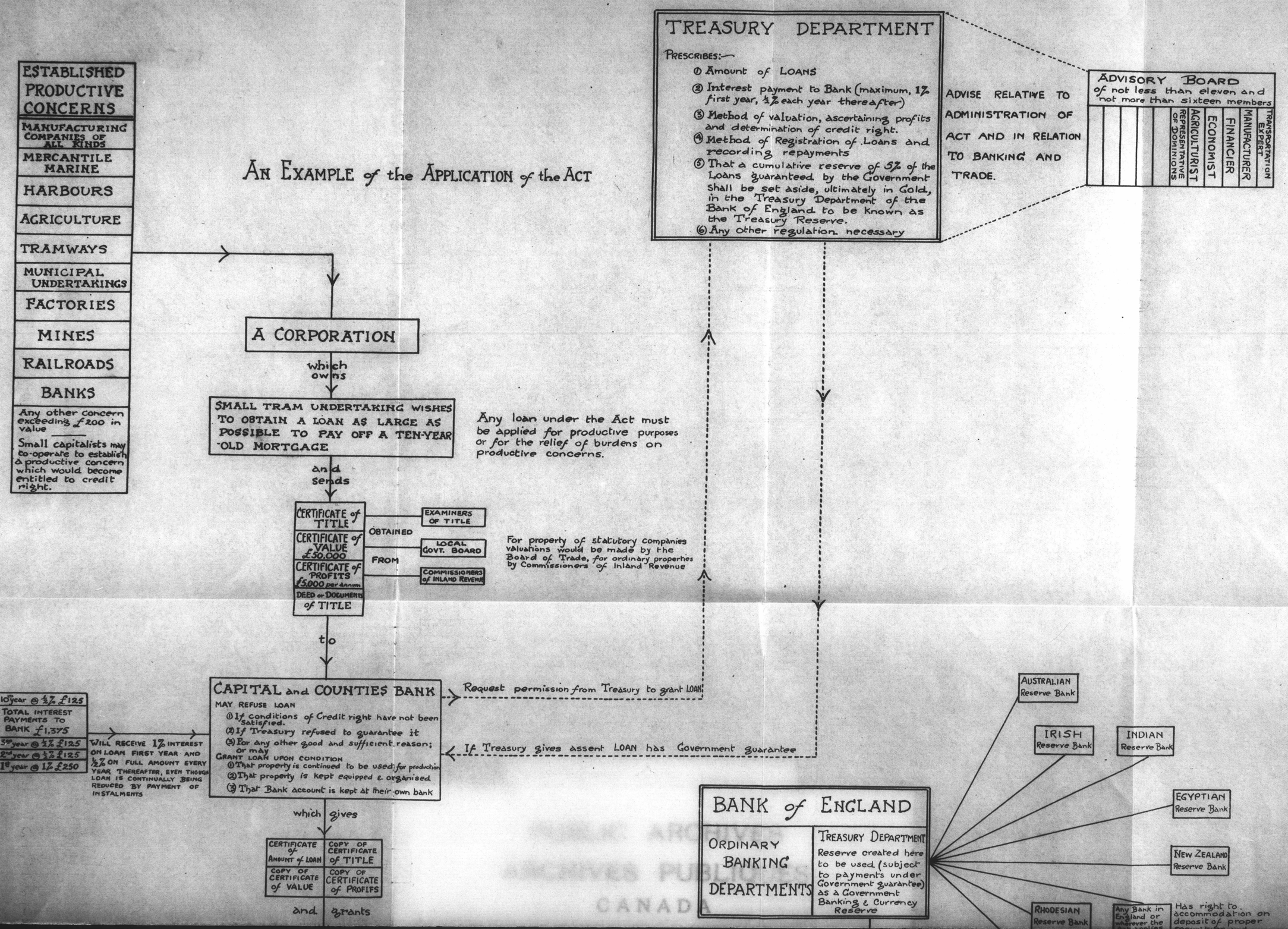

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CHART · SHOWING · THE · WORKINGS · of the INDUSTRIAL · LOANS · BILL · ALREADY · IN · DRAFT

An Example of the Application of the Act

ESTABLISHED PRODUCTIVE CONCERNS

- MANUFACTURING COMPANIES OF ALL KINDS
- MERCANTILE MARINE
- HARBOURS
- AGRICULTURE
- TRAMWAYS
- MUNICIPAL UNDERTAKINGS
- FACTORIES
- MINES
- RAILROADS
- BANKS
- Any other concern exceeding £200 in value

Small capitalists may co-operate to establish a productive concern which would become entitled to credit right.

A CORPORATION

which owns

SMALL TRAM UNDERTAKING WISHES TO OBTAIN A LOAN AS LARGE AS POSSIBLE TO PAY OFF A TEN-YEAR OLD MORTGAGE

Any loan under the Act must be applied for productive purposes or for the relief of burdens on productive concerns.

and sends

CERTIFICATE of TITLE
CERTIFICATE of VALUE £50,000
CERTIFICATE of PROFITS £5,000 per annum
DEED or DOCUMENTS of TITLE

OBTAINED FROM

- EXAMINERS OF TITLE
- LOCAL GOVT. BOARD
- COMMISSIONERS of INLAND REVENUE

For property of statutory companies valuations would be made by the Board of Trade, for ordinary properties by Commissioners of Inland Revenue

to

CAPITAL and COUNTIES BANK

MAY REFUSE LOAN
1. If conditions of Credit right have not been satisfied.
2. If Treasury refused to guarantee it
3. For any other good and sufficient reason; or may

GRANT LOAN UPON CONDITION
1. That property is continued to be used for production
2. That property is kept equipped & organised
3. That Bank account is kept at their own bank

Request permission from Treasury to grant LOAN

If Treasury gives assent LOAN has Government guarantee

10th year @ ½%	£125
TOTAL INTEREST PAYMENTS TO BANK	£1,375
3rd year @ ½%	£125
2nd year @ ½%	£125
1st year @ 1%	£250

WILL RECEIVE 1% INTEREST ON LOAN FIRST YEAR AND ½% ON FULL AMOUNT EVERY YEAR THEREAFTER, EVEN THOUGH LOAN IS CONTINUALLY BEING REDUCED BY PAYMENT OF INSTALMENTS

which gives

CERTIFICATE of AMOUNT of LOAN	COPY OF CERTIFICATE of TITLE
COPY OF CERTIFICATE of VALUE	COPY OF CERTIFICATE of PROFITS

and grants

TREASURY DEPARTMENT

PRESCRIBES:—
1. Amount of LOANS
2. Interest payment to Bank (maximum, 1% first year, ½% each year thereafter)
3. Method of valuation, ascertaining profits and determination of credit right.
4. Method of Registration of Loans and recording repayments
5. That a cumulative reserve of 5% of the Loans guaranteed by the Government shall be set aside, ultimately in Gold, in the Treasury Department of the Bank of England to be known as the Treasury Reserve.
6. Any other regulation necessary

ADVISE RELATIVE TO ADMINISTRATION OF ACT AND IN RELATION TO BANKING AND TRADE.

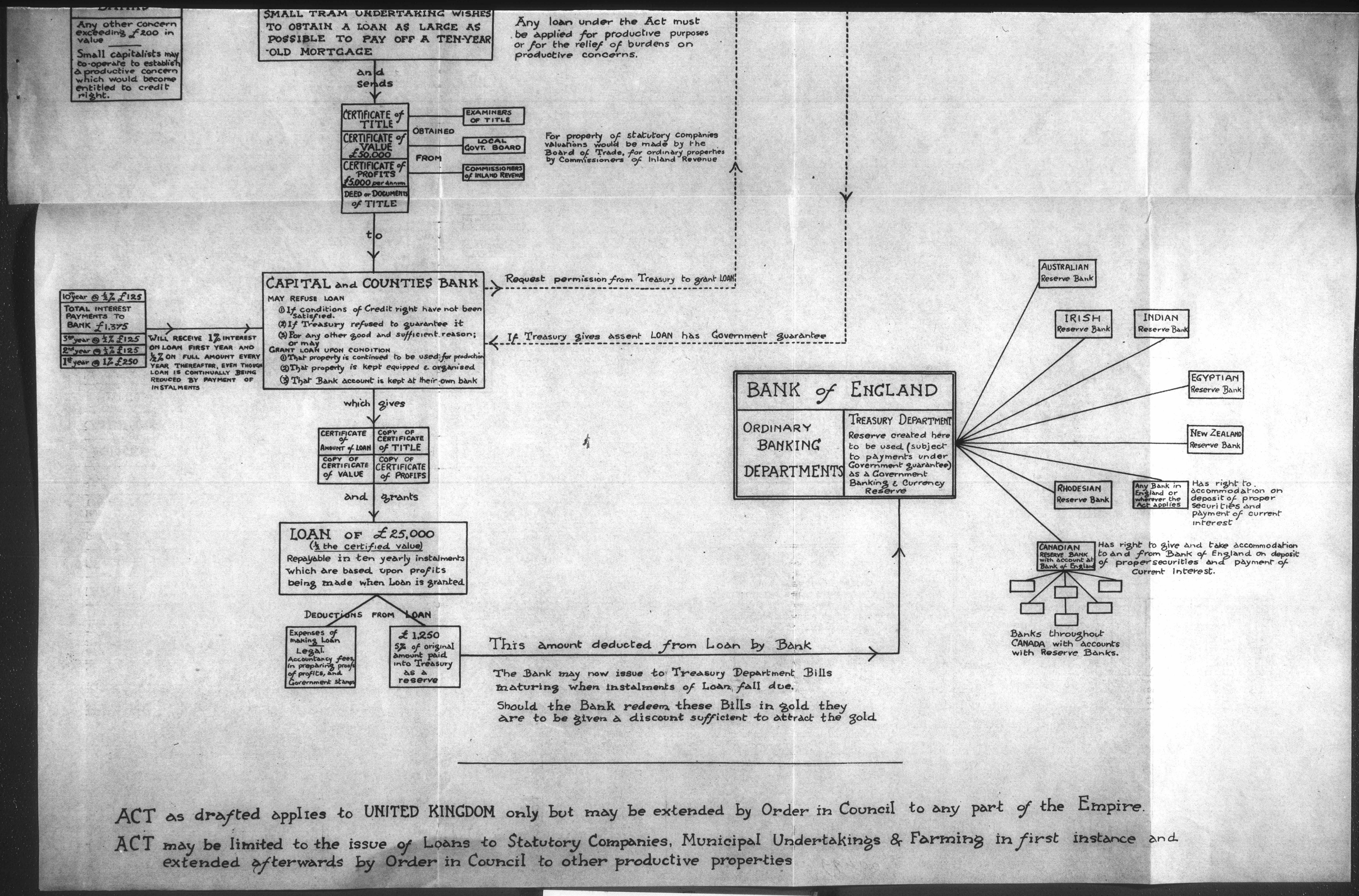
ADVISORY BOARD of not less than eleven and not more than sixteen members

- REPRESENTATIVE OF DOMINIONS
- AGRICULTURIST
- ECONOMIST
- FINANCIER
- MANUFACTURER
- TRANSPORTATION EXPERT

BANK of ENGLAND

ORDINARY BANKING DEPARTMENTS	TREASURY DEPARTMENT Reserve created here to be used (subject to payments under Government guarantee) as a Government Banking & Currency Reserve

- AUSTRALIAN Reserve Bank
- IRISH Reserve Bank
- INDIAN Reserve Bank
- EGYPTIAN Reserve Bank
- NEW ZEALAND Reserve Bank
- RHODESIAN Reserve Bank
- Any Bank in England or wherever the Act applies — Has right to accommodation on deposit of proper securities and



ACT as drafted applies to UNITED KINGDOM only but may be extended by Order in Council to any part of the Empire.

ACT may be limited to the issue of Loans to Statutory Companies, Municipal Undertakings & Farming in first instance and extended afterwards by Order in Council to other productive properties

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INFLATION OF VALUES & DEPRECIATION OF LEGAL TENDER CURRENCY.

[*A preliminary note having reference to the importance of Legal Tender Currency as distinct from other forms of currency, being fully represented by Gold of Standard Fineness. This, of course, has been the acknowledged principle under which (before the War) Legal Tender Currency has been regulated with a slight deviation in favour of the Bank of England.*]

Value in the abstract is merely the name of a ratio.

Value in the concrete is that property of any given quantity which renders it the correlative of any other given quantity in the particular correlation which is expressed as price in terms of a third quantity (Legal Tender Currency) consisting properly of gold of standard fineness at the rate of an ounce for £3 17s. 10½d.

In the abstract a yard of nothing is necessarily equal to an ounce of nothing.

But in the concrete a yard of something is not necessarily equal to an ounce of something. We require to judge of both against a third thing, gold, against which all quantities of other things can be measured in price at the rate of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce of gold or £1 per 113 grains of gold. The price of anything, other than gold, is the amount of gold it will exchange for. The price of gold ought not to vary from £1 for 113 grains because 113 grains ought to constitute £1. But the moment 113 grains does not constitute £1 the price of gold does vary and rises in terms of the £1 to the extent to which less than 113 grains are behind that £1. Nothing can make paper a substitute for gold in this particular relation to other things, amongst which paper and the printing press are necessarily included. Nothing can prevent the price of everything rising to the extent to which the gold currency in which the price is quoted is depreciated. A paper currency has ceased to be a gold currency, Acts of Parliament notwithstanding, when practically

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the whole of it cannot be exchanged *at one time* for gold at 113 grains per £1. However Foreign Exchanges may vary 113 grains of gold will buy either £1 in English money or $4.86 cents in American money, simply because 113 grains of gold are supposed to constitute a sovereign and 4.86 is the quotient of 113 grains divided by 23.22 which is the number of grains of gold in an American gold dollar. At present, however, nobody with gold would buy English money with it. He would preferably buy American money and then at a profit buy English money with that. The par of exchange can be reached despite an adverse balance of trade by striking a balance with securities representing past, present and future concrete values, but that par of exchange can never be reached whilst two supposedly equal gold currencies have been tampered with and the one depreciated as compared with the other.

In the grim business of the exchange of commodities and services to substitute £3 17s. 10½d. in paper and pretend that there is an ounce of gold there is the pretence of a child and will not prevent the commodities and services given in exchange for it going down in quantity and quality in proportion as the gold has fallen short, *i.e.*, will not prevent the price of the commodities and services from rising as the quantity of gold the price really stands for has fallen.

Gold is as much the real standard of Trade exchanges now as it was when paper money was unknown and gold was carried about with scales and weighed out in primitive markets.

A shopkeeper who uses light weights is prosecuted. We are guilty of this in our present depreciated Legal Tender Currency and the consequences are becoming nationally serious.

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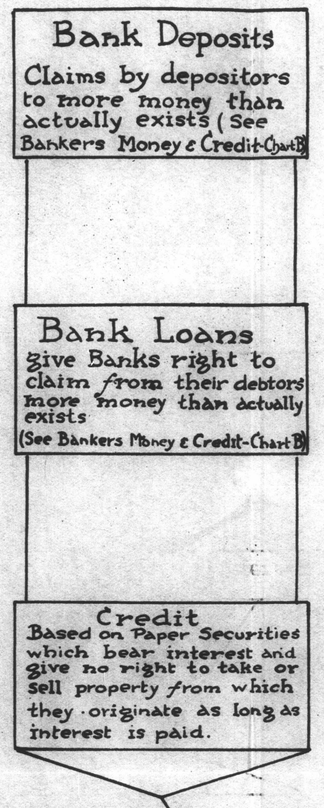
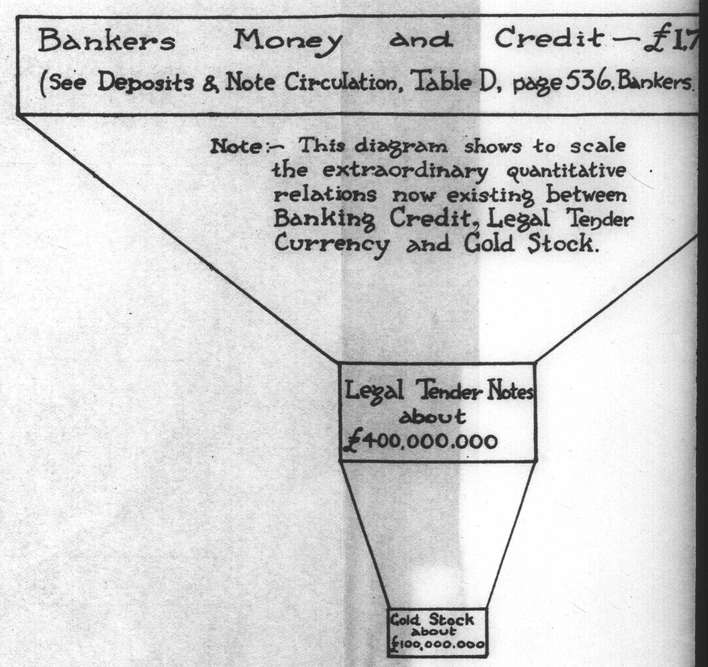
A

B



The paper securities upon which this credit is based are not realizable at any time to any large extent and not at all in stringency, at which time even the attempt to realize would spread chaos and ruin thoughout the land.



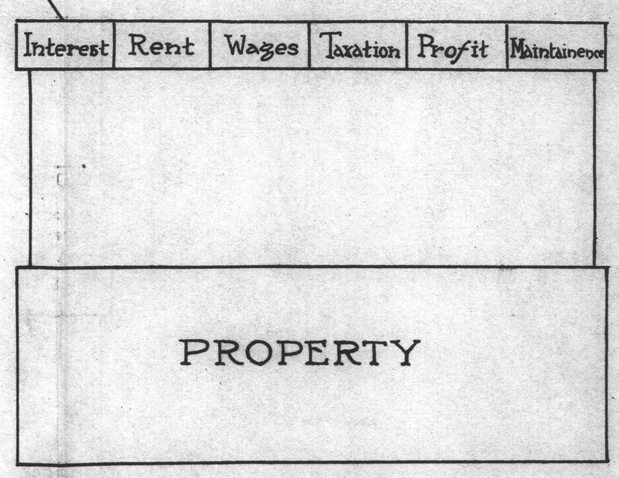
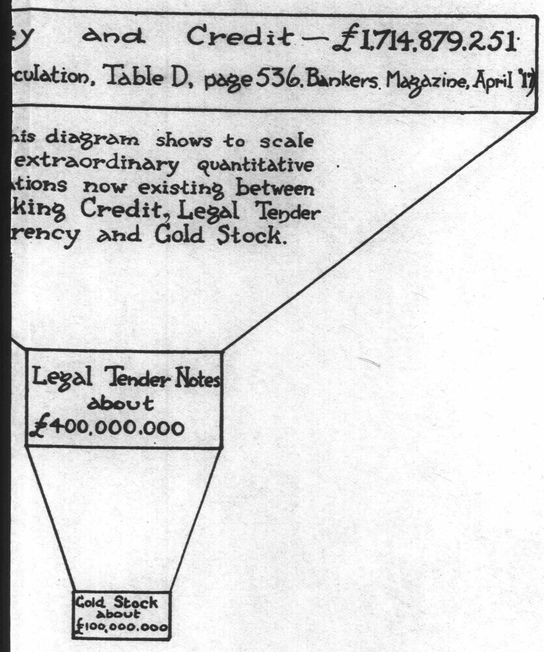


Diagram showing the nature and basis of existing Banking Credit which, notwithstanding its instability, is held to be sound.

B



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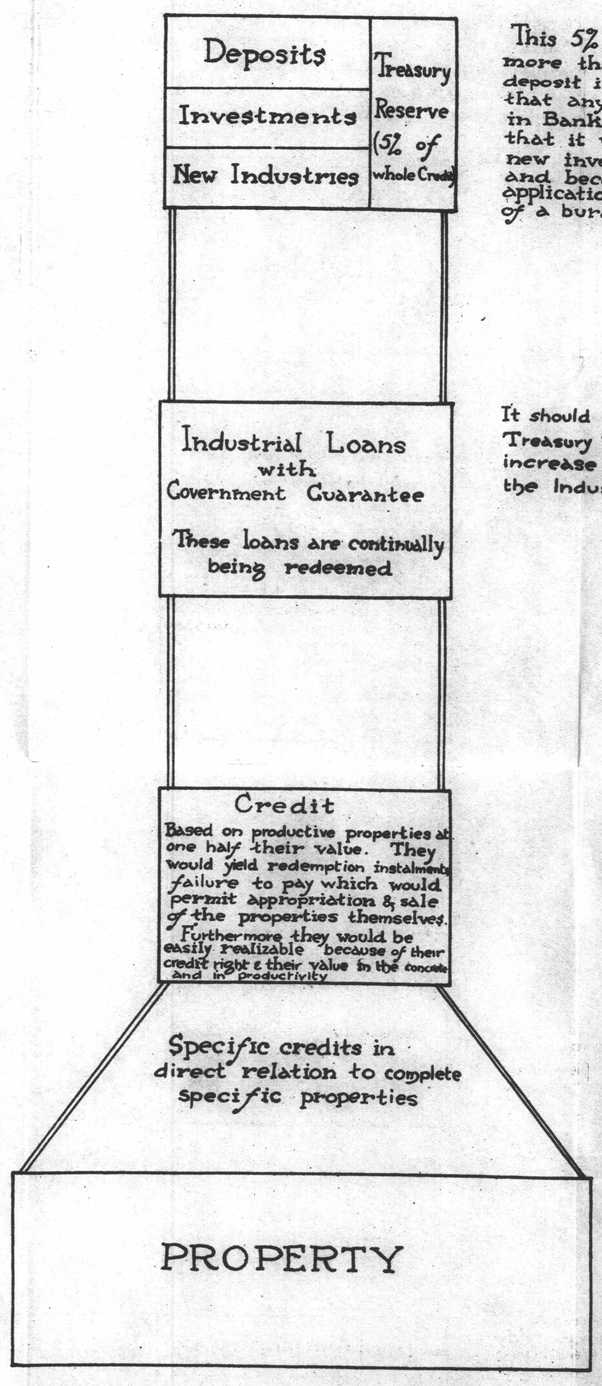

This 5% Treasury Reserve would represent much more than 5% of the loans which would remain on deposit in Banks. There is no reason to believe seriously that any material portion could remain on demand in Banks. It is far more reasonable to assume that it would find its way quickly into old and new investments & industries for the sake of income and because no credit would be issued unless for application to a productive purpose or the removal of a burden on production.

It should be noted that under the Bill the ratio of Treasury Reserve to Banking Deposits will steadily increase because the Reserve is cumulative and the Industrial Loans are redeemable.

Diagram showing the nature and basis of the Banking credit to be created under the proposed Bill. This Credit would be not only stable in itself, but would create a Treasury Reserve which would give the necessary stability to existing Banking Credit.

CANADA

066404

INDUSTRIAL LOANS BILL

BASED ON

THE PEOPLE'S CREDIT

INDUSTRIALLY APPLIED.

EXPLANATORY COMMENTS.

By OSWALD STOLL.

CHAPTER I.*

The Bill aims at the provision of means to trade. Methods of trading, commercial regulations, selection of markets, intercourse between peoples for trading purposes, the lines of goods which a nation may make its own, the kinds of labour which it may employ as well as the number of labourers and the wages these may earn are all dependent upon and subservient to the means to trade enjoyed by the productive organisation of the country.

The means to trade is another name for the power to obtain as and when required the materials and services requisite to produce things in shapes, times and places in which consumers will purchase them. Nature creates these materials. Man changes them from one form to another, carries them from one place to another, stores them from one time to another and finally yields them up as finished products to consumers, who put a full stop to their career in trade. Besides the materials, Nature also provides forces which are harnessed and directed by man. These forces are amongst the services of which the means to trade give command.

Trade is exchange of goods and services for money or money substitutes and of the latter for goods and services.

Trade is therefore exchange of goods and services for other goods and services with an intervening medium in the shape of money or money substitutes.

Means to trade is a phrase equivalent to medium of exchange.

The provision of means to trade is the provision of medium of exchange.

The medium of exchange in the modern trading and commercial world consists overwhelmingly of Banking Credit, sometimes called

* See Sections 1 and 8 (pp. 31, 36).

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Bank money, and the provision of medium of exchange is the provision of Banking Credit. Hence, the provision of means to trade is equivalent to the provision of Banking Credit.

When Banks make a loan it is Banking Credit which they lend.

When Banks receive a deposit it is Banking Credit which they give in exchange for it.

The Credit outstanding in the books of twenty-seven banks at the present time amounts to nearly £1,000,000,000. No exception, however, is taken to that significant fact.

Rather does the Bill propose to create an obligation to issue more. That obligation must be placed upon the Banks because there is no other machinery in the country which can give effect to it.

The Credit to be so issued is to take the form of industrial loans and is to be confined to those who can establish their right to Credit by virtue of being successfully engaged in the productive industries of the country. The granting of such a right would be a just recognition of the capital they have fixed in the country for productive purposes. It would be an encouragement to them and to others to fix capital in the country or elsewhere under the British flag. It would be a privilege conferred upon those who place their trust in the power of the British Empire to protect their interests when they elect to use their capital in a manner which enables the non-capitalist to utilize his labour and skill for productive purposes. More than all, it is a necessity of the times. It is so in order to avoid the further extension of costly Credit during the war, the further inflation of prices which adds so much to the cost of the war, the calamitous contraction of Credit after the war and the subsequent heavy burden of taxation and trading difficulties to escape which so many may be compelled to emigrate to the United States, South America and other lands not staggering under the blows of War Finance.

The loans would be secured upon established productive concerns, the proprietary rights in which would be exchanged for the Credit right and the latter for Credit itself in the shape of the loans.

The amount of the loans would be limited, first, to half the value (for credit purposes) of the productive concerns, and, second, by the capability of the productiveness of the concerns to repay the loans by a limited number of annual instalments.

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The loans would therefore be secured in two ways. First, by a complete concern of value over which default would give the power to foreclose ; second, by the redemption powers of the security itself. The loans would be much more secure than the ordinary kind. Loans are now issued against paper securities which are merely claims upon a portion of the productiveness of such properties as those described, paper securities whose owners cannot touch those properties so long as the interest charge is paid, and in respect of which default in the repayment of loans leaves only these paper securities in the hands of the lender. Such paper securities being unrealisable in times of stringency and being of no commodity value in themselves automatically render the loans based on them not only irredeemable but destitute of either exchangeable or productive value beyond interest. As a consequence Liabilities of Banks capable of being met only by the calling in of such loans, cannot be met, either in money, meal or malt, and the Government of the day is compelled to come to the rescue as the mouthpiece of the nation with the national credit in the form of a promise to pay these liabilities out of the wealth, the fixed capital and the productiveness of the nation generally by means of taxation to the full extent rendered necessary by the amount of the credit which the Banks have issued.

The Industrial Loans of the Bill would be more than well secured. A Government guarantee of these to the Banks voluntarily given would ensure recourse to actual property of the actual defaulters. That guarantee would be fully justifiable. So much cannot be said for the involuntary guarantee which is made good by recourse to taxpayers in general for debts which only some amongst them or even alien enemies alone have incurred.

The conception of Credit Right involves some consideration of Credit in relation to the nation and of a right to the ownership and use of such portion of that Credit as a citizen owns the valuable basis of. Credit must have a valuable basis capable of redeeming it in both present and future time so that it may be redeemed either on unavoidable demand or gradually in instalments by agreement without appropriation of the basis itself. No other form of Credit is really sound, whatever may be said of its usefulness. Credit in concrete form is a promise to pay which is believed and ought to imply the ability to pay on the part of the promisor.

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National Credit is a national promise to pay made on behalf of the nation by the Government. It is a promise to pay value which is either already in existence or to be created. Such National promises for huge amounts are not believed and nations are therefore without Credit, unless they possess visible assets in the shape of railways, harbours, docks, mines, works, factories, cultivated lands, thriving industries and a busy populace representing present value in organized commodities and future value in productiveness. Such properties are therefore the basis of the National Credit and the owners of the properties are the rightful owners of corresponding portions of the National Credit, subject to marginal safeguarding of the general interests in the nation's credit.

British National Credit is, figuratively speaking, a Niagara of National Business Life, a natural force, which only requires to be properly harnessed and directed in order to do the work and produce the rewards that in themselves would constitute that wider distribution of wealth and prosperity, with an increase of both, which the British nation in the Twentieth Century has a right to expect and which only its failure to utilize the Credit facilities at its command has hitherto prevented it from achieving.

Credit has a wonderful power. It is not in itself Capital. It is a Promise to Pay. But it has the productive power which Capital enjoys. For instance, a penniless man with the knowledge and skill required for the manufacture of a hundred chairs may obtain the right to draw a cheque upon a Banker in favour of a third person who will accept the cheque in exchange for the materials from which the hundred chairs can be made. The chairs are then sold. From the proceeds of the sale, the maker redeems the Credit which the Banker allowed him to draw. The highly organized system of modern Banking which is dominated by the cheque habit and banking credit renders the use of money in the transaction quite unnecessary. Credit in itself, plus the skill of the worker and materials provided by Nature, has enabled the penniless man to create and sell at a profit one hundred chairs. Let me admit here and now that if a Banker allows such a credit, makes such an "industrial loan" he is entitled either to charge interest for it or to refuse the loan. He is entitled to look upon it as something in the nature of a gamble. The reason is that after the chairs had been made it might then be found to be impossible to *sell* them. In that case the credit could *not* be redeemed, the "industrial loan" could *not* be repaid,

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and the Banker would make a bad debt. This loss would be borne by the Banker, this isolated loss and many such he *could* bear, and the possibility of his having to bear it, as the result of the issue of the loan, would entitle him to claim at the time of making the loan that he was lending, and therefore entitled to charge for the use of his own credit. Bankers have grown so shrewd, however, and the business man so indifferent to hard facts, that all but the most humane Bankers make it a rule to grant no Credit for such an enterprise as the making of a hundred chairs unless a purchaser of the chairs has previously been found. Moreover, lest this purchaser should refuse to accept delivery of the goods they insist upon his opening a Credit against which the purchase price of the chairs may be charged. The means of redeeming the Credit which they will lend the penniless maker is in this way deposited with them before they make the loan. Bad debts are consequently rare.

It would, however, be much better for trade if the purchaser of those chairs had not to be found before the penniless man could start upon the work of making them. Reduced to a state of debility for want of food he might die if he had not emigrated before the purchaser was found, and the skill which he had acquired would then have been lost to the nation. The skill of many artisans was so lost before the war. Statistics of Emigration prove it. Suppose we grant the soundness of the proposition, "Individuals of skill may die or emigrate, the nation may die or disband, but Bankers must be secured," who can say that the Banker is wrong in strictly adhering to the principle? Indeed, from the point of view of any particular Banker at any given moment the principle cannot reasonably be denied. Hence it is unwise to advocate the system of "Scotch Credits" which elsewhere are sufficiently represented by English overdrafts. In this dilemma, to whom should we look? Are Bankers the keepers of the nation or is the Government? Surely the Government! and the problem is one for the Government to solve. Moreover, it is a problem which the Government alone both must and can solve. We see that Credit in the form of Banking Credit has the requisite power but that Bankers cannot safely lend their credit without being fully secured. But if people other than Bankers could take up Banking Credit Right by a temporary sacrifice of other Rights these other people might be willing to lend this new Credit to the penniless maker of chairs without requiring him to find his purchaser first; or if, instead, they were to pay off mortgages, debenture stock, and other

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loans they would liberate the Credit of the Mortgagees, Stockholders and Lenders eager to find reasonable ways and means of deriving an income from it and in this natural desire providing a sheet anchor for the skill, the manhood and the integrity of the nation.

If the Government will by law vest this Banking Credit Right in productive property on the lines laid down in the Bill whereby a minimum of 100 % of commodity value is ever present as security, and productiveness to the necessary extent is constantly applicable to the redemption of the Credit, then the Government may safely require the Banks to open the necessary Credit accounts and in the national interests guarantee the obligations undertaken by those who so exercise their Credit Right.

The Credit so created out of property rights by judicious legislation the Banks need have no fear of being called upon to make good. Except as masters of a new kind of mint this Credit is no affair of the Bankers. If its owners use it to aid an artisan to become a manufacturer or a manufacturer to extend his business and employ more men, it is these owners who are to take both the risk and the interest. The security and redemption of the Credit drawn from the Bank will be independent of the finding of purchasers of the new goods which it will serve to create. Both will be dependent on the property of which the proprietary rights have been transmuted into Banking Credit. The owners will have to sacrifice their property if the artisan or the manufacturer finds no purchaser for his products. The Banker will have to sacrifice nothing. But seeing that the welfare of the capitalist will then depend more upon promoting the welfare of the country and that a successful productive business will not tie up a man's capital but entitle him to Credit Right, it is safe to assume that that welfare will be promoted and that successful productive businesses will be established.

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CHAPTER II.*

Under the Bill property will be valued for the purposes of Credit Right.

The valuations under the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, will be utilized when they are available and in other cases the valuations will be made by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue except in two cases, that of the property of a statutory company as defined by the said Act, when the Board of Trade will act as valuer, and that of the property of a Rating Authority, when the valuation will be made by the Local Government Board.

No owner of property not seeking to exercise his Credit Right is under any obligation to have his property valued for the purposes of the Bill.

No property not used for productive purposes is eligible for valuation for the purposes of the Bill. But every property of a British Subject that is so used is eligible. The value of the property as Fixed Capital in actual productive employment will be ascertained and the property will be ultimately certified as an ever-present security for a Credit Right in respect of half the amount of that value provided that the degree of productiveness of the property will bear the charge of annual instalments necessary to redeem the Credit exercised within such number of years as the nature of the security renders reasonable.

Whatever the value of a property as Fixed Capital the Credit Right to be granted in respect of it must not be for an amount inconsistent with its powers of redemption.

It is difficult to estimate the value of the property in the United Kingdom which may be regarded in the economic sense as Fixed Capital.*

The Income Tax Returns ought to afford a reliable clue, but these are not available in sufficient detail to any but the proper authorities.

The amount, however, most probably does not exceed £9,000,000,000, which is nevertheless a handsome one. This postulates Credit Right to the extent of £4,500,000,000 or the resurrection of buried Capital for Credit purposes to that by no means negligible sum. How much of this at present represents permanent indebtedness of the properties behind it it is not possible to say. As indebtedness, the annual charge, at a rate of interest of 5 %, without Sinking Fund or

* Fixed Capital is used in a sense which includes items often regarded as Floating Capital. For instance, it includes a milch cow on a dairy farm, but not cattle reared for sale or purchased for re-sale.

* See Section 2 (pp. 31—32).

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other Redemption burdens, is £225,000,000 under which the industries of the country must sweat before employers or employed (around whose neck it must remain like an old man of the sea around the neck of a Sinbad) may pluck the fruits of their labour.

No doubt Credit, in promoting utilities of human skill and labour, of Nature's materials and forces, originally produced these properties, but once they were produced they were something more than the Credit itself and not a thing which the Credit owner might reasonably continue ever after, without working, to fatten upon. That is a Beehive system, of Busy Bees feeding Drones, which tends to organize mankind on the level of semi-mechanical Insects, inapt though it may be to liken to Drones those who acquired command of the originating Credit.

Progress is subjected to a heavy drag on the wheel when the Credit which gave rise to the Fixed Capital is permanently allied to the property in the form of an interest-bearing charge too heavy to allow the burden of principal and interest ever to be shaken off. It becomes a constant drain upon productiveness which is due to the Fixed Capital alone. One section of the nation is thereby relieved from care for either the present or the future entirely at the expense of the other section and is not called upon to exercise its faculties, even in the finding of new investments for redeemed charges. The originating Credit and the originated Fixed Capital remain locked up in the one concern, dividing the nation into non-workers and workers, giving the former so great an advantage over the latter that the ultimate relationship must inevitably be something very much like that of master and slave. Were the vast accumulation of Credit existing in the shape of industrial indebtedness paid off and compelled to seek new investments, not only would an amazing burden be lifted from the back of industry, not only would a long overdue measure of justice be meted out to the worker, but the problem of funds for the war would be most agreeably solved and the means to promote speedily the reorganization of trade after the war would be abundantly provided.

By investing our productive properties with a national Credit Right the Bill proposes to enable the owners of these properties to redeem their costly and burdensome Credit with Credit in a cheaper form from which they may ultimately set themselves entirely free, and thereby establish the fullest practical freedom of industry in the British Isles with facilities for its extension throughout the British Empire.

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The Credit released for re-investment would be free to perform again its beneficent work of creating Fixed Productive Capital, thereby adding to the wealth of the Empire, the demand for labour, the price or earnings of labour (consequent upon the increased demand without equally rapid extension of the supply), the encouragement of skill in any form adding most to the value of products (the demand for valuable products being increased by the more general prosperity), the encouragement of invention to meet the shortage of labour and the evolution of the unskilled employee into the skilled employer with electrical, oil and steam machines of the most advanced types in his service.

The transitional period between the Credit being redeemed and re-invested would entail some loss of income, but these Credit owners would have had the Credit redeemed at par, whereby heavy discounts and depreciation would be retrieved and an enormous capital loss recovered at the expense of a temporary and comparatively negligible loss of income.

No injury would or should be done to these Credit owners and indeed could not without national ingratitude and even dishonesty, for apart from the service which they have done the nation in utilizing their resources for the creation of Fixed Capital, even though they have held the nation permanently in fee, the credit they now control was once represented by Fixed Capital or valuable services gone with the centuries or sacrificed on the Altar of Progress to make way for other times, other methods, other manners.

Interest might be permanently reduced as a consequence of the privilege of Credit Right conferred upon Fixed Productive Capital, but it would not fall below the rate which the late Lord Goschen evidently deemed a fair one when in reducing the interest upon Consols to 2½% he implied that that rate was one which his knowledge of finance taught him could be exceeded only by artifice to limit, withhold or divert existent supplies of capital or to promote illegitimate demand for it tending to gambling and inflation whilst vetoing legitimate demands for it for productive purposes and trade.

No doubt a big loan would be floated by the Government at this rate of interest for the further conduct of the war and in due course for the refunding of outstanding loans at higher rates of interest. Interest on Capital seeking investment in Government Funds and such

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like securities would tend to be regulated by the rate the Government would pay rather than the Government rate be regulated by the artificial rate now prevailing. Other Capital would tend towards places where it was most needed, being nevertheless always attracted to British Territory by the Credit Right to which once established in a successful productive enterprise it would become entitled—a Credit Right convertible into Banking Credit free for further investment.

CHAPTER III.*

The Bill requires that the claimant to Credit Right must prove his Proprietary Right in the Fixed Productive Capital upon which his claim is based.

The Fixed Capital is the ever-current security and its Productiveness the means of redemption of the Credit in practical form, *i.e.*, Banking Credit, to which his Credit Right would entitle him.

The Proprietary Right he must possess in order to part with it to the Banker as Trustee for the Treasury in exchange for his quota of national Credit Right, as in the exercise of his Credit Right he will part with that in exchange for the Banking Credit upon which he will acquire the right to draw in applying it to trade, commerce, finance or other use.

As he acquires the more useful for the less useful form of right he must abandon the less useful for the more useful and he cannot lawfully abandon even temporarily what he does not lawfully possess. Nothing for Nothing is a fundamental law of Exchange or Business Economics and the expectation of Something for Nothing is an economic folly that would lead to the disintegration of the State.

The claimant to Credit Right must prove unquestionably that he owns an equivalent right with which he will part in exchange for it. Then he will merely exchange with the State something which is his own as an individual, for something which is his own as a unit of the State.

* See Section 3 (pp. 32—33).

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CHAPTER IV.*

Under the Bill no property which is not making profits is eligible for Credit Right.

Profits represent the means of redemption by instalments of the Credit or "Industrial Loan" which would be invoked by the exercise of that Credit Right.

Proof of profits for redemption purposes is as essential as proof of value for security.

Profits are reliable evidence that a property is productive and are a direct incentive to the establishment and the maintenance of productive properties.

They are necessary evidence that the property is a "going concern" in the right direction, one which will redeem an industrial loan with newly created wealth or capital in goods or services whilst remaining itself, when the loan has been redeemed, still existent, maintained, repaired, renewed, even improved, and freed from both debt and redemption, an illustration and an example of the *emancipation of industry*.

Capital and Labour (the operated upon and with and the operator for productive purposes) united constitute productive properties.

Wealth, which may be described as Capital not used for productive purposes, is not eligible for an Industrial Loan under the Bill however good a security it may constitute for a special loan effected by negotiation in the ordinary way.

Wealth in itself would not maintain the nation, but in wear and tear, waste and decay, in strict accord with natural principles would ultimately cease to exist. It cannot create the wherewithal with which to renew and increase itself. A nation feeding on wealth consumes itself, but feeding on Capital grows by what it feeds on. Capital provides for both the present and the future.

Wealth at a particular moment might be excellent security but would recede further from that standard with every passing hour whilst hope of redemption of debt without hypothecation of wealth itself, out of increases produced by it, would be altogether vain. Credit based upon

* See Sections 4 and 10 (pp. 33—34, and p. 37).

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it for redemption over a long period would therefore be altogether unsound. The very essence of sound Credit is that it shall be redeemed and that the ways and means to its redemption together with its collateral security shall exist at its creation.

Take Labour alone. It cannot fulfil the conditions. As a collateral security at any given moment it is nothing. Its potentialities may never be realized. Without materials to work upon and with, its potentialities will certainly never be realized.

Given these by Capital and Nature, its potentialities are great. It can speedily make up shortages of the present and provide for the future.

But it is the unity of Labour with Capital in treatment of Natural Materials and Forces properly organized to achieve particular ends which has this productive power to enable one generation to live, maintain a rising, more numerous generation, and leave the means intact for posterity to do the like. That is why it is held also to qualify each successfully organized concern as a basis of Credit which such concern can collaterally secure and ultimately redeem.

Whilst the certainty cannot reasonably be questioned that Labour must benefit in numberless ways with Capital, in being a necessary associate in the operation of "Going Concerns" before these can become eligible for Credit Right, the Bill nevertheless provides that "In any "arbitration as to wages between an employer who has obtained an "Industrial Loan, and his employees, regard shall be had to the benefit "conferred upon the employer by the provisions of this Act."

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CHAPTER V.*

A man without adequate security to offer cannot expect to obtain an industrial loan. Under present conditions, however, it is difficult and often impossible for one possessed of valuable securities to do so. This is the condition which the Bill proposes to remedy to a large extent if not altogether.

The kind of securities which are considered valuable for the purposes of the Bill are not the kind most acceptable to Bankers in the ordinary course of business. They are not, it is said, readily enough realizable in case of the need for funds by debtor or Bank. But it hardly seems necessary to point out that the main reason why Fixed Productive Capital is a security difficult to realize is that Bankers as a body have decided that it is not the kind of security which they care to accept. No security which Bankers generally decided to so regard would be readily realizable thereafter because for that reason alone few would desire to invest funds in it.

When endowed with the privilege of Credit Right proposed in the Bill such securities will be freely realizable and liquefication of the most valuable of the national assets will be rendered practicable without the scandalous losses visited upon individual owners in the past.

The minimum security value recognized by the Bill is £200. If a productive property is proved to be of that value for the purpose of an Industrial Loan its owner may obtain such loan to the limit of £100. And in order to extend the range of the Bill even further, a number of persons may combine to establish such a concern and once established to obtain the Credit Right in respect of it. No greater incentive to thrift has hitherto existed in this country. No such chance to advance himself has ever before been open to the intelligent and industrious worker held back by lack of capital.

With that prospect in view the Savings Bank would assume new importance in national life.

Credit Right under the Bill is not to be given to any but a British Subject or a Company "whereof the greater part of the share capital "is held by British Subjects."

Under this provision control of a British Company may not be sold to or otherwise acquired by foreigners without prejudice to the

* See Section 5 (pp. 34—35).

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Credit facilities procurable by British ownership, a disability which must prove a serious handicap against British competitors and tend to keep the control of British Industry in British hands.

It accords strictly with the interests of the nation to so use the national credit as to give British control of industry an advantage over foreign control and to checkmate thereby any policy of "peaceful penetration" which might have for its objective industrial, financial and ultimate State control by a peaceful conqueror under whom the British might become a nation of workers for foreign masters whose allegiance lay elsewhere.

Certificates of Value, Title and Profits, together with Deeds or Documents of Title, must be deposited with the Bank where the Credit Right is exercised and the Industrial Loan obtained.

The business of the concern referred to in these documents must have been established sufficiently long to render reasonable an assumption that the certified profits will continue. In fixing the amount of such profits, however, the interest paid in respect of any charge which it is intended to discharge with the proceeds of the loan need not be deducted.

Take the case of a productive Municipal Undertaking such as Tramways.

Assume the value to be £1,000,000. This might carry a Credit Right to £500,000 repayable in 50 instalments of £10,000 each, if the undertaking were showing a profit. But in making its claim the Municipality would be entitled to include in the profit interest and sinking fund in connection with the existing first charges up to £500,000 which the Credit Right would enable it to repay.

Credit Right is to be vested in freeholds to the extent of fifty per centum of the certified value, and in leaseholds where the interest of the leaseholder is not less than ninety per centum, to the extent of forty per centum of the certified value.

For the Credit invoked by an undertaking, a complete productive undertaking would constitute the security, whatever use might be made of the Industrial Loan in which the Credit took shape. Much of the Credit now afloat and deemed perfectly sound is secured by nothing more than claims upon indistinguishable fragments of a complete productive undertaking.

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CHAPTER VI.*

The Government, through the Treasury, on behalf of the nation, being the guarantor of the loans, the Treasury is to be the final reference for the sanction of a loan and the reference is to be made by the Bank at which it is proposed the Credit Right to the loan shall be exercised.

The Treasury may refuse, without assigning any cause, to sanction a loan. No Bank, however, may do so without good and sufficient reason. Any question arising between a Bank and an Applicant who has complied with the conditions can be referred to an arbitrator appointed by the Treasury.

The proceeds of a loan must be applied "for the discharge of "liabilities on or affecting the property or for the development of the "property or of the business carried on therein or thereon or for some "other purpose of production to be specified in the covenant."

And when the loan is made "The Bank shall require as a condition "of a loan that the borrower shall enter into a covenant to continue "to use the property for purposes of production and to keep the same "equipped and organized for those purposes, and may require that the "borrower shall keep at the Bank his banking account in relation to "the business carried on by the applicant on or by means of the said "property."

In order that the applicant may have securities to offer for a second charge upon his property in the more ordinary course of business, the Bank will hand him a Certificate showing the amount of the loan and copies certified by the Bank of the certificate of value, the certificate of title and the certificate of profits deposited with the Bank.

The guarantee of the Government given to the Bank in respect of the loans is practically unqualified. It is given on behalf of all the people for some of the people. But this is not altogether a new thing for the Government to do. The Government will give this national guarantee voluntarily and deliberately. But it has given the national guarantee before almost involuntarily from sheer force of circumstances in a national emergency. It has given the national guarantee for

* See Sections 6 and 7 (pp. 35—36).

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special indebtedness with recourse to the whole nation by way of taxation. It will give the national guarantee for special indebtedness with recourse to individuals by way of productive property of proved value in excess of the loan to the extent of 100 % as well as by way of their personal liability.

The Government will do a lesser thing for the entire field of British Industry than it is compelled on occasion to do for the financial community and that part of Industry, some of it British and some of it Foreign, which that community elects to support. It will thereby perform the one great act of Justice which Civilization demands from Civilized Government, the freeing of men from the coils of men, the eradication of the creeping paralysis of financial control from the developing limbs and brains of earnest, energetic, national industry, and it will do it by persistent use for the benefit of the whole nation of the great invisible force of British Credit which depends ultimately not on the business acumen of financiers but on the strength of the nation in men, property and armaments.

CHAPTER VII.*

Under the Bill no person is to continue to carry on the business of banking if he has refused to make industrial loans.

The habits and customs of trade and commerce have established Banking Credit as the recognised form of currency and medium of exchange. The legal tender currency used for hand to hand purchases and the settlement of balances represents an almost negligible fraction of the sums dealt with by cheques, drafts, bills, etc.

£16,000,000,000 dealt with at the Bankers' London Clearing House alone, without the use of a sovereign, indicates merely a portion of the enormous volume of counter-transactions which cross one another out in the trading and commercial world.

Exchanges of commodities and services for commodities and services are made between individuals and communities at home and abroad, between towns, countries and continents, the values of which in terms of money are set down in Credit instruments which are ultimately crossed off against one another as banking Credit in the books of Bankers, hundreds of millions of pounds' worth of commodities and services on one side or the other being finally balanced by a few pounds weight of gold in bars.

* See Section 9 (p. 37).

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Established Banks are the essential machinery for the manufacture of Banking Credit and it is by and for Banking Credit that they live. When there is a general desire to convert Banking Credit into money the Government must step in and either supply, forbid or suspend the demand or take action which involves doing all.

The vast and beneficent services which they perform in the business economy of the State does not relieve the Banks from their ultimate dependence upon the State and the certainty of destruction at the first national crisis in which the support of the State is withheld.

Of course, it can never be withheld, because the affairs of the Banks are the affairs of the nation.

Banks are the national machinery for "minting" our commercial currency. As we take gold to the mint for conversion into the usual currency form of coin at £3 17s. 9d. per ounce, so must we be allowed to take our Credit Right to the Banks and convert it into the usable form of an equivalent industrial loan of banking Credit.

There is nowhere else to go.

New Banks might be created, but it is better to utilize the machinery of existing Banks for a fee, for these "minting" purposes, than to create separate institutions which would necessarily develop into formidable opponents in the fields of ordinary Banking without any compensating advantages to the community.

Whereas the Mint receives no fee from the owner of the gold for whom the service is performed, the Bank would receive from the owner of the Credit Right a fee of 1 per cent. for the first year and ½ of one per cent. per annum thereafter upon the total amount of the loan throughout the period of redemption until the closing of the account. A loan of £1,000 would entitle the Bank to £10 for the first year and £5 in each succeeding year. If the redemption instalments were £40 per annum, the last £5 would constitute 12½ per cent. for that year on the last £40 instalment. But under the Bill there would be freedom to redeem earlier and an increasing fee in relation to a reduced loan would be an incentive to do so. The ordinary commercial business of the Banks would be extended by a vast increase in the number and volume of commercial transactions generated by the new Credit.

No new Banks are proposed under the Bill except Bankers' Banks in the form of Reserve Banks abroad and the Bank of England, with new duties imposed upon it, at home. This proposal is in the interests of Banking generally as a study of its purpose will prove.

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CHAPTER VIII.*

In the course of trade there are seasonal demands for more or less Legal Tender Currency against which the Banks maintain a cash reserve.

(These cash reserves are the illusory *gold* basis of credit, no matter how little gold is included in them, by which the extension or expansion or (shall we whisper it ?) *inflation* of credit is regulated. Inflation here consists of the multiplication of "cash" claims to perhaps unattainable gold by a Financial Imagination which paints its own pictures of the Cheque Habit, Accommodation Charges, and the acceleration, direction and volume of Exchanges in Trade and High Finance. Hence if the "cash" stand for £1 and the Imagination for 4 or 5 the £1 is so multiplied and treated as actually £4 or £5.)

The cash reserve is measured against the Liabilities of the Banks, but bears a higher or lower ratio to them both according to the nature of the trade, whether general or special, in which the customers of any particular Bank are engaged, and the easiness of rediscounting and other resources open to the Bank.

At a time when one Bank may have too little Legal Tender Currency for its needs, another may have too much.

There is in normal times an abundance of Legal Tender Currency in this country for all purposes if it can be turned over often enough and transferred quickly enough instead of being split up into numberless comparatively small reserves held in most cases rather from fear than from need and not allowed to circulate in response to actual demands for its use.

The existing depreciation of our Legal Tender Currency and its serious consequences in the inflation of prices are due not merely to this fear and this restriction, but also to the absence of banking provisions such as this part of the Bill contains.

Even if an enormous increase in the number of business transactions arose out of the increase of industrial loans proposed in the Bill the normal Legal Tender Currency would be more than ample if it were allowed to circulate as and where required. The balancing of £100 against £101 requires no more Currency than the balancing of £1,000,000 against £1,000,001.

* See Sections 12 and 13 (pp. 37—38).

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Now the circulation of this Currency as and where required the Bill proposes to effect by means of the Bank of England in the United Kingdom and Reserve Banks elsewhere should the principles of the Bill be extended to other parts of the British Empire.

The Bill proposes that, under the direction of the Treasury, the Bank of England shall extend to every Bank which keeps an account there such discounts, advances, and accommodations as may be safely and reasonably made.

Under those circumstances, not only would there be a freer circulation of Credit instruments, but the importance of the cash reserve held by separate Banks would automatically diminish and every local stringency would be avoided whilst the Currency available would find its way at all times where it was most needed and in accordance with precise demands, the best kind of economy in the use of it being the result.

Reserve Banks outside the United Kingdom should they keep an account with the Bank of England will be entitled to the same accommodation, so that there may be freer circulation of Credit instruments throughout the Empire and greater facilities for writing off one transaction against another in Imperial Commerce. The Industrial Loans of the Bill would make an enormous increase in such transactions certain.

Reserve Banks in the Colonies and the British Dominions generally (and their establishment in any part of the world where the Laws and Customs of the country both permit and invite such establishment) would not only facilitate British Trade and Commerce, and extend the power, already great, of London as the Financial Centre of the World, but would checkmate the movement inaugurated by the United States with its Federal Reserve Act, for, in the first place, meeting the country's Currency requirements (in which it has succeeded) and, in the next place, making the Bill of Exchange on New York a serious rival in international commercial Currency to the Bill of Exchange on London.

The Bill of Exchange on London has obtained its Currency in International Trade by commercial custom generations old, payment with paper on London in terms of English money having been sought for everywhere since the time when the harnessing of steam made England the workshop and the Whiteley of the world and the world its debtor.

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To oust it from its position and create a new International Trade Currency must involve time, trouble, financial loss and without Government support final ruin for those engaged in the enterprise. For that reason the Bankers and Traders of all nationalties have hitherto fallen into line and made no serious effort to challenge the utility and supremacy of the Bill on London. The Bill on Hamburg was creeping its way into certain grooves before the war, and more would have come of it. Now the United States Government, through the Federal Reserve Act, permits and is ultimately responsible for the establishment of branches of any National Bank in foreign countries "for the furtherance of the "foreign commerce of the United States, or to act, if required to do "so, as fiscal agents of the United States and the Reserve Banks may "also establish foreign branches for the purpose of trading in prime "Bills of exchange."

It will be too late to storm our citadel if we take proper steps to defend it. That is one of the objects of the Bill.

America is more alive than ever now to the value of the economic prize. The economic blockade has forced the question out of the dark haunts of experts into the light where it is seen by the man in the street.

The "Daily Telegraph," of August 8th, 1916, cites quotations given in the "New York Times" from "The Americas," a journal issued by The National City Bank of New York:—

> "The great fact which Americans should realize in connection "with this interference with commerce, as an economic measure of "warfare, is that in its most powerful form it is entirely an "exercise by the Allies of what we must concede to be purely com-"mercial organisation and influence which Great Britain has a full "right to use for her war purposes." . . . . "And if our "own trade is inconvenienced through England's necessity for "temporarily withdrawing from the use of our commerce the "facilities of her world-wide organisation, *which we have depended "on heretofore in lieu of building up our own,* we may know "that through these means the pressure that will end the world "war may be brought to bear." . . . . "The Allies have built "up, and are still developing, a system of control of merchandising, "banking, and every phase of ordinary business, extending into the "domestic markets of every neutral country, and effective as "against German and pro-German business interests around the "world to a degree that is wonderful."

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All this control means little more than control of the Bill on London taken in hand not long ago by the Government for enforcing the Blockade, a control since checkmated but it is hoped now renewed.

By no other means than the Bill now proposed can we so successfully withstand the efforts which will be made henceforward to wrest that wonderful power from us.

The Federal Reserve Act has helped us so far. By its aid no doubt, and probably impossible otherwise, Credits of enormous amounts have been granted to us, and drawn upon in the shape of munitions and other supplies which would have made an adverse balance of trade that could not have been met by our sales of, or borrowings on, American Securities, or our loan of one hundred millions sterling. Such Credits have helped to swell American Bank Deposits to the prodigious figures of nearly £3,000,000,000. In spite of these Credits the American Exchange is still against us because we have depreciated our Legal Tender Currency instead of extending sound Credit at home. The remedy is to pass this Bill and reduce the excessive quantity of the Legal Tender Currency, which is the most serious factor of all in the present undue inflation of prices, seeing that it increases enormously the cost of the war and gives us only 12s. worth of commodities for every £1 of debt we incur now and which we shall have to repay in full with interest in the future with £1 worth of commodities and services for every £1. It is a delusion and a snare to argue that the debt we incur we owe to ourselves—that "the nation owes it to the nation"—for in so far as we do not owe it to other nations, it is not the whole nation which owes it to the whole nation, but the *whole nation* which owes it to a comparatively *few individuals*.

There is a weakness in the administration of the Federal Reserve Act in the nature of a vast number of the Bills which are accepted unduly as there is a weakness, apart from the chronic depreciation of American Legal Tender Currency, in the American banking system in the vast number of bank-notes in general currency not based on gold. But for this its ambitious object, favoured by the war, would in no long time have been accomplished. The apparent great success of the Act might have been made real, though slower of attainment, if only Bills had been dealt with having actual commodity value behind them and not merely the security of single or double names. Brother Jonathan's error is John Bull's opportunity—in a friendly sense, as when two great chess players move and countermove.

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Should the Governments of those countries and Dominions which are partners in the British Empire bring into force legislation equivalent to that of the Bill, the said Governments becoming Guarantors of the Industrial Loans taken out in their respective territories, the Treasury "may advance to the Government of such part of the British Empire "as a loan, on such terms as may be agreed between the Treasury "and such Government, any sum which may be required to make good "a guarantee of such Government under such legislation." Any such advance could be made by raising a loan in the territory concerned, or in various other ways.

Conceive the British Empire so vitalized! Every productive property, once made successful, a source, in its own right, of means to further progress with a minimum of charge upon itself.

Exchange of products on the vastest scale, over all the habitable earth, with greater freedom and fewer periods of stagnation than attend the lesser trade of present times and areas, made possible by super-banking machinery for the unlimited negotiation of the commercial paper which is the evidence in terms of money of the products which are exchanged in cross transactions that write one another off and need only occasionally a small make-weight in the commodity Gold.

An Empire free to develop, an Empire of many units and divers interests bound together by one common desire, one common need—the maintenance of British Credit!

CHAPTER IX.*

The Bill provides for the appointment of an Advisory Board to advise the Treasury for the purposes of the Act.

The Regulations to be made from time to time by the Treasury must have an important bearing on the scope of the Act.

They should be framed in the broadest possible spirit and information intended to guide the Treasury in the making of them should be collected by men of wide experience, practical knowledge and enlightened vision able to connect such information with the signs of the times and demonstrate its full significance.

* See Sections 11 and 14 (pp. 37 and 38).

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The Advisory Board should consist of such men efficiently representative of Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Finance, the Dominions and Economic Science. The members are to hold office for five years, subject to death, resignation, bankruptcy, etc. They should be well paid and also eligible for reappointment. They should be prepared to advise the Treasury on all matters dealt with in the Bill, including the character and details of the Regulations which ought to be made. They should be free to call for every kind of information helpful to their purpose. They should make recommendations in regard to discount rates, rediscount business, note and loan issues, reserve conditions in different districts, arbitration of Exchanges, and Legal Tender Currency questions. But they should act in an advisory capacity alone, all executive authority remaining with the Treasury.

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FIRST DRAFT FOR CONSIDERATION.

INDUSTRIAL LOANS BILL.

A

BILL

TO

Provide for the granting of Industrial Loans by Banks on property used for the purposes of Production, to provide for a Government guarantee in respect of such loans, to extend the powers and duties of the Bank of England, and otherwise to facilitate the creation of credit within the British Empire.

BE it enacted by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Obligation on Banks to make loans to persons with credit right.

1. It shall be the duty of every Bank, subject to the provisions of this Act and to Regulations made by the Treasury thereunder, to make loans to persons entitled to credit right under this Act, to be repaid by equal annual instalments. Such loans are hereinafter described as industrial loans.

Valuation of property for the purposes of credit right.

2. The Value of property for the purposes of credit right shall be determined in the following manner:—

(1) The value of any land or hereditaments which have been valued for the purposes of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, shall be the total value fixed on such valuation, or where there has been a subsequent ascertainment of the total value by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue the total value as then ascertained, and a copy of the particulars mentioned in Section 30 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, certified as therein mentioned, shall be sufficient evidence of such valuation: Provided nevertheless that

(*a*) Any person holding an interest in such lands or hereditaments may apply to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to certify the value of his interest and the Commissioners, with due regard to the total value, may certify accordingly.

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(*b*) Any person holding an interest in such land or hereditaments subject to incumbrances may apply to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to certify the amount or value of the incumbrances, and the Commissioners, with due regard to the total value, may certify accordingly; and 5

(*c*) Where the total value has increased since the date of the last ascertainment of total value, the owner may apply to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for a fresh valuation and the Commissioners shall make such valuation and shall certify accordingly. 10

(2) The Value of any property of a statutory company as defined by Section 38 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, and the amount or value of any incumbrances thereon, may be certified by the Board of Trade on the application of such Company, and no valuation under that Act shall affect the value of the property of such Company for the 15 purposes of this Act.

(3) The value of any property of a rating authority, as defined by Section 35 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, and the amount or value of any incumbrances thereon may be certified by the Local Government Board on the application of that rating Authority and no 20 valuation under that Act shall affect the value of the property of such authority for the purposes of this Act.

(4) The value of any other property used for purposes of production and of any incumbrances thereon shall be certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on the application of the owner or 25 reputed owner of such property.

(5) Any application for a certificate under this section shall be made in the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(6) Any certificate of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the 30 Board of Trade, or the Local Government Board, under this section, may be under the hand of a Secretary or Assistant Secretary of such Commissioners or Board.

As to the proof of title

3.—(1) There shall be appointed by the Lord Chancellor such number of examiners of title at such salaries as the Treasury may 35 approve for the purpose of examining the title of any intending applicant for an industrial loan.

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(*b*) Any person holding an interest in such land or hereditaments subject to incumbrances may apply to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue to certify the amount or value of the incumbrances, and the Commissioners, with due regard to the total value, may certify accordingly; and

(*c*) Where the total value has increased since the date of the last ascertainment of total value, the owner may apply to the Commissioners of Inland Revenue for a fresh valuation and the Commissioners shall make such valuation and shall certify accordingly.

(2) The Value of any property of a statutory company as defined by Section 38 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, and the amount or value of any incumbrances thereon, may be certified by the Board of Trade on the application of such Company, and no valuation under that Act shall affect the value of the property of such Company for the purposes of this Act.

(3) The value of any property of a rating authority, as defined by Section 35 of the Finance (1909-10) Act, 1910, and the amount or value of any incumbrances thereon may be certified by the Local Government Board on the application of that rating Authority and no valuation under that Act shall affect the value of the property of such authority for the purposes of this Act.

(4) The value of any other property used for purposes of production and of any incumbrances thereon shall be certified by the Commissioners of Inland Revenue on the application of the owner or reputed owner of such property.

(5) Any application for a certificate under this section shall be made in the prescribed form and shall be accompanied by the prescribed fee.

(6) Any certificate of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, the Board of Trade, or the Local Government Board, under this section, may be under the hand of a Secretary or Assistant Secretary of such Commissioners or Board.

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(2) Where in any part of the United Kingdom provision has been made under any Act of Parliament for the registration of title to land, Rules made under this section may provide for the examination of title by any official appointed for the purposes of such registration and such official shall be an examiner for the purposes of this section.

(3) An application for a certificate of title shall be accompanied by the certificate of value, and the applicant shall furnish all documents and information required by the examiner.

(4) It shall be the duty of the examiner to enquire whether a good title as between vendor and purchaser has been shown to the property comprised in the certificate of value, and whether the applicant is entitled to charge such property subject to any and what prior charges or limitations, and with any and what consents or sanctions, and to certify accordingly. The examiner shall accept as sufficient evidence of title such evidence as in his opinion would allow the title to be accepted without serious commercial risk. In the case of chattels a statutory declaration may be accepted as sufficient evidence.

(5) There shall be no appeal against the grant of a certificate or for the variation of a certificate, but the applicant may appeal against a refusal to grant a certificate.

(6) A Judge of the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice shall be assigned by the Lord Chancellor to supervise the examiners of title and to hear appeals against any refusal of a certificate.

(7) The Lord Chancellor shall, with the concurrence of the Treasury, make Rules for the purpose of carrying into effect this section and such Rules may fix the offices of the examiners in London or at the District Registries of the High Court of Justice or elsewhere.

(8) In the application of this section to Ireland the Lord Chancellor shall mean the Lord Chancellor of Ireland.

(9) In the application of this section to Scotland the Lord Chancellor shall mean the Lord Advocate and the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice shall mean the Court of Session.

Certificate of profits.

4. The Commissioners of Inland Revenue shall, on the application of any person holding a certificate of value and a certificate of title, certify, under the hand of their Secretary or Assistant Secretary, the amount of the profits earned by such person in or upon the land or hereditaments to which such certificates relate during each of the last

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five financial years, or if the business has been carried on for less than five years during each financial year since the establishment of the business. The Commissioners may require from such person any documents or particulars which seem to them necessary for this purpose and may require such particulars as seem to them necessary for this purpose and may require such particulars to be verified by statutory declaration. Any period of twelve months for which the accounts are usually made up may be deemed to be a financial year for the purposes of this section.

Conditions of credit right.

5. The following conditions of credit right must be satisfied before any person shall be entitled to an industrial loan from any Bank under this Act:—

(1) The applicant must be in possession of property shown by the certificate of value to be worth more than two hundred pounds, and such property must be in possession of the applicant and used by him for the purposes of production: Provided that

(*a*) When two or more persons hold interests in any property they may apply for a joint loan if the total value of the interests is over two hundred pounds, and such property is in the possession of and used by one or more of those persons for the purposes of production; and

(*b*) In the case of land let as a farm for a term not exceeding three years the landlord shall be deemed to be in possession and to be using the land for the purposes of production;

(2) The applicant must be a British subject or a Company whereof the greater part of the share capital is held by British subjects;

(3) The applicant must deposit at the Bank his certificate of value, certificate of title and certificate of profits, and such deeds or documents of title as the Bank may require relating to the property offered as security for a loan;

(4) The certificate of profits must show that the average amount of the annual profits earned by the applicant, or, in the case of an application under condition (1) (*a*) by the applicant in possession, during the five years to which such certificate relates, exceeded the amount of the annual instalment which the applicant would be required to pay in repayment of the principal of the loan: Provided that

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(*a*) If the business has been established for less than five years the average amount of the annual profits earned since the establishment of the business shall be substituted for the average amount of the annual profits earned during the five years;

(*b*) The interest paid on any charge which the applicant undertakes to discharge out of the proposed loan shall not be deducted from profits when estimating such average ;

(5) The title of the applicant as certified in the certificate of title must show that the applicant is able to give a first charge on the freehold of the land or hereditaments included in the certificate: Provided that

(*a*) A first charge on freehold land and hereditaments shall not be necessary if the value of the prior incumbrances do not exceed ten per centum of the total value of the land and hereditaments; and

(*b*) A leasehold title to the land and hereditaments shall be deemed sufficient if the value of the interest of the leaseholder is shown by the certificate of value to be not less than ninety per centum of the value of the land and hereditaments.

(6) The amount of the loan shall not exceed

(*a*) In the case of a loan secured by a first charge on freehold land and hereditaments one-half of the value of the property of the applicant as shown in the certificate of value; and

(*b*) In the case of a loan secured by a second charge on freehold land and hereditaments, or by a first charge on leasehold land and hereditaments, forty per centum of such value;

(7) In the case of loans on the security of property other than land or hereditaments, and in the case of loans on land and hereditaments where the business carried on therein is of a personal character or liable to great fluctuation collateral security may be required;

(8) The applicant must do all things which are necessary to effectuate the security of the Bank

Granting or refusing loan.

6.—(1) If a Bank proposes to grant an industrial loan, or if an arbitrator has awarded that a loan shall be made, the Bank shall, before granting the loan, report to the Treasury in the prescribed manner how the conditions of credit right have been satisfied, and the Treasury

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may, within one month after receiving such report, refuse to guarantee the loan without assigning any cause, and such loan shall not be made as an industrial loan under this Act.

(2) A Bank may refuse to grant an industrial loan on the ground that the conditions of credit right have not been satisfied, or on the ground that the Treasury refused to guarantee the loan, or for any other good and sufficient reason.

(3) The Bank shall require as a condition of a loan that the borrower shall enter into a covenant to continue to use the property for purposes of production and to keep the same equipped and organized for those purposes and to use the sum lent for the discharge of liabilities on or affecting the property or for the development of the property or of the business carried on therein or thereon or for some other purpose of production to be specified in the covenant, and may require that the borrower shall keep at the Bank his banking account in relation to the business carried on by the applicant on or by means of this property.

(4) No proceedings shall be taken in any Court of Law by an applicant against any Bank for refusing to grant an industrial loan or in respect of any ground alleged by the Bank for refusing.

(5) If any question arises between an applicant and a Bank as to whether a loan should be granted or as to the conditions to be satisfied before such loan is granted or otherwise in relation to the making or securing of the loan, or to the period of repayment, it shall be referred to an Arbitrator appointed by the Treasury subject to the prescribed conditions, and the award shall be final and binding on the parties.

(6) The Bank shall when the loan has been granted hand to the applicant a certificate showing the amount of the loan and copies certified by the Bank of the certificate of value, the certificate of title and the certificate of profits.

Government guarantee and Reserve.

7. The Treasury shall in the prescribed manner indemnify the Bank against any loss arising from the failure to secure repayment of an industrial loan unless such loss was caused or contributed to by the negligence of the Bank in the perfecting or custody of the security or in taking all proper and necessary steps to enforce the same. The Bank shall deduct from the loan and shall pay to the Treasury the prescribed amount (not exceeding five per centum on the amount of

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the loan) as the borrower's payment for the Treasury guarantee. Such payments shall be made in the prescribed manner, and may be made by bills endorsed by the Bank to mature as instalments in repayment of the loan fall due. The sums so paid shall be held by the Treasury so far as possible in gold as a reserve for the payment of any sums payable by the Treasury under this section and subject thereto as a Government Banking and Legal Tender Currency Reserve. Subject as aforesaid any sums payable by the Treasury under this section shall be charged upon and issued out of the Consolidated Fund of the United Kingdom or the growing produce thereof.

8. All industrial loans charged upon any property shall take priority over all subsequent charges.

Priority of industrial loans.

9. (1) No person shall carry on the business of banking in the United Kingdom after the 1st day of January, 1920, if the Treasury certifies that such person has refused to grant industrial loans in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

No person to carry on business of banking if he has refused to make industrial loans.

(2) If any company in relation to which the Treasury so certifies was incorporated for the purpose of banking and does not procure such an amendment of its Memorandum of Association or other document or Act regulating its powers as may prevent it from carrying on the business of banking it may be wound up on the application of the Treasury.

(3) If any person carries on the business of banking contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall be liable on summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding £1,000 and a daily penalty not exceeding £100.

10. In any arbitration as to wages between an employer who has obtained an industrial loan and his employees, regard shall be had to the benefit conferred upon the employer by the provisions of this Act.

Regard to be had to Act in industrial arbitrations.

11. (1) An Advisory Board, consisting of not less than eleven and not more than seventeen persons, shall be formed to advise the Treasury for the purposes of this Act.

Advisory Board.

(2) The members of the Advisory Board shall be appointed by the Treasury from time to time with due regard to the representation of Commerce, Manufactures, Agriculture, Finance, the Dominions and Economic Science.

(3) A Member of the Board shall hold office for five years from the date of his appointment unless he dies, resigns, becomes bankrupt

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or makes an assignment to his creditors, and may be paid such salary as the Treasury may determine.

(4) It shall be the function of the Board to make recommendations to the Treasury in relation to the administration of this Act, and otherwise in relation to Banking. 5

Duty of the Bank of England to establish branches and make advances to Banks in the United Kingdom and to Reserve Banks elsewhere in the British Empire.

12.—(1) The Bank of England shall establish branches in such places in the United Kingdom as may be fixed by the Treasury.

(2) The Bank of England shall, subject to the directions of the Treasury, extend to every Bank which keeps an account with the Bank of England such discounts, advances and accommodations as may be 10 safely and reasonably made.

(3) The Bank of England may establish branches and carry on business in any part of the British Empire, subject to any legislation there in force.

(4) If in any part of the British Empire any Reserve Bank be 15 constituted by legislation there in force, or any Bank be authorized of such part of the British Empireduties of a Reserve Bank, the Bank of England shall extend to such Reserve Bank the same discounts, advances and accommodation as if it were a Bank in the United Kingdom. 20

Advances to Governments where equivalent legislation is in force.

13. If in any part of the British Empire other than United Kingdom legislation comes into force which the Treasury and the Advisory Board shall deem equivalent, in its relation to such part of the British Empire, to the provisions of Sections 1 to 9 of this Act, in their relation to the United Kingdom, His Majesty may by Order in Council 25 declare that such legislation shall be deemed to be equivalent legislation, and, if it be so declared, the Treasury may advance to the Government of such part of the British Empire as a loan on such terms as may be agreed between the Treasury and such Government any sum which may be required to make good a guarantee of such Government under 30 such legislation.

Regulations.

14. The Treasury shall, after taking the advice of the Advisory Board, make regulations

(1) Prescribing the amount of the industrial loans which on dates to be fixed by the regulations each Bank must be prepared to make; 35

(2) Prescribing the payments (not exceeding one per centum per annum in the first year and thereafter ten shillings per centum per

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annum on the original amount of the loan) to be made to the Bank for the making of the loans and the conditions of repayment thereof; Provided that such loans shall in every case be repayable in instalments within a period in no case exceeding sixty years;

5 (3) Prescribing the method of valuation and of ascertaining profits for the purpose of credit right and of determining in what cases the conditions of credit right have been fulfilled;

(4) Prescribing the method of registration of the loan and of recording on the register the repayment of instalments with due regard 10 to the existing methods of registration of title or deeds in various parts of the United Kingdom;

(5) Prescribing the method of holding and using the Government Banking Reserve; and

(6) Otherwise for the purposes of this Act.

15 Regulations made by the Treasury under this Act shall be published in the London, Edinburgh and Dublin Gazettes, and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament.

15. In this Act — Definition.

"Bank" means any Company, firm or person carrying on the 20 business of banking within the United Kingdom.

"Banking" means commercial banking but shall not include the business of a savings bank.

"The Government" means in relation to the Dominion of Canada the Government of the Dominion, in relation to the Commonwealth of 25 Australia the Government of the Commonwealth, in relation to South Africa the Government of the Union, in relation to India the Government of India, and in relation to any other part of the British Empire beyond the seas the Executive Government of such part.

"Prescribed" means prescribed by Regulations made by the 30 Treasury under this Act.

"Production" includes agriculture, manufactures, transport, scientific research and public recreation.

"Property" includes land, hereditaments or chattels in the United Kingdom and all ships registered in the United Kingdom, but 35 does not include *Choses in Action*.

"Reserve Bank" means a Bank which is empowered and required to maintain a gold reserve and to give accommodation to other Banks in any part of the British Empire and of which the Government of such part of the British Empire holds not less than one-half of the capital stock.

40 **16.** This Act may be cited as the Credit Act, 1916. — Short title.

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Industrial Loans Bill.

FIRST DRAFT FOR CONSIDERATION.

A

BILL

TO

Provide for the granting of Industrial Loans by Banks on property used for the purposes of Production, to provide for a Government guarantee in respect of such Loans, to extend the powers and duties of the Bank of England, and otherwise to facilitate the creation of credit within the British Empire.

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The Deputy Minister of Labour.

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CHANGES IN THE COST OF LIVING IN CANADA BY MONTHS SINCE 1913

ALL ITEMS – FOOD FUEL RENT CLOTHING AND SUNDRIES

Average prices in 1913 = 100

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THE SENATE
CANADA

OTTAWA, December 28, 1921'

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Prime Minister of Canada,
OTTAWA.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I had your letter of yesterday asking me to secure such extracts from the French Press which may show the nature of the liberal appeals during the last election, and in answer beg to state that I will be delighted to attend to this matter at once and will do it to the best of my ability.

I hope you will do me the honor to call upon me whenever you think that I may be of any service to you. I will continue to live in Ottawa and you can always reach me either at my house or at my office in the Senate.

Hoping you are recovering from the fatigue of the last campaign and wishing you a Happy New Year, I beg to remain

Yours truly,

L. E. Bordin

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F. PHILIPPE BRAIS
GEORGE B. FOSTER

Montreal December 29, 1921.

PERSONAL AND IMPORTANT.

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

My partner, Mr. Mann, is going to Ottawa on business in the morning, and will be free to meet you any time, if such is convenient for you, after two o'clock, at any place you may indicate. Would you be good enough to ask your Secretary to leave word with Mr. Breadner and Mr. Finlayson as to where he shall call upon you, as I am giving him a very important letter to deliver into your hand, and I wish him to explain to you thoroughly the position here with regard to the St.Lawrence-St.George Division.

Yours faithfully,

Geo. G. Foster

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21.

Ottawa, Ontario,
January 22d,1922.

Hon. P. E. Blondin,
Ottawa, Ontario

Dear Sir:-

Enclosed please find two copies of French newspapers which Mr. Meighen has asked me to send you.

Yours truly,

Secretary.

AM/AHK.

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Ottawa, Ontario,
January 10th, 1922.

Hon. J. A. Calder,
Empress Hotel,
Victoria, B.C.

My dear Calder:

I hope mine, in acknowledgement of your very kind letter of the 4th instant, will reach you at Victoria.

I have not yet left Ottawa. Yesterday I was down at the Grenville Convention and accepted the nomination. The official nomination is to take place on the 12th. I will likely be opposed by a Farmer, but will, I believe, carry the county.

I have been undergoing a somewhat severe ordeal of dental reconstruction ever since you left and for that reason, as well as the Grenville Election, could not get away on a holiday. I expect to get away, however, in about a week, but may be disappointed again.

King's diatribe about the opening of the Grenville seat was a silly exhibition and did him harm.

You are right as to the tactics to be pursued in the near future. The Government must be given every chance. Try to be back a few days before the session opens, as we will be calling our members and defeated candidates together here to discuss ways and means and to decide the question of leadership and other matters.

All good wishes to Mrs. Calder and the best to yourself,

Yours very truly,

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Personal and Confidential

Jan 4th. 1921

HOTEL VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

Dear Mr Meighen —

Have refrained from writing as you must have had a thousand and one things to attend to recently. Also a letter from Lorne Webster stating that he had proposed a trip to Bermuda. I sincerely trust you were able to get away as a month's complete rest would do you a world of good.

I was glad to see by the Press

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as a whole had decided on a change of Government. You should not therefore regret the defeat as a personal one. As a matter of fact throughout the campaign you made thousands upon thousands of admirers. Many of them would not support your government this time — but it will all stand you in good stead in the future. Rumours have been out here a feeling of regret exists as regards the result in Portage. At the same time friends and foe alike are glad you have decided to stick and that you will be in the next House.

Nothing is to be gained now by going

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into details as to what happened. The foundation for defeat was laid during the war days and I doubt very much if anything could have averted it. Election day was Canada's post-war revolution — bullots being used instead of bullets.

Have you followed up what happened in Nova Scotia? If not I think you should do so. I have always been inclined to the view that things went "wrong"

Was glad you connected Athelstan and Kelly. They must have felt chuff. I presume you will not let the-

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Was glad you connected Athelstan and Kelly. They must have felt chuff. I presume you will not let the

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that you had opened Grenville and I think you will have no difficulty - to believe in landing an acclamation. It would be just like King & his bunch lawyers to oppose you. That is a game lawyers two can play at so the chances are they will not pick up a man.

Nearly a month has rolled round since election day — and one is now able to look back over what happened and analyze the situation with some degree of certainty. One fact stands out quite clear — and that is that the people of Canada

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HOTEL VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

matter rest when it is.

As for the future it is much difficult at present to forecast what line of action should be taken. There is only one word of caution I would give you — and that is by word or deed not to show the slightest resentment at the result. The world likes a true sport — one who is big in defeat as well as in victory.

When the House meets — you should associate with yourself about six of your

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such fellows to stock out your leaving attack &c. With good team work along sound lines much can be accomplished. Probably the best game to play is a waiting game. Give the other chap lots of rope. Ten years out of office has created a real hungry crowd. Let them satisfy their appetite for a year or two but so arrange matters that you will have carefully tabbed and tucked away a full list - with all details - of their doings & sayings.

If you can put any body on the job

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It has prepared and annotated the campaign speeches and advertisements of all Cabinet ministers. In Motherwell & Regina they are some gems — he can be made very sorry they were ever printed.

It will also be necessary to have some real good scouts in every Dept of the Service. This should be taken in hand without delay.

Meighen cannot his many week spots and will be quite vulnerable — when the time comes. Personally doubt very much advisability of anything like strong attack or

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obstruction during first session. The public don't want it just now. Later on when they are not getting what they want they will be more in the humor.

Am off for Victoria to night and will likely be there a couple of weeks — then likely south to California & from there to Ottawa when House opens.

Mrs R. joins in best wishes to Yourself Mrs M. & children. May you all have a real Happy New Year

Yours faithfully

D. Ross

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176 YONGE STREET
TORONTO
CANADA

January 11th, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have your letter of the 10th instant.

Of course, it will give me pleasure to see you. I will be available at any time that you are here or, if it suited your convenience, the first time I go to Montreal I could return by way of Ottawa and have a couple of hours with you between trains. I am sorry to observe by this mornings paper that you will have opposition in Grenville. This will keep you busy, and I presume you will not be in Toronto the end of this week. Meantime, I expect to hear from the Hon. Mr. King on his return from the West. If the call should come for this week, I will see you when I am in Ottawa if you are there, or, similarly, if it should come next week, I will call on you before I see him, if you are in Ottawa.

Sincerely yours,

The Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen,
O t t a w a, Ont.

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066452

Ottawa, Ontario,
January 13th, 1922.

Sir Joseph Flavelle,
176 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir Joseph:

Thanks for yours of the 11th instant.

I will be out in Grenville constituency quite a lot. However, if you let me know by wire when you are coming I will be here if there is any possibility, if not, I will see you in Toronto a little later.

Yours very truly,

AM/AHK.

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Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Toronto, January 13th, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have a letter from the Prime Minister, advising that he will see me at 10.30 in the morning on Tuesday, the 17th instant. I have replied that I had an engagement in Toronto for Tuesday that I feared I could not set aside and have suggested Monday the 16th, or Wednesday, the 18th, at the same hour. I am now awaiting his reply.

I suppose if the appointment were Monday, I might have a chance of finding you in Ottawa. If it is Wednesday, I presume you will be absent, busy on your contest.

Faithfully yours,

Chairman.

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa, Ont.

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Ottawa, Ontario,
January 14th, 1922.

Sir Joseph Flavelle,
176 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

My dear Sir Joseph:

I will be here Wednesday, but neither Monday or Tuesday, except Monday forenoon. Will talk with you by 'phone Monday forenoon if you have arrived, if not, you will receive this letter and can arrange to see me Wednesday immediately after your arrival.

Yours very truly,

AM/AHK.

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066455

Ottawa, Ontario,
January 14th,1922.

Sir Joseph Flavelle,
176 Yonge Street,
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir Joseph:

I dictated my letter of yesterday and had to leave immediately afterwards for Kemptville. On my return, I find it was signed by my secretary and despatched. Please, therefore, kindly accept this explanation.

Yours very truly,

AM/AHK.

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ANGUS GORDON, RESIDENT MANAGER.

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OTTAWA, CANADA.

OPERATED BY

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GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC HOTELS

THE FORT GARRY, WINNIPEG, MAN. THE MACDONALD, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

January 16 1922

Dear Mr Meighen

I did not get out of the Conference until 1.15 hence missed you - It was continued this afternoon to 6 o'clock. Both the Prime Minister and Mr Kennedy were present - The conversations were frank, and were without reservation upon any point - There was a sincere desire for me to remain on duty until their definite

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plans were worked out - 066457 and to see them later when there has been time to reach clear conclusions - meantime I go on - I will see you at some late date here or in Toronto - meantime my sincere thanks for your kind reception this morning and your confidence

faithfully

J Flavelle

J Flavelle

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Ottawa, Ont. January 27th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Calder:

Thanks for your letter of the 17th. instant.

I understand your viewpoint as to being present at the first meeting, and have thought the matter over. I think the weight of the argument is the other way. There are some "die hards" of course, and suspicious people, but really there are not many, and the best way to get rid of them is to pay no attention, but stand right up with us from the very beginning. Am afraid the effect will not be good if you are away. All the real workers and men that count will certainly want you there.

The result in Grenville yesterday was excellent, and the majority, 1,695, was about twice, or more than twice, the highest secured in a two-party contest before.

Yours truly,

Honourable J. A. Calder,

Victoria, B. C.

P.S. Please excuse signature. Mr. Meighen had to leave to catch his train for the South before this letter was completed.

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Personal and Confidential

CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

EMPRESS HOTEL
VICTORIA B.C.

Jan 17th 1922

Dear Mr Meighen —

I have yours of the 10th inst which reached me here. As it is snowing I am staying in this afternoon to clean up my correspondence which has been sadly neglected for a couple of weeks or more.

Was glad to see you accepted the Grenville nomination and trust you will roll up a huge majority on election day. There no doubt King & Crerar put their heads together to see you were opposed. Neither of them wishes to see you in the House.

I am not so certain as to the advisability of my being in Ottawa two or three days before the House meets. Among the "Old Guard" there are those who have an idea that I was to some extent largely

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responsible for the creation of Union Government and that the events following were disastrous to the Conservative Party. There are still those who look on me with suspicion — as a sort of special agent of the old Grit party and that I have never been averse to seeing Borden and yourself get into trouble. I have also been blamed for advocating dissolution by those who had an idea that the election should have been postponed for another year. Consequently I am inclined to the view that it would be just as well for me to keep in the background till you have things settled with the members elect. Should you hold the other view let me know and I'll be at Ottawa any day you mention.

When matters are squared away and you get down to business I imagine there will be a good deal of work to be done. You may rest assured I shall be only too glad to assist in any way I can. My own idea is that in a couple of years time the necessary material will be gathered together to make slashing attacks on the government.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC HOTELS

EMPRESS HOTEL
VICTORIA B.C.

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From appearances King must have had great difficulty in forming his cabinet and I would judge they are not a very happy family. If I am not mistaken there will be radical changes in the cabinet within two years — family loss. The strain & worries of the Finance Dept will likely force folding out of business with the year. Murphy will be a thorn in the side of everybody. Murdock is certain to land in serious trouble shortly — Gouin will be struggling for his release just as soon as possible.

If you can you should arrange for a small committee of say three to closely watch all civil service appointments & have every one of them carefully followed up. It is only a matter of time till there will be all sorts of attempted interference. Would let this run along for a year or so without saying a word — and then strike hard.

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These & other matters we can discuss later

Hope you get away for a good holiday before the Home meeting

Mrs C. joins in best wishes to yourself and family.

Yours sincerely

L. Hall

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Ottawa, January 31st, 1922.

Lock up in Chemicals Gov

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
21 Cooper St.,
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir:-

The enclosed booklet, containing a brief statement regarding the imperative need for some sort of systematic scientific research in Canada, is sent to you by the Advisory Research Council.

An attempt has been made to present this question in a form which will be both readable and instructive, so that it may be of genuine service to all those who are leaders in the formation of public opinion.

This matter is vital to the success of our national industries.

If the matter appeals to your judgement, may we count on your support for the sane application of Science to the industries of Canada, along lines which have already been requested by the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and by responsible Canadian public bodies from coast to coast, such as Boards of Trade, Technical Organizations, Canadian Clubs, Rotary Clubs, Kiwanis Clubs and many other organizations equally representative.

If there is any additional information on this subject which you would like to have, or any question which you wish to ask, we shall be very glad to hear from you

Yours very truly,

F.M. Gaudet,
Technical Executive Officer.

E.M.G.

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CABLE & TELEGRAPH ADDRESS,
"DOMINION," LONDON.
TELEPHONE No. VICTORIA 8350 (6 LINES)

IN ANY FURTHER COMMUNICATION
ON THIS SUBJECT, PLEASE QUOTE

AND ADDRESS LETTER TO
THE SECRETARY.

19, VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

1st February, 1922.

Dear Mr Meighen,

Colonel Mullins handed me your letter of 28th December this afternoon, and I was very glad indeed to meet him. I had a long discussion with him and made several suggestions which he regarded favourably. I am endeavouring to arrange a meeting between the Minister of Agriculture and Colonel Mullins at an early date, and I shall be glad to do all in my power to assist him.

With kind regards,

Believe me,

Yours sincerely,

W. Griffith

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
Ottawa,
CANADA.

WLG/K

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO.
ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

Private

T. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
REGINA, SASK., Feb.8th,1922

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I have been intending to write to you for some time but postponed doing so in the hope of seeing you on your way to Victoria. In your letter of January 27th you stated you were leaving right away for a holiday, but as you did not call here and I have heard nothing further regarding your movements, it is possible you have changed your plans and are still at Ottawa.

On January 24th I received a two line letter from the Secretary, stating that the Order-in-Council passed in 1918, appointing me to this position, had been rescinded. I wrote on January 26th asking for some further explanations and instructions regarding carrying on of the work, but to date have received no reply. From another source I have learned that this action was taken as a result of a recommendation made by Mr. Scott to Senator Bostock, while the latter was Acting Minister of the Interior. Mr. Scott stated in his memo that "in 1920 the Rt. Hon. Mr. Meighen agreed that we should cease farming operations." That was practically after the first crop was taken off and I cannot credit your having said that. It would have been most impracticable to close up our extensive operations, which had meant such a large outlay, after so short a period. There has been considerable correspondence recently on this subject, and I have endeavored to point out to Mr. Scott that an ending cannot be made all at once, but gradually, as arrangements will have to be made for taking care of all the cultivated land. I agree that we should close

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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close up the operations as soon as circumstances will permit. Mr. Scott, however, does not grasp the situation and fails to realize how gradual the process must be. Personally I am quite satisfied that Mr. Motherwell, who is a friend of mine, will see that I am not hampered in this matter. These operations were undertaken on a five year basis; the object was to produce grain, not to make money, and it has been a success, notwithstanding the determined effort Mr. Scott is making to show it up as a failure. In his memo to Mr. Stewart he states we have $307,000.00 cash in the bank , to apply on the $362,000.00 borrowed, but he omits to mention our liquid assets amounting to over $300,000.00. Do you know of any enterprize that could show up so well in such a short time?

From the very beginning this scheme has not met with Mr. Scott's favor, and many a time I would have written to you regarding the difficulties put in my way, but refrained from doing so, as I knew what a busy man you were. The Government will sometime learn that they cannot carry on the administration of the Indians in the West, who are largely agriculturists ,through a man who does not know the first thing about farming and who will not allow those under him sufficient authority to make a success of things.

Yours sincerely,

Wm. Graham

Indian Commissioner.

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CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D. 1

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

35374

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100 RAR 13

VICTORIA BC FEB 14/22

RIGHT HON ARTHUR MEIGHEN

OTTAWA ONT

BARNARD AND I WILL ARRIVE THERE MONDAY MORNING THE SIXTH TRUST THAT SATISFACTORY

R F GREEN

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February 14,1922.

Mr. Wm. Graham,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Mr. Graham,-

I have your letter of the 8th of February. This is the first intimation I have had regarding this matter.

From your letter it is not quite clear whether it is the office of Commissioner of Greater Production or Commissioner of Indian Affairs that has been taken from you. In either event there is no excuse at all for the action taken.

I will ask in the House for production of the documents Mr. Scott refers to. He is entirely wrong in his statements and will learn of his error most emphatically. He probably has imposed on Mr. Bostock.

Yours very truly,

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FOREST, LALONDE & COFFIN
AVOCATS
ÉDIFICE DU "CRÉDIT FONCIER"
35, RUE SAINT-JACQUES

ALFRED FOREST, LL.M.
ARTHUR LALONDE, LL.B.
F.-G. COFFIN, LL.B.

TÉL. MAIN 8494-8495
CHAMBRE 23

MONTRÉAL, February 15th 1922.

Mr. R. Mansbridge,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Sir:-

I received this morning from Notary Labelle the informations required as to the candidate in Labelle. His name is Azarie Ménard, 200 Friel Street, Ottawa.

I remain,

Yours truly,

Arthur Lalonde

Dict. AL/JE

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February 15,1922.

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Hon. J.E. Calder,
c/o Empress Hotel,
Victoria, B.C.

Dear Mr. Calder,-

I have yours of the 6th instant.

The more I think of it the more firmly I am convinced you should be at our meeting, which will probably take place about the 6th March. I think your action is almost certain to be misconstrued, and it will make it more difficult for me.

Your position in Court, I very fully understand, and feel in full reciprocation towards you regarding the words addressed to me in your letter.

As to the future, I find it hard to see at least beyond the present. We should feel our way carefully. I am sometimes inclined to think there was more behind the suggestion you made just before leaving the Roxborough than was apparent at the time.

The Government has done nothing, and apparently proposes to do as little as possible. I should make exception of its advertising work. It is giving full attention to the publicity end and manages to take credit, even in former Conservative papers, for the most commonplace things, as well as for the most wholly unjustifiable acts, such as the appointment of Hardy to the Senate. If ever there was a man in Canada bereft of qualifications and merit, it is he. The Prime Minister's staff has already more than doubled and the room occupied are constantly expanding. This, however, is the only evidence of activity, and they certainly have made many mistakes where there has been any evidence of activity.

Yours very truly,

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Personal and Confidential

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EMPRESS HOTEL
VICTORIA, B.C.

Feb. 6th '22

Dear Mr Meighen –

Rec'd your note – written just before you left for the South. Was glad to learn you had at least got away & think you will have a "glorious" two or three weeks at golf. It sure is a great game.

As the House opens on the 8th I shall be in Ottawa round about the 4th or 5th. I still have a feeling that it would be better if I were not present at that first meeting. However this is a matter

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CANADA

066472

that can be discussed in detail and settled after I return to Ottawa. Some how or other I cannot help but feel that King is liable to land in all sorts of difficulty within a year or so and there is a possibility that I may be able to help much if I do not too closely identify myself with that first mutiny. At the same time I want you to know more or less confidentially that I have not the slightest use for King or his bunch and that further I am anxious to assist you in any way I can. Briefly — this

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066473

it is all a question of tactics ... It strikes me that "National" sign of the selection is about right. Sooner or later the Grant & Laporte faction in Quebec must clash — and when the time comes there will be something doing. Every effort should be made to widen the cleavage between them. I am of the view this should not be difficult if well thought out & handled.

At the meeting to which you refer one important question must be decided viz — the dropping of the name National

066474

Liberal and Conservative Party. My own view is that it should be dropped. It is too big a mouthful. The name was originally suggested by myself but only after consultation with a good many friends — both Tory & Grit. The majority at the meeting will undoubtedly be in favor of the old name — Liberal-Conservative or Conservative so as to maintain the tradition of John A. Of course it makes no difference to me but I am strongly of the view that it would

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066475

EMPRESS HOTEL
VICTORIA, B.C.

be wise to drop the old name "Canada" altogether. It does not appeal to the masses or the foreign born. I would prefer the name "Dominion" with all its war tradition. At the gathering to be held a suggestion from Borden & yourself that the name should be perpetuated might be accepted. However this is only a detail — but a very important one

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066476

You should think the matter over & reach your own decision as to what should be done in the year. It will not make the slightest difference to me.

We have had perfectly rotten weather here. The wife & I are going to Vancouver to-night & I will return on Wednesday in the hope that the air may clear & I will be able to get out in the bush

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066477

If the weather is warm I will stay here some two or three weeks – otherwise I'll move on Eastward.

I have bought a home in Regina to establish an official residence but expect to be there only a month or so in each year. Will – really – make my headquarters at Ottawa.

Kindest regards

Yours faithfully

D. McLaren

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File

066478

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F. PHILIPPE BRAIS
GEORGE B. FOSTER

Montreal February 16th, 1922.

The Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,

Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have yours of February 14th, and I will hold myself in readiness to meet you any place or time you may mention. Ballantyne is here, Webster has returned, the trials and tribulations of the Merchants Bank are over for the time being; I see Doherty occasionally, who is at work in a comfortable office, and I think you can reach anyone you may desire on very short notice.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. G. Foster

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CANADA

066479

Personal

EMPRESS HOTEL
VICTORIA, B.C.

Feb. 20th. 1922.

Dear Mr Meighen –

Am leaving here to-morrow night but will linger along the way & reach Ottawa about March 3rd – Sangster Green & Barnard will get there on the 5th.

Have seen nothing about your

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CANADA

066480

return to Ottawa so presume you are still holidaying. Trust you have had a glorious time & that the cobwebs have all disappeared.

Hope you have a good holiday myself will be glad to get back to Ottawa.

Yours

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066481

Confidential

HOTEL VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

HW

Feb. 22. 22

Dear Mr Meighen –

Landed here this afn. – Homeward bound. Will spend a couple of days in Wpg. & two or three in Regina. Expect to reach Ottawa morning of March 3rd by C.P.R.

Rec'd yours of 15th last night. Upon mature thought I fully concur that I should be present at the meeting

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066482

to be held on 5th or 6th.

As to the meeting I am sure you will agree matters should be so arranged that it will not develop into a bear-garden. There are a good many people very sore as a result of the defeat on Dec. 6th and some of them are likely to say things that will be very harmful. You should if possible take two or three good men into your confidence with a view to having them give the meeting the proper steer & tone right from the-

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066483

start. Nothing is to be gained by washing our dirty linen. Every body should be advised to accept the situation just as it is & join in an earnest endeavour to make a fresh start in laying foundations for a future victory.

There may be one chief bone of contention & that is the name of the Party. Personally I agree that the present name is too cumbersome & should be dropped. I have the greatest

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CANADA

066484

sympathy for those who desire to restore the old name — The Liberal-Conservative Party or the Conservative Party — owing to the tradition. On the other hand I cannot help but feel that with conditions now existing & likely to exist for some years to come it would be better to let the old name go and adopt another. The one that appeals to me most at present is "The Unionist Party." This name

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File 066485

HOTEL VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER, B. C. CANADA

would perpetuate the ideals that men followed during the war period – the ones to be used to represent unity in the Empire, unity among the provinces unity among all classes & races of our citizens &c &c. As you can understand it makes no difference to me but I am answering that no mistake should be made in this or any other matter.

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File 066485

HOTEL VANCOUVER
VANCOUVER, B.C. CANADA

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066486

The question of a National Convention should also be considered. In my view this should not be delayed beyond August or September next. The Party must have a mandate from the people. It must — in these days — be democratic.

As for the suggestion I made to you at the Rideau it seems is worth thinking over. Whether or not it can be worked out is another thing

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066487

As matters now are and as they are likely to continue I can see little hope for any assistance from Quebec. Both Ottawa & the entire West are out of sympathy with the existing line of and any arrangement that will give the people of these provinces an opportunity to show where their real sympathies lie will give show have a chance to succeed.

The new "Bench" seem are good

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066488

adventures. Rowell wasn't in it with them.

Yours sincerely

J. Hoskin

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CANADA

036489

February 28th,1922.

Sir Robert Kindersley,C.B.E.,
c/o Lazard Bros. & Co.Ltd.,
11 Old Broad St.,
London, E.C. 2, Eng.

My dear Sir Robert,-

I do not think I have written you at all since my return to Canada.

Much has happened in the meantime, but the news, of course, you have learned. Comment by me would not be of much value. The anti-authority psychology which prevades the world today, constituting as it does an epidemic of mental rebellion against all the consequences of the war proved too strong for the Administration. This condition operated in Canada to special advantage in the Province of Quebec, and in the generation of class feeling throughout the agricultural provinces of the West.

Personally, under all the circumstances I am content. Indeed, I have enjoyed myself better since the contest than ever in a similar period before. We have a strong opposition and an unassailable record.

I was sorry indeed to delay so long accepting the draft which your firm passed on me for income convertible C.N.R. debentures.

I presume the price went down afterwards as there was a general halt then, and furthermore the G. T. arbitration result was likely to depress our railway securities in England. However, I bought and will take the consequences whatever they are. Possibly you would let me know how these income convertibles are now selling in England. If they are very low I would be obliged if you would cable me, as I might take some more.

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066490

Mrs. Meighen and I often speak of the exceedingly happy visit we had with you and the kindness shown us by Lady Kindersley, yourself and family. Be good enough to mention our names to all and give to each our best regards.

With all good wishes, I remain,

Yours sincerely,

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066491

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO.....
ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

Private

T.

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
REGINA, SASK., Feb. 28th, 1922

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I wish to thank you for your letter of the 14th instant, which would have been answered before, had I not expected that you would be coming West after your return from the South.

Some of the correspondence I have lately been receiving from the Department has been most exasperating, but it is being given the attention it deserves, and I feel sure that in due course matters will right themselves.

The Order-in-Council that was rescinded was the one passed in February 1918 not the one appointing me as Indian Commissioner. I may possibly go East next month, but expect my visit will be more or less of a surprise to Mr. Scott.

Thanking you again,

Yours sincerely,

W. M. Graham

The Right Hon. Ar thur Meighen,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

066492

Ottawa, Ont. March 16th. 1922.

My dear Foster:

Please read the attached letter and copy of my reply, and at an early date speak to me on this subject.

Yours very truly,

Senator George Foster,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

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066493

Ottawa, Ont. March 20th. 1922.

Dear Senator Foster:

I attach hereto letter from Mr. Morison. It seems to me that I should ask the Honourable Mr. Ba ter to go down. Would be glad first, though, to have a talk with you and Senator Webster if possible, to-night or to-morrow.

Yours very truly,

Senator George G. Foster,
The Senate,
Ottawa Ont.

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GEORGE B. FOSTER

Royal Insurance Building
2 Place d'Armes
Montreal

March 20th, 1922.

The Right Honorable,
Arthur Meighen,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

PRIVATE.

I am very sorry to bother you with this matter, but, in case you may be wrongly informed concerning it, I send you the enclosed, and will speak to you the first oppor tunity you can give me after my return on Wednesday.

Yours truly,

Geo. H. Hoch.

ENCLO.

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MR.E.W.SAYER.

Hon.President.
THE RT.HON.ARTHUR MEIGHEN.

Hon.Treasurer,
MR. A.I.MORISON.

THE LIBERAL-CONSERVATIVE ASSOCIATION
of Montreal and District.

Secretary
Mr. R.W.Marshall,
Telephone,Uptown 4119.

Suite 204
121 Bishop Street.

Montreal, P.Q.,
17. March 1922.

The Hon. Geo. G. Foster,
Royal Insurance Building
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the above Association, you were unanimously elected an Honorary Vice-President.

We trust that you will be good enough to accept this Office and that you will advise me accordingly, so that I can report to the weekly meeting on Thursday next.

Yours truly,

"R. W. Marshall."

Secretary.

COPY

066495

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CANADA

066496

March 20th,1922.

R. W. Marshall, Esq.,
Suite 204,
121 Bishop Str.,
Montreal.

Dear Sir:

I have your letter of March 17th, and without in any way entering into any discussion of the matter you refer to, I would ask you not to enter my name, at the present time, as an Honorary Vice-President of your Association.

Yours truly,

P.S. I hope to have an opportunity of discussing with you and others, very soon, the entire question of reorganization.

COPY

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CANADA

066497

Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

File Flavelle

At Montreal, March 20th, 1922.

My dear Mr. Meighen:

When I last saw you about the end of January, or early in February, I was to call upon the Prime Minister and the Minister of Railways, to secure an understanding as to when it would be convenient for them to release me from my duties in connection with the Grand Trunk Railway. I was treated with great courtesy. The two Ministers gave up their entire day, adjourning only for lunch, after which the discussion was resumed. We confined our conversation exclusively to the railways. The outcome of the day's conference was that I agreed to remain on duty for a sufficient time to enable the Government to examine into these Nationally owned railways and that I would return at the end of a month or two, for further conference.

I asked for this further conference last week and met the Prime Minister and the Minister of Railways and resumed the subject where we left off two months ago. The result of this conference was that I am continuing on duty in the Grand Trunk for a further period. During this last conversation, I said nothing to them concerning Mr. Kelley, or the possibility of my continuing to serve while Mr. Kelley was in his present position,-

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066498

this, because I thought the situation was too big and too serious to have anything affect my action, other than my immediate responsibility to the railways. I will, however, leave myself free to surrender my post, or, if circumstances require, ask the Board to remove Mr. Kelley.

This issue is not up now. I only mention it to you, because you are so intimately acquainted with all matters in relation to my association with the Grand Trunk. The occasion of this letter is that it seems to me you are fairly entitled to know what my present relation to this property is. Perhaps you will be kind enough to communicate the substance of this letter to Mr. Stewart.

Faithfully yours,

Howe

I have written this en route. Returns to Toronto tonight. HH

Rt. Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

066499

Ottawa, March 21st, 1922.

Sir Joseph Flavelle,
Toronto, Ont.

My dear Sir Joseph:

I have just read your letter and thank you very much for keeping me "au courant" with these matters.

Yours truly,

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CANADA

066500

House of Commons
Canada

Ottawa, March 24th, 1922.

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen,

Leader of the Opposition,

Ottawa, Ontario.

Dear Mr. Meighen,-

I return you herewith a communication from Sir Joseph Flavelle to you dated 20th of March.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

JAS/S.
Enclosure.

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066501

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GEORGE B. FOSTER

Royal Insurance Building
2 Place d'Armes
Montreal

March 27th, 1922.

The Right Honorable,
Arthur Meighen,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen: CONFIDENTIAL.

I am going up on Wednesday morning.

The Grits are no happier than some of us! I should not be much surprised if they were going to try and bring on an election. Whether they will or not they don't know, and I am only guessing, but some time along about the 10th we may hear something.

Please do not mention this letter to anybody, and, while the information may not be accurate, and I may be "barking up the wrong tree," as the boys say in the Townships, I will speak to you concerning it when I am in Ottawa on Wednesday.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. G. Foster.

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CANADA

066502

Ottawa le 29 mars, 1922.

Monsieur Leon Robidoux,
Yamaska Ouest,
Co. d'Yamaska.

Cher monsieur:-

Je recois votre requete me demandant de vous continuer dans votre position comme premier capitaine sur le remorqueur Lavaltrie. Je dois vous dire que cette requete rencontre une tres forte oposition de la part des electeurs d'Yamaska, et je ne crois pas devoir vous l'accorder.

Les gens se plaignent surtout de votre ingerence dans les elections municipales depuis les dernieres elections. Je dois vous dire que les positions du gouvernement, d'apres la ligne de conduite que j'entends tenir, doivent etre accordees aux francs liberaux sur toutes la ligne.

Si vous pouvez etre recommande par le notaire Monsieur Veronneau, et les organisateurs reconnus d'Yamaska et avoir aussi une recommandation de mon organisateur David Laperriere, je n'aurais pas objection a vous recommander.

Votre bien devoue,

Aimie Boucher

AB/CJ

Aimie Boucher

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CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y. CO.'S TELEGRAPH

FORM T. D.

TELEGRAM

CABLE CONNECTIONS TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

J. McMILLAN, General Manager of Telegraphs, Montreal.

2 WA ON 25

TORONTO ONT APRIL 6

HON.ARTHUR MEIGHEN M P ,

HU OTTAWA

MR.GREENE NOT RETURNED ANY PARTICULARS OF ACCIDENT WOULD BE APPRECIATED AS MRS.GREENE HAS HEARD NOTHING BEYOND YOUR LETTER 139 COTTINGHAM ST.

MABEL GREENE

10AM.

065503

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CANADA

066504

April 6th. 1922.

Mrs. H. B. Greene,
139 Cottingham Street, TORONTO.
Cottingham.

Injury to Mr. Greene apparently only slight. Sorry to have caused you worry. Writing fully.

Arthur Meighen

D.H. FS62

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CANADA

066505

Ottawa, Ont. April 6th. 1922.

Dear Mrs. Greene:

I have just received your telegram, and have wired you as follows:

"Injury to Mr. Greene apparently only slight. Sorry to have caused you worry. Writing fully."

I am really sorry to have been the cause of any worry to you. The fact are as follows: I received a letter from the Honourable F. B. McCurdy, late Minister of Public Works, who is in Trinidad, from which I will quote in full all that he said about your husband:

"You will note that two members of their party were burned in an oil fire. One (Green) slightly, the other (Gunn) badly but not seriously."

In addition I read in the Trinidad newspaper the account of the party, and I cannot do better than send you the clipping which is herewith enclosed.

I gathered from Mr. McCurdy's letter that your husband had returned, or, I assure you, I would

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066506

not have taken a chance of giving worry to yourself unnecessarily. Under the circumstances I find it better just to give you all the information that reached me.

Yours very truly,

Mrs. H. B. Greene,
139 Cottingham Street,
TORONTO, Ont.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066507 139 Pottingham St.
April 8th

Dear Mr. Meighen

Thank you so very much for the trouble you have taken in explaining about my unfortunate accident. I feel quite relieved & happy about it now, for I am quite sure he has had a very merciful

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066508

escape.

Since upon this came, I have had further word from the Agent in Trinidad, who practically confirms what the paper from that place said. - That my husband was in the hospital for a week & then to this Agent's house where he remained until they all sailed northward, & my husband was almost well then: - he made no further mention of Mr Gunn whom I do think has been equally fortunate in making a quick recovery.

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I think it was indeed kind & thoughtful of you to have shown such sympathy, in writing to my husband – it is much appreciated by us all.

The family expects to arrive at St. John about the 15th April.

Again thanking you.

Yours very sincerely

Mabel Greene

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CANADA

066510

Grand Trunk Railway Company of Canada

OFFICE OF THE CHAIRMAN

Toronto, April 12th, 1922.

My dear Mr. Meighen:-

The speech of the Honourable Mr. Kennedy, Minister of Railways, in the House of Commons, yesterday, will produce a favourable impression upon the country. Personally, I communicated with him this morning, by wire, as follows:

> "My sincere congratulations for your dignified, non-partisan presentation of the railway problem. The important mass of statistical material necessarily involved was remarkable for its lucid, clear presentation. The declaration of policy is unmistakable. I am sure the country will say you have done well."

The deeper I get in this subject, the more I am persuaded that there should be a truce between the parties, which, while not relieving the Government from criticism, or Parliament abstaining from asking questions, would unite in the general policy of sustaining the men chosen to administer these roads.

It is comparatively easy to make use of the phrase which Mr. Kennedy used in his speech - "it is the intention of the Government that the Board in the exercise of its several duties and functions, shall be free from interference, political or otherwise". If Mr. Kennedy lives up to this standard and makes a resolute fight to see that his associates and supporters live up

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066511

to it, he will have performed a fine piece of public service and a necessary one, if this great experiment in public ownership is to win through.

I have no knowledge of Mr. Kennedy's plans, concerning the personnel of his board of administration. Our intercourse has been exceedingly frank as regards current matters of administration, but there has been no exchange of confidences concerning the future.

Faithfully yours,

Right Honourable Arthur Meighen, P.C., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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CANADA

066512

Ottawa, Ont. April 12th. 1922.

CONFIDENTIAL.

Dear Senator Foster,

I am sending you herewith copy of confidential letter received from Mr. Sayer, also copy of my reply.

Apparently things have been straightened out satisfactorily, and I sincerely hope that he has correctly interpreted the matter in his letter. I have acquiesced in his request on the assumption that the information he gives is correct.

Do you know how Senator Beaubien is getting on with the commission we gave him at our late meeting here?

Yours very truly,

Senator George G. Foster,
Royal Insurance Building,
2 Place D'Armes,
Montreal, P.Q.

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CANADA

066513

Ottawa, Apr. 13, 1922.

Sir Joseph Flavelle,
Grand Trunk Railway Co. of Canada,
Toronto, Ont.

Dear Sir Joseph:

I have your letter of the 12th.

I was on the whole favorably impressed by the presentation made by Mr. Kennedy. The showing of the Grand Trunk is certainly anything but satisfactory, and a vast improvement will have to be made there. I am not very optimistic that they intend any real improvement anywhere. I shall, however, follow the same course I have always followed, that of sustaining the hands of those administering the roads.

While in Toronto lately I tried to see you but you were South at the time. I hope to see you in the near future however.

Yours truly,

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CANADA

066514

Ottawa, Ont. April 18th. 1922.

My dear Mr. Greene:

I thank you very much for your kind letter of the 17th. April.

Am glad to know that you enjoyed your trip and especially glad that you are in good form again.

Yours sincerely,

H. Vincent Greene, Esq.,
189 Cottingham Street,
TORONTO,
Ont.

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H. VINCENT GREENE
TORONTO

066515

139 Cottingham Street

17th April 1922

Dear Mr Meighen:-

Mrs Greene has informed me of your kind enquiries respecting that unfortunate accident to me when visiting the oil fields in Trinidad, and I hasten to express my keen appreciation of your considerate interest. I am glad to say that I am practically recovered, and hope that, in the near future, I may meet you and thank you in person. Our mutual friends, the McCurdy's were extremely kind to me, as indeed were the good people of the Island from the Governor and Lady Wilson down.

Mr Payne of the Department of Trade and Commerce, who was in our party, will bear evidence to the great loyalty of the British West Indies and their strong desire to extend their trade with Canada to the exclusion of the United States.

As life long supporters of the loyal old Conservative party, my family join with me in wishing you every success in your leadership.

With warm personal regards, I am, dear sir,

Faithfully yours,

H. Vincent Greene

The Right Honourable
Mr Meighen.

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066516

THE SENATE
CANADA

April 20th 1922

The Right Hon. A. Meighen
Commons
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I am in receipt of your letter of the 19th inst. and as requested I called at your Room today, but you were busy.

I will be either at room 257 in the Senate or at my residence, phone Rideau 1886, for the balance of the week.

Yours truly,

P. E. Blondin

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SANS MAJORITE.

Le "Canada" reconnait que la situation du gouvernement King est sans exemple dans notre histoire politique. Il administre, dit-il, la cause publique, propose la législation, mais n'est pas "au pouvoir". Il lui faut compter avec un sénat dont la majorité est conservatrice et avec un groupe agraire aux Communes dont le déplacement intégral aurait pour effet de le mettre en minorité de dux voix. Et l'organe libéral ajoute avec une amertume évidente que toutes les nominations aux emplois publics sont faites par une commission du service civile composée de deux créatures du gouvernement Borden.

Le confrère est évidemment fort préoccupé de l'incertitude dans laquelle le cabinet se débat. "Le libéralisme, s'écrie-t-il, est synonyme de modération: c'est la politique du juste milieu entre le traditionalisme tory, et les idées extrêmes du parti radical. Mieux vaudrait une défaite en Chambre, que de sacrifier nos idées à un avantage temporaire. Un député a proposé que seul un vote précis de non confiance puisse entraîner la chute du gouvernement. La proposition est suggérée naturellement par la situation. Quoiqu'il en soit, le gouvernement King saura rester fidèle à un programme, quoiqu'il doive arriver."

Le "Canada" prévoit-il une défaite prochaine du gouvernement? On le dirait vraiment.

La Patrie April 20th 1921

065517

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066518

THE SENATE CANADA

April 21st 1922

The Right Hon. A Meighen
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen, During my stay in Quebec, last week, I was told by a liberal, whom I think well informed, that the present session will be the last one, and that a General Election, as a surprise, is contemplated by a strong Element of the King Government.

The "strong Element", I have no doubt, consists of Sir Lomer and his followers. Such tricks have always been his favorite ones, and also his most successful blows! Anyhow and

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066519

Whatever truth there is in such report, the annexed extract from le "Canada" struck me as being a fitter to prepare the public.

The liberals in Quebec are not satisfied of the present situation, made by the weakness of the Government, and of the necessity of courting the farmers vote to have a strong party.

Yours truly,

P. Blondeau

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CANADA

066520

21

Ottawa, Ont. April 21st. 1922.

Dear Senator Blondin:

I have your letters of the 20th. and 21st. Many thanks for both.

I will be 'phoning you probably this afternoon or to-morrow.

Yours very truly,

Senator P. E. Blondin,
The Senate,
Ottawa, Ont.

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003521

30 Avril

Conférence des premiers ministres de toutes les provinces de notre pays

L'hon. G.-H. Ferguson annonce qu'elle a été décidée, hier, à Québec. — Nomination d'une commission d'ingénieurs pour étudier certains pouvoirs d'eau. — Le règlement 17.

LA CENSURE DES FILMS

L'hon. G.-H. Ferguson, premier ministre de la province d'Ontario, était à Montréal, ce matin, de retour de Québec, où il a eu une conférence avec l'hon. L.-A. Taschereau, de la province de Québec. C'est à bord de son wagon particulier, le "Whitney", que le distingué visiteur a reçu le représentant de la "Presse".

"Aux déclarations que j'ai faites à Québec à votre représentant, dit l'hon. M. Ferguson, je dois ajouter que nous avons décidé, l'hon. M. Taschereau et moi,de faire nommer une commission d'ingénieurs pour étudier les pouvoirs d'eau de la rivière Ottawa, qui sépare les deux provinces. Cette commission fera un rapport aux deux gouvernements, qui étudieront ensuite la meilleure politique conjointe qui peut être adoptée pour développer ce cours d'eau au meilleur avantage de tous."

LA CENSURE DES FILMS

Le premier ministre déclare ensuite qu'il est absolument de l'avis de l'hon. M. Taschereau en ce qui concerne la censure des vues animées. "D'ailleurs, dit-il, nous sommes anxieux d'encourager les films qui ont un meilleur esprit britannique, et nous sommes aussi anxieux d'encourager les films fabriqués en Angleterre. A mon dernier voyage à Londres, j'ai vu plusieurs producteurs à ce sujet. La difficulté est de pouvoir montrer ces films au public canadien, car la plupart des théâtres sont contrôlés par la finance américaine."

DANS LA CAPITALE

(Du correspondant de la PRESSE)

Québec, 30. — L'hon. G.-H. Ferguson, premier ministre d'Ontario et l'hon. L.-A. Taschereau, premier ministre de Québec, ont eu une entrevue hier après-midi, à l'hôtel du gouvernement. L'hon. M. Ferguson est arrivé, hier midi, à Québec.

Hier soir, au château Frontenac avant son départ, le premier ministre d'Ontario a déclaré à quelques journalistes qui étaient allés le saluer: "Nous aurons une conférence interprovinciale, à Ottawa, le 7 juin prochain. L'hon. M. Taschereau et le premier ministre Stewart,de l'Ile du Prince-Edouard, m'ont demandé de la convoquer, et après l'entretien que je viens d'avoir avec le chef du gouvernement de Québec, je n'ai aucun doute du succès de cette réunion du mois de juin.

"Je suis toujours heureux de venir à Québec et de rencontrer votre premier ministre avec lequel je m'entends sur plusieurs points, vous savez.

"M. Taschereau est un des hommes d'Etat les plus actifs, physiquement et intellectuellement que nous ayons au Canada, et un grand nombre de ses actes publics commandent le respect de tous les Canadiens".

ELECTIONS EN ONTARIO

Comme on lui demandait s'il ira au peuple prochainement, l'hon. M. Ferguson a répondu: "Il n'y a rien de décidé au sujet d'élections provinciales, chez nous. Tout ce qui a été publié à ce sujet était de simples prédictions des journaux. Je n'ai aucune objection à ce que les journalistes prédisent quelque chose, car cela fait partie de leur profession", ajouta en souriant le premier d'Ontario.

"Le terme de notre législature n'est pas de 5 ans, comme à Québec, mais de 4 ans. Nos dernières élections ont eu lieu en juin, 1923, de sorte que nous avons encore 14 mois devant nous. Je ne sais pas quand nous aurons nos élections".

LE REGLEMENT XVII

Puis sur autre question relative à l'enquête sur le règlement XVII, M. Ferguson dit: "La commission est à l'oeuvre. Elle accomplit sa tâche sans aucune friction. La commission a pour président le Dr Merchant, directeur de l'enseignement dans l'Ontario, et ses autres membres sont M. Louis Coté, d'Ottawa, et M. le juge Scott. Ce sont trois hommes compétents et je n'ai aucun doute qu'ils nous feront un excellent rapport de leur enquête. Nous leur avons donné carte blanche, afin qu'ils trouvent une solution pour contenter tout le monde."

L'hon. M. Ferguson était accompagné, à Québec, de l'hon. juge William-N. Ferguson, et M. C.-A. Magrath, qui a remplacé sir Adam Beck, comme président de la commission hydro-électrique d'Ontario.

Les trois distingués visiteurs ont été les invités du lieutenant-gouverneur Fortbeau au dîner offert hier soir, à Spencer-Wood, en l'honneur de la duchesse d'Atholl. Le premier ministre Ferguson et ses compagnons sont repartis, hier soir, pour Montréal, et ils seront de retour à Toronto, samedi matin.

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CABLE ADDRESS "WINDREAL"

066522

THE WINDSOR HOTEL
MONTREAL

May 13th 1922

The Right Hon.
E. Meighen
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I have just spent 2 hours with Mr. Monty and am glad to report that he fully agrees with the decision taken at our meeting, and that no letter or message whatever will be sent by him or friends to the Coming Convention. He will keep a friendly attitude.

As to any other matter, and especially on the question of accepting invitations from

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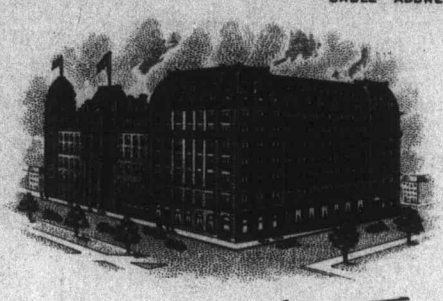

THE WINDSOR HOTEL

MONTREAL

any political organisation in Montreal (which means french-Canadian organisations only) he strongly advises that you should accept none before the coming provincial elections, and is willing to take the responsibility, if you like, to advise you after consultation with our staunch friends, in any special case, if you will kindly always refer such matter to him.

He is in the best possible disposition, and asks to be considered as a soldier entirely at your service.

Yours truly. P. E. Blondin

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066524

Ottawa, Ont. May 18th. 1922.

My dear Sir Joseph:

Thanks very much for copy of your address of May 2nd. I am glad to have this and will read it with the greatest interest.

Yours very truly,

Sir Joseph Flavelle, Bart.,
Grand Trunk Railway Company,
TORONTO, Ont.

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066525

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IN ANY FURTHER COMMUNICATION
ON THIS SUBJECT, PLEASE QUOTE

AND ADDRESS LETTER TO
THE SECRETARY.

19, VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

23rd May, 1922.,

Personal.

Dear Mr Meighen,

I have your letter of 28th April introducing Senator Lorne C.Webster of Montreal. Unfortunately I missed the Senator when he called the other day, but I shall hunt him up, and you may depend upon my doing all in my power to meet your wishes not only respecting Senator Webster but any other persons to whom you may give a letter. It may be that, some of your friends you would desire that I should pay a little extra attention, and if, in such cases, you would mention that you would like me to do whatever I can for their pleasure and comfort during their stay here, I shall quite understand.

I enclose an article which appeared in the "Manchester Guardian" entitled "Canada's Status" which I think you will like to see.

I am getting along very comfortably with the new High Commissioner. He seems to be a humane man with a keen sense of humour and justice. It is, of

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066526

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AND ADDRESS LETTER TO
THE SECRETARY.

19, VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

course, only natural that a Deputy should scan the actions of a new Chief at the outset of a public career with some anxiety. There is a wide difference between business affairs and official affairs.

I think frank men everywhere admit that the Genoa Conference has been a "frost".

The hardship being endured in this country through the existing depression in trade is acute. In my view matters will be long in re-adjusting themselves. Meantime it is difficult to see how this country is going to clothe and keep its people.

With kindest regards,

Believe me, Dear Mr Meighen,

Yours sincerely,

W L Griffith

The Right Honourable
Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
OTTAWA.

WLG/K

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CANADA

Note A 066527

Note

308, Gilmour Street,
18.VI.23.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

I finished this on Sunday, and hope it will seem good enough for the Rotarians. Perhaps I think it's too good – but then the speaker's reputation must be considered. Mirabeau overpowered the Revolutionary tribunals with speeches

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CANADA

066528

written by others, and
this may even sound
costly fine as St. Louis!
If I know my Ameri-
cans, the semi-religious
undertone need not
affright you; and the
plentiful quotations,
if you have them typed
out for reference as
Gladstone used to, will
be a relief to your
preoccupied memory,
as well as a flattering

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066529

unction to every
Babbitt's soul that he
has a wide acquain-
tance with literature.
By the way, have you
read Sinclair Lewis's
novel 'Babbitt', a
delightful satire on
Rotarians, Kiwanians,
Lions, et al.? If not,
get it from the Library
to read en route to
St. Louis.

What an inexhaustible

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066530

fold-mine Burke is. Have you ever had time to read him thoroughly? I have an attractive little set of 6 pocket volumes which it would give me pleasure to present to you if that would tempt you to go through it this summer.

Merriam has been kind enough to type this out from my rough and untidy

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MS. He's so able and trustworthy that I hate to see him being wasted where he is. I owe him much for his ever-ready assistance, and I think you feel you do too. I know he would be immensely valuable where greater responsibility was thrown

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upon him, and
Christie has the
highest opinion of
his ability. We both
hope he'll move on soon,
and feel that you'll
be glad to keep him.
If you can do so I'll
be amply rewarded for
this trifling service.

Yours sincerely yrs

G. H. Armstrong.

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CANADA

066533

Yamaska, 19 juin, 1922.

Copie.

Mr. le Ministre de Marine.

Monsieur le Ministre:

Je viens d'etre destitue de ma position de capitaine du "Lavaltrie" sans qu'aucune raison ne me fut donnee. Je suppose naturellement qu'il doit etre question de politique dans cette affaire, vu qu'aucune enquete ne fut faite. Mais alors en quoi la politique m'aurait elle ete prejudicable? L'an dernier j'etais capitaine du meme bateau dans le temps des elections. On peut invoquer "affaires municipales", mais j'ai toujours cru que tout employe publique pouvait s'occuper d'affaires municipales! Quelles raisons peut-on invoquer? Pour moi, je n'en connais pas, excepte que je n'aie pas vouler accepter l'achat de ma position de Monsieur Placid Laperriere, organisateur de votre depute, Aimie Boucher. Cet achat, monsieur le Ministere, consistait a acheter des terrains de $1000. situes a Montreal. Monsieur le Ministre, je demande une enquete complete.

Bien a vous.

(Signe) Leon Robidoux.

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CANADA

066534

Ottawa, June 20, 1922.

Senator R.F.Green,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

My dear Senator:

I should have answered yours of the 10th sooner. Mr. Stewart has been ill and I have not been able to take the matter up with him. As soon as he returns I will do so.

Yours truly,

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066536

THE SENATE
CANADA

CONFIDENTIAL

Ottawa, June 10th, 1922.

My dear Arthur:-

In further reference to the matter about which I was to interview Gosnell, I may say that I talked the matter over with him again without, in any way, committing you to the project, but telling him that if he would submit to me a proposition as to the work generally and the cost thereof, that I would see you and see whether or not you would be inclined to instruct him to go on with the work.

I am now in receipt of a letter from him covering the matter from his point of view and giving an estimate of cost which he says is amply sufficient to cover everything including his own personal remuneration for the work. This letter I am enclosing to you, and I wish that you would be good enough to consider it in all its bearings and let me know what you think about it so that I can tell him that his proposition is either accepted or refused, or if you think well, further negotiations might be entered into.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

R. Green

The Right Honourable Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
OTTAWA.

Enclosure.

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CANADA

066536

Ottawa, June 20, 1922.

Honorable J.A. Stewart,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Stewart:

Attached is copy of a letter from Senator Green, and also letter to him from Mr. Gosnell. The idea was that I should revise the book and have it published under my name. This of course would take some time, but I could give some time to it this summer if I thought the matter was worth considering, and I would like to have your views.

Yours truly,

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066537

Ottawa, Ont. July 4th. 1922.

Dear Sir:

At the request of the Right Honourable Arthur Meighen I return herewith two letters sent under cover of a recent letter from you.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

Senator P. E. Blondin,
The Senate,
Ottawa.

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066538

RITZ-CARLTON HOTEL
MONTREAL

7/12/22.
4.30. p.m.

Written from cell-

Dear Mr. Meighen –

Having seen by the papers that you would be here this afternoon. I took the liberty of calling on you to pay my respects. I am sorry to learn that you have just gone out.

I hope I may manage to see you some time again. Meanwhile be sure of my loyalty, and if there is anything I can do to serve you you have only to let me know

Sincerely yours

W. Graham

261 Hampton Ave. N.D.G.
Mel. 1002 J.

(formerly of St. Marys, Ont.)

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen
Ritz Carlton Hotel.

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066539

Personal

2624 Angus St Regina

August 4. 1922

My dear Fitz Meighen —

The enclosed is certainly a gem — and yet the writer is no fool. With his foibles is a religion and founded on religion I would imagine he is an ardent Bangsman — one of the few who have not fallen by the wayside during the Progressive Wave of the past few years.

Have been here ever since I left the east — with eyes open

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066540

and earn to the ground — with a little golf on the side. There is no doubt Dunning is strong — able, energetic, a worker & with a good deal of pep. Combined with this he has maintained the old political organization which I left in good shape. He uses it to advantage in the Happy land election. Simply walked over the farmers by sheer force of numbers (political organization & workers)

The selection of McKay as leader in the local House will help Dunning chiefly owing to McKay's weakness

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066541

If we have a government election here to-morrow Laurier would win out. The Tories personally make no mistakes are his few enemies.

I have endeavoring to size up the situation from the Federal standpoint I have little doubt that the Borden Federal members - Progressives - are prepared to weed into the King Camp whenever the opportunity occurs. I doubt very much the advisability of your meeting any more at present to stir things up here. Seem to me best policy is to play a waiting

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066542

and waiting game. Things must happen both locally and in Ottawa before you can form a clear idea of the situation.

Wish to give you an idea to think over – namely the raising cry for abolition of C.P.R. tax exemption. Not a word should be said till all the material for an attack is carefully gathered – analyzed & summarized. The one speech made at the proper time should tell the whole story including comparisons with other provinces – the railway taxes they have collected the losses of Western Provinces etc.

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066543

Am off for the Coast on Friday 11th and will be absent some two weeks. Expect to return East towards end of Sept. or early in October

See by Press you have had a good holiday & that you will be coming West soon.

Mrs D. joins in kindest regards to yourself & family

Yours sincerely

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066544

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ON THIS SUBJECT, PLEASE QUOTE

AND ADDRESS LETTER TO
THE SECRETARY.

19, VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W. 1.

15th August, 1922.,

Dear Mr Meighen,

I enclose an article entitled "Canada's New Rulers" which appeared in the "Daily News" of Friday last which I think you will like to see.

Believe me,

Yours very truly,

Smyth

The Right Honourable
A. Meighen, K.C., M.P.,
Ottawa,
CANADA.

K

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CANADA

005545

Daily News 11. 8. 22

CANADA'S NEW RULERS.

BRITISH v. AMERICAN INFLUENCES.

A FARMERS' CABINET.

From P. W. WILSON.

NEW YORK.

With Mr. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, visiting President Harding admittedly on business, it is time perhaps that Great Britain, though otherwise occupied, should consider the situation which has arisen in her premier Dominion

If I write on the subject at first hand it is because I have visited not only great cities like Montreal, Toronto, Ottawa, and Quebec, which everyone sees, but dozens of the smaller towns where the casual and automobilious traveller would not survive one week-end of those terrible inns which have been smitten for awhile into darkness and dust by the loss of the too easy money once gathered over the now deserted bar

FARMERS GOVERN.

It is the small town—which means the farmer—that now governs Canada. The farmer—to give one instance—holds Alberta. Against Liberals in power and Conservatives in Opposition, he has just carried the provincial elections of Manitoba. For several years Mr. Drury, the Premier of Ontario, with whom I spent an evening, has ruled Toronto itself as head of a Farmers' Cabinet, containing one lawyer only.

Even Mr. Mackenzie King, at Ottawa, knows that his Government depends as much as the Progressives or farmers as it depends on the Old Liberals. It means that the day of Conservatism, based on big business in Toronto, and of Liberalism, based on big business in Montreal, has passed away.

As Morley survived Gladstone, so does Mr. Fielding, Finance Minister, survive Laurier, while propertied Liberalism is solidly personified in that redoubtable French Canadian, Sir Lomer Gouin, once Premier of Quebec.

THE NEW PREMIER.

But Mackenzie King, the C.-B. of the Cabinet, with youth added. has his face to the future. He has just told Mr. Hanna, president of the Grand Trunk, that a railwayman, even if employed by the State, must be allowed his right as a citizen to vote and stand as candidate at elections.

Mr. Meighan, keen as Joseph Chamberlain and not less embittered—the former Prime Minister and present leader of a small Conservative party devoted to Imperialism and tariffs—may declare in his kindly manner that Gouin is "the master of the Cabinet." But Mr. King hopes to curb this dictatorship by calling in the farmers of the new West to balance the influences of the old East.

The situation shows that Canada has escaped for ever from the domination and the exploitation of the Strathconas and their like, who, in the great game of grab, became possessed of her resources, and tried to start something of an aristocracy in the Dominion.

Lordships and ladyships are not wanted here. Magnates who made and sometimes marred the railways, who ripped up the lumber, leaving afforestation to the community, who allowed slums to creep into the cities, and who spend their time and their Canadian incomes in European society, are utterly and, some will say, justly dispossessed of political influence; it is the men of the actual soil, not millionaires, but citizens, who are now firmly in the saddle.

THE BRITISH CONNECTION.

Writing in an Ontario hotel, where the restaurant alone displays 29 Union Jacks, one may be thought imaginative if one discusses the question whether, at any time, Britain will, as the phrase goes, "lose Canada."

But—when analysed—what is the "British connection"? It is mainly symbolic—a flag and a crown. The coins show the King's face, but they are not pounds, shillings, and pence. Canadian currency, like the currency of the United States, consists of dollars, quarters, dimes and cents. Apart from a fraction on the exchange there is no difference.

It is said that one-third of the capital invested in Canadian industries is American. Most of the magazines sold here are American, as are all of the movies. Ice cream soda, Woolworth's Stores, Ford's cars, and scores of advertised specialities, laugh at "the line" and leap across it.

The link with Britain has long since ceased to be Parliamentary or even legal and diplomatic; it is sovereignty only. The tie is royal and little else. Take Quebec. With the Republican France that we know, Quebec has neither dealings nor sympathy. Modern France is to the old France of Canada a blasphemous apostate which not long ago expelled the religious orders

It is not the Tri-colour that Canada quarters on her escutcheon by the Fleur-de-Lys. To sing the "Marseillaise" in Quebec would be a gross indiscretion.

That, however, is Quebec. While new France in the Old World loses population every year through a falling birth-rate, old France in the New World has, by faith, multiplied her people from 60,000 at "the conquest" to 2½ million to-day. If Quebec stands for Britain, the reasons are two.

By the British North America Act she is guaranteed the French language and her separate schools But under the United States, where all men have to be "created equal," she might lose both. We send over to the Parliament House at Ottawa a Speaker's Chair carved from the timbers of Westminster Hall The Speaker who sits in that chair is, however, Mr. Lemieux, a French Canadian.

In Western Canada the farmers are often of American birth and education. In British Columbia, beyond the Rockies, there are colonies of quintessential English, but outside these groups we have people who are not, in any conscious sense, "British subjects," who call themselves "Canadian citizens." They value the Union Jack not so much as a flag that flies in Britain, but rather as a flag that does not fly in the United States. It is an assertion of sovereignty, separate from that of "the big brother."

THE EMBARGO.

Another disconcerting factor has been the embargo on Canadian cattle, as advocated by great Imperial statesmen like Lord —another Lord!—Chaplin. Here has been a grievance, quite as serious as any that stirred the American Colonies, nor has it soothed the farmers "at all, at all," to be told that Britain admits manufactured articles free of duty. What has saved us is not any wisdom of our own, but merely the fact that the Congress of the United States was still more foolish.

By their tariffs, as threatened, they drove the Dominion back again into our stepmotherly arms. And incidentally Secretary Hughes denounced the Treaty securing for American and Canadian fishermen in the maritime provinces the mutual right of entry into neighbouring ports. A British Empire Exhibition, as proposed by Lord Long, may do good, but only if the fundamentals of Canadian democracy are appreciated.

On the proposed barony for Sir Joseph Robinson thousands of words—some of them long words and others short—were printed in Canada. It interested the Dominion because it involved the King, who is the source of Canadian prerogative. A Parliamentary scandal in Britain does not directly concern the British nations over-sea. But the Crown belongs to them as much as to us, and its honour must be upheld.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066546

Ottawa, Ont. August 25th. 1922

Dear Sir:

Your letter of August 15th. is to hand during Mr. Meighen's absence from the city. Mr. Meighen is at present on his western tour and is not expected back at his office before September 8th. at which time your communication will be placed before him.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

W. W. Griffith, Esq.,
Office of the High Commissioner,
19, Victoria Street,
LONDON, S.W.1,
England.

Dict. Rex Crossdell.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066547

Ottawa, Ont. September 5th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Griffith:

Further to my letter of the 25th. August, Mr. Meighen has now returned and thanks you for the clipping from the "Daily News" which he read with a great deal of interest.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

W. W. Griffith, Esq.,
High Commissioner's Office,
19 Victoria Street,
LONDON, S.W.1,
England.

MEIGHEN PAPERS, Series 3 (M.G. 26, I, Volume 114)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Borden

2

066548

Ottawa, Ont. October 1st. 1923.

Dear Sir:

In the East Block there is a duplicating machine which was purchased in,1907 for Sir Robert Borden then leader of the Opposition. After the election in 1911 Sir Robert brought it with him to the Prime Minister's office. It remained in the Prime Minister's office during Mr. Meighen's regime and was left there by him. I was under the impression at that time that it was Sir Robert Borden's personal property, but I am now advised such is not the case. It does not belong to either the Privy Council or the External Affairs Department. Neither one of them know of its existence. I think it is now in the attic. Mr. Boyce can identify the machine. If you are willing to accept this letter as authority for its removal, my intention is to have it brought to the office of the leader of the Opposition.

Yours faithfully,

Private Secretary.

The Private Secretary
to the Prime Minister,

Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066549

176 YONGE STREET
TORONTO
CANADA

October 11th, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

Thank you for your letter of the 5th instant.

If I were in your place, the same sense of public duty which impelled me to stay on at this railway work which you gave me, even when the conditions were changed, would impel me to have the critical views you have of the Government's action. As you properly observe, "as Leader of the Conservative Party, you must seek to discharge the duties appertaining to that position". As a matter of tactics, however, I think it would be worth while to enquire how the appointment had been received. In this City it is well received, chiefly because I think the public were weary waiting for the new Board, and the new Chief Executive, and that when the announcement came, and came so unexpectedly, they accepted it without question. Meantime, it is worth observing, that if Sir Henry Worth Thornton proved to be a misfit, the Board which the Government has named will not lend any strength to the situation. Plainly, outside of Thornton, Bell and Ruel, the appointments are purely political.

Faithfully yours,

The Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, M.P.,
O t t a w a, Ont.

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066550

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H. R. MULVENA
F. PHILIPPE BRAIS
GEORGE B. FOSTER

Royal Insurance Building
2 Place d'Armes

Montreal October 13th, 1922.

The Right Honorable,
Arthur Meighen, K.C., M.P.,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Meighen:

I have yours of October 12th.

I shall look forward with pleasure to seeing you when you are here. If anything should take me to Ottawa, I will drop you a line, but I do not think it is likely that I shall be there in the near future.

I was very sorry not to see you when Mr. Ballantyne or Mr. Webster told me that you were here, but I had the President and representatives of the Board of Directors of the Travelers Company here, and, as you know from experience, they were pretty exacting in their demands on me for the week. I was sorry that I did not have a chance to introduce you to them in Ottawa. They were, among other things, looking for first hand information as to Canada present and future, having in mind their millions invested here, and I have reason to believe they went away satisfied.

We were very glad to meet Mrs. Meighen again at Websters, looking prettier and younger than ever, but I missed the roses she wore at Knowlton, and hope we will be able to give her some more there next year.

My wife moved in last night, with regret, after six months sojourn among the best neighbors and the best country, and with the best results that can be met with in any place I know the name of.

With kind regards,

Yours sincerely,

Geo. G. Foster

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CANADA

I cannot tell you how
sad I was at our friend
Stewart's death —
You had no better friend
on earth, & our Party
& Country can well
mourn at his
death —

G.E.T.

066551

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066553

Ottawa, Ont. October 16th. 1922.

My dear Senator Foster:

I thank you for yours of the 13th. instant. Will probably be in Montreal before you are here and will call you up.

We have had an excellent summer and I have enjoyed it more than I have for many a year.

What you say about Jack Stewart is entirely true. He was as near being indispensable as any party leader could be.

Yours very truly,

Senator George G. Foster,
Royal Insurance Building,
2 Place D'Armes,
Montreal, Que.

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CANADA

066552

Copy.

OFFICE OF THE HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

19, Victoria Street,
S.W.1

14th October, 1922.,

M 139

Dear Sir,

The High Commissioner has had brought to his attention the application of the Dominion Combing Mills Limited to your Committee for an advance of £60,000 to be spent in this country in the purchase of wool combing machinery to enable them to establish this industry in Canada, and he desires to commend the proposal to the Committee's most favourable consideration. It is felt that the object in view will meet with approval and there is every confidence that your investigations will show that the security is satisfactory.

Yours faithfully

(Signed) W..L . GRIFFITH

W.J.Sainsbury Esq.,
Trade Facilities Advisory Committee,
17, Throgmorton Street,
E.C.2

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CANADA

066553

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What you say about Jack Stewart is entirely true. He was as near being indispensable as any party leader could be.

Yours very truly,

Senator George G. Foster,
Royal Insurance Building,
2 Place D'Armes,
Montreal, Que.

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CANADA

066554

Copy.

TRADE FACILITIES ACT
ADVISORY COMMITTEE
17, THROGMORTON AVENUE,
LONDON E.C.2

647

Your ref M 139 17th October, 1922.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your letter of the 14th October, the Committee considered this matter very carefully some time back, and decided that they could not recommend a guarantee, and I have, therefore, written to Messrs Ashurst, Morris Crisp & Co explaining that no useful purpose would be served by an interview.

Yours faithfully,

(Signed) W.J.SAINSBURY

W.L.Grffith Esq
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada.
19, Victoria Street,
S.W.1

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066555

Ottawa, Ont. November 3rd. 1922.

My dear Senator:

I will be in Montreal next Tuesday arriving just before noon, and will call immediately upon Mr. Monty to discuss with him our possible action as regards Quebec by-elections.

Was intending to go down sooner but find that Mr. Monty will be away until Tuesday next.

I am in touch with the situation as to Lanark and Halifax, and will advise you when I see you what we are doing.

Yours very truly.

Senator George G. Foster,
Montreal, P.Q.

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JOHN T. HACKETT, K.C.
H.R.MULVENA
F. PHILIPPE BRAIS
GEORGE B.FOSTER

Montreal November 8th, 1922.

The Right Honorable,
Arthur Meighen,
O t t a w a.

Dear Mr. Meighen: PRIVATE.

The stupid girl who answered the telephone at Ballantyne's house and said he was at Digby was "off the trolley." He was playing golf at Dixie, and is coming to the meeting this morning.

I only mention this in case you desired to communicate with him, and have been misled by the information given us.

Yours sincerely,

Geo. G. Foster

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CANADA

066557

File

CHARLES F. GRAY
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

108 Union Trust Bldg.

ASSOC. MEM. INST. ELEC. ENGRS.
MEMBER AMER. INST. ELEC. ENGRS.
ASSOC. MEM. ENG. INST. OF CANADA.
MEM. PROF. ENG. OF MAN.

WINNIPEG

PRIVATE

Nov. 17th 1922.

The Right Hon. Arthur Neighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa, Canada.

Dear Mr. Meighen:-

I have just returned from the North and have found your letter of October 19th.

Thank you very much for your kind remarks regarding Inspector Proby. At the present time petitions are being signed in the West and being forwarded to Ottawa. I will let you know later how things are going.

They certainly have had a turn-over in the Old Country, I am sure you were interested as I was in watching the results.

With kindest regards I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

Charles F. Gray

~~Engineering paper.~~

G#KH:

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066558

Ottawa, Ont. October, 19th. 1922.

Dear Mr. Gray:

I am just in receipt of your letter of the 16th. instant, and am glad to hear from you again. It is sometime since we met in London and much has transpired since then.

I have very real sympathy with Inspector Proby, all the more because of his fine services in 1919. Since reading your letter, have been trying to think of some way in which I could possibly be of some assistance to him. It is, however, very difficult, if not out of the question, for me to influence this Government or any of its officials, no matter how worthy the cause. I cannot refrain from at least speaking my mind where there is the best prospect that it may have effect, but I must say frankly, though, that I am not hopeful.

It is utter nonsense to suggest that a Mounted Policeman must take gross and filthy personal abuse deliberately administered without exercising a man's prerogative of active resentment. That he should be dismissed for doing so under extreme circumstances is a gross injustice.

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CANADA

066559

If nothing is done you might let me know again when Parliament opens as an opportunity may come then to discuss the subject.

Yours very truly,

Charles F. Gray, Esq.,
Consulting Electrical Engineer,
Winnipeg.
Man.

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066560

CHARLES F. GRAY
CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER

ASSOC. MEM. INST. ELEC. ENGRS.
MEMBER AMER. INST. ELEC. ENGRS.
ASSOC. MEM. ENG. INST. OF CANADA.
MEM. PROF. ENG. OF MAN.

WINNIPEG October 16th, 1922.

108 Union Trust Bld'g.

Hon. Arthur Meighan, M.P.,
Parliament Buildings,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighan,

Just a few lines to hope that you are quite well and standing the racket of public life with your usual composure. I was very sorry that I was not in town last time you were in Winnipeg else I certainly would have had the pleasure of waiting upon you.

There is a little matter that I would like to draw to your attention as it is one where there seems to have been some injustice done and I know of no one better that I can lay this matter before in the hope that it may be righted, than your good self.

You will remember during the Winnipeg troubles that one of the men who showed up so splendidly with the then Royal North-West Mounted Police was Inspector Proby, who as you know did Trojan service for the State. This morning I was quite worried to learn that Inspector Proby had been dismissed from the service, the facts being briefly as follows: At Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, recently, Inspector Proby was encamped there for the annual training, and on the night in question the regiment were giving a dance to the residents who had been kind to them during their stay in Fort Qu'Appelle, when Inspector Proby was informed that there were two men known as"spotters" for the Saskatchewan Liquor Commission. These men were causing a little trouble and the residents threatened to lynch them, this Inspector Proby could not allow under any circumstances whatsoever. On interviewing the two men he asked them to go out of town quickly and also asked them if they could produce their badge as being connected with the Liquor Commission; this they failed to do. He also asked them if they had any identification and they told him it was none of Inspector Proby's ------ business. The language used by these men to Inspector Proby would not bear repetition. Inspector Proby asked these men to refrain from using profance language and in trying to persuade these men to leave town for their own personal

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066561

safety they got so abusive and obscene in their personal conduct and language towards him that in a moment of terrific personal provocation, Proby struck one of these men and they then got in their car and drove away and reported him to Commissioner Leech of the Saskatchewan Liquor Department, the result being Proby was dismissed from the service.

Now Mr. Meighan, I want to tell you and I know whereof I speak that there are many things happening which are impairing the efficiency and status of that splendid body of men which used to be designated R.N.W.M.P. and it is just dismissals of this kind at the present time when the border is rampant with liquor crimes that in-sense, the sense of justice that has been engraved by decades of the administration of the law by the R.N.W.M.P. in these territories.

Inspector Proby is a man of the highest integrity and possibly the best Police Officer that I have ever met and for this man to be dismissed because he was too much of a man to take insults from a petty official who could not see that this police officer was fighting for his bodily safety is rank in the extreme.

Proby has been twenty years in the service and was also in Russia during the war and I do not wish to pose as a prophet, but if the Government does nothing to reinstate one of their best workeers and a man who has served them faithfully and who was greatly instrumental in the Winnipeg strike in upholding law and order, then I am afraid they will be liable to be considerably worried by the residents in a certain territory west of here.

You are too busy a man for me to tell you a few other things that I have noticed lately regarding the status of the Mounted Police in this Northern country through which as you know, I occasionally travel. Well, I could say a good deal more, among being that if you were in power, things might be different, however I know you will do your best in this case to have the order-in-council rescinded in this particular case. I know you cannot do impossibilities, but I know you will do what you can.

With very best of good wishes and many pleasant memories of our little trip to #10 Downing Street together, I remain,

Yours very sincerely,

CFG)ED

Charles F. Gray.

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CANADA

066562

Ottawa, Ont. November 18th. 1922.

PERSONAL.

Dear Mr. Griffith:

Your letter of the 31st. October for some reason or other just reached me last night.

Of course, previously I had known of your resignation, and of the appointment of Mr. Pacaud. Personally, I am very sorry indeed that you are leaving the work for no one realizes more than I do how faithfully and with what conspicuous ability you have discharged the duties that evolved upon you. I take this opportunity of thanking you again for meeting every request made by me whether in office or out of office, courteously and acceptably.

Mr. Pacaud is a well-informed and, I think, a very well disposed French Canadian. I always had a good impression of his ability.The exigencies of Liberal politics led him to courses that I cannot think really commended themselves to his mind and heart.

After the decision of the Carleton Club the result of the British elections were in no sense a surprise

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CANADA

066563

to me. I fully expected that about what has happened.

Yours very truly,

W. L. Griffith, Esq.,
Office of the High Commissioner for Canada,
19 Victoria Street,
London, S.W.1, England.

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CANADA

066564

Private

19, VICTORIA STREET,
LONDON, S.W.1.

31st October 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Your letter of the 22nd instant was presented to me by Mr Rea.

In accordance with your request I gave this gentleman all the support and advice which it was possible for me to do.

For your private information I enclose copy of a letter I wrote to the Advisory Committee on the matter dated 14th October and also of their reply of the

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CANADA

17th instant. 066565

You may have observed that I am asking the Government to release me. My health was unsatisfactory at the beginning of the year so that I am withdrawing under the provisions for the small pension given under the Calder Act. In addition I have had to draw on my private resources in order to live for some years past. I am sure that any competent successor of mine will not be scared for anything like the remuneration that I am receiving. I understand that my successor is likely to be Mr Pacaud, MP.

The political crisis here

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CANADA

066566

is very acute just now and it is most difficult to see what will happen. No doubt developments will shape themselves more clearly within the course of the next two weeks.

With kind regards.
Yours very truly
W Lyndsay

The Right Hon. A. Meighen MP
Ottawa.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

066567

Ottawa, Ont. January 3rd. 1923.

Dear Mr. Boys:

Attached is letter just received from Doctor Preston. What is in his mind you can easily see. I presume you will be down for say at least a day before the 31st.

Yours very truly,

W. A. Boys, Esq.,
Barrie, Ontario.

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CANADA

066568

House of Commons
Canada

Barrie, Ont. January 5th, 1923.

The Right Hon. Arthur Meighen,
Parliament Bldgs.,
Ottawa, Ont.

My dear Mr. Meighen;

I have just received your letter enclosing letter from Dr. Preston. I hope to reach Ottawa the day before the opening. I am leaving next Tuesday with my wife and daughter for Florida. They will remain for probably three months and I will return in time to reach Ottawa on the day mentioned.

I daresay Dr. Preston has in mind the seat formerly occupied by Mr. Stewart and I would be glad if you would reach a decision yourself regarding same. Perhaps there is some other member you would rather have immediately behind you and I would be glad if you would do what you desire in the premises.

Sincerely yours,

WAB/F

W. A. Boys

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CANADA

066569

Ottawa, Ont. January 6th. 1923.

My dear Boys:

I have yours of the 5th. instant.

I scarcely think Doctor Preston should have Mr. Stewart's seat. When you come down the day before the opening, we can look over the seats and decide.

Yours very truly,

W. A. Boys, Esq., M.P.,
Barrie, Ontario.

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CANADA

Misc. K.

066570

TELEGRAMS
DRAZAL, LONDON.
TELEPHONE
LONDON WALL 7932.

11, Old Broad Street,
E.C. 2.

11th January, 1923.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

Many thanks for your letter of December 29th regarding Mr. John Loudon of London.

He has not yet called on us, but I need hardly say that we shall do all we can for him when he applies to us.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking you for taking the trouble of writing to us in connection with this matter.

I hope you and yours are flourishing. Please accept my best wishes for the New Year.

Yours sincerely,

R. M. Shindler

The Rt.Hon. Arthur Meighen,
House of Commons,
CANADA.

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CANADA

L. G. BELLEY, C. R.
AVOCAT
QUÉBEC

066571

Telephones: {Bureau, - 6102
Residence, 1442

DOMINION BUILDING
126. RUE ST-PIERRE

QUEBEC.

February 16,1923

Right Honorable Arthur Meighen,
Leader of the Opposition,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr.Meighen:-

Your letter of February 14th received.

I will attend at the meeting on March 3rd.

What do you think of the results of our Provincial Elections ?

The change in the public opinion seems to be wonderful.Our people is tired of the red regime.

With my best regards,

I am,

Yours very truly,

L G Belley

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066572

Ottawa, Ont. February 19th.1923

Dear Mr. Belley:

I am glad to receive yours of the 16th. instant.

We certainly will want you here on the 3rd. March.

You ask what about the results in Quebec. You would be surprised what effect this has had throughout the country. I am getting letters daily in which notation is made to the great encouragement to be derived from the recent contest there. These come from all over Canada.

Yours very truly,

Honourable L. G. Belley, C.R.,
126 Rue St. Pierre,
Quebec, Que.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

066573

Ottawa, March 13th, 1923.

Fred Galbraith, Esq.,
Hansard Reporter,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Galbraith:

Mr. Meighen has your letter of March 8th, but he hardly sees what good purpose would be served by asking the question.

Yours faithfully,

Rex Crossdell.
Private Secretary.

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066574

Official Report of Debates
A. C. CAMPBELL, EDITOR
GEORGE SIMPSON, ASSOCIATE EDITOR

House of Commons
Canada

REPORTERS
ENGLISH:
W. H. DICKSON — EARL C. YOUNG
F. W. S. GALBRAITH — H. E. OLIVER
F. BERRYMAN — T. S. HUBBARD
M. F. JOHNSTON
FRENCH:
MARCEL GABARD — J. H. MACKAY

March 8, 1922.

Dear Mr. Meighen,

A friend has suggested to me that the Government be asked when it intends appointing a new Auditor General. I presume this could be asked on the Orders of the Day.

Yours faithfully,
Fred. Galbraith.

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066575

Ottawa, March 16, 1923.

Honorable Hugh Guthrie,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

Attached is extract from a letter received from A.C. Dobell, Barrister, of Quebec, and friendly to our cause.

We might get a chance to make enquiries about this on the supplementary estimates, but if not a note should be made for use on the estimates next year.

Yours very truly,

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066576

Ottawa, March 16, 1923.

Honorable Hugh Guthrie,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Guthrie:

Mr. Meighen has asked me to refer the enclosed to you.

Yours faithfully,

Rex Crossdell.
Private Secretary.

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066577

Ottawa, April 6th. 1923.

My dear Guthrie:

The Liberal Conservative Association of Montreal have written me asking that I secure your consent to address them at their meeting on April 13th. This is a Friday night, but I hope it will be possible for you to arrange to accept their invitation. They are a good loyal body of men.

Yours very truly,

Honourable Hugh Guthrie, K.C., M.P.,
Guelph, Ontario.

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066578

Ottawa, Ont. April 14th. 1923.

Dear Mr. Boys:

Attached is memorandum received affecting some items in the estimates.

Yours truly,

W. A. Boys, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

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066579

Chambre des Communes
Canada

Ottawa, 18th April. 1923

Rt Hon. W. A. Meighen
M.P.
Ottawa, Ont.

Dear Sir,

For the 25th anniversary of my entering the Parliament of Canada for Terrebonne, I have published the enclosed book.

As promised to you, I have much pleasure to send you a

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ie copy, in the hope that you may have leisure to read some pages out of it.

If your boys read it, let me hope that he will love our legends down the St Laurent & keep a good impression of them.

Yours truly
Chas Lamoreau

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066581

Ottawa, 18 avril, 1923.

M. Chas. A. Gauvreau, M.P.,
Chambre des Communes,
Ottawa.

Cher M. Gauvreau:

Je suis bien reconnaissant de la copie de votre livre recue cematin.

Permettez-moi de vous feliciter d'avoir compile une vraie oeuvre de litterature. Je sais combien il est difficile pour un homme engage dans la vie publique de trouver le temps de se livrer a la litterature et en vue de ce fait je vous assure de ma meilleure appreciation de votre succes.

Je vais lire votre livre avec plaisir et vous donnerez plus tard mes idees.

Votre tout devoue,

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066582

Mrs. Helmer

Square paper.

Please translate into French.

Chas. A. Gauvreau, Esq., M.P.,
House of Commons,
Ottawa.

Dear Mr. Gauvreau:

I thank you very much indeed for sending me this morning your book. Let me take the opportunity of congratulating you on having compiled a real piece of literature. I know how difficult it is for a public man to get time to devote himself to writing, and on this account have the higher appreciation of your success.

I shall read this book with pleasure and will later write you briefly my impressions.

Yours very truly,

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